

The Terms of subscription and for advertising are on the first page of every paper. Single copies of the paper are for sale at the desk, at five cents each.

Our news from Richmond last night by telegraph looks a little more important than it is about to take place in the neighborhood of that city. It is said in some of the papers that the Federal army is within sight of the heights of the Capital. Gen. Johnston's army is between the enemy and the city. The Dispatch says: Matters are beginning to indicate something decisive, and we may expect ere long to be assailed with the hoarse mutterings of the dogs of war. From what we are able to learn of his operations, the enemy seems to be slowly and steadily approaching, and it is by no means unlikely that a grand conflict is about to commence within sight of the spires of the Southern Capital.

The Examiner says that it has reason to believe that Banks has made his way to Fredericksburg, and effected a junction with McDowell.

The Dispatch says there are various reports from the Valley, some of which that paper "knows to be reliable." The Dispatch says also that it "will not be expected of us to state where Gen. Jackson is, or what he is doing, or whether he and Ewell have formed a junction. The accounts which we have satisfy us that Banks has either evacuated that section or meet once more in deadly combat the men whose homes have been plundered by the rabble which he commands."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 23d has the following: Passengers from Gordonsville report that a Federal force under Gen. Shields, camped at Warrenton on Sunday night last, and have since joined the enemy's camp at Gallett's near Warrenton Junction. They crossed the Blue Ridge at Thornton's Gap, and marched by way of Sperryville and Waterloo through Warrenton. The strength of Shield's command is believed to have been about six thousand—though some reports make it much larger.

Banks is said to be near Strasburg, engaged in fortifying. It is believed that Millroy is trying to make his way to him. He burnt his camp at Cheat Mountain in his retreat.

From the Petersburg Express of the 23d, we learn that the Federals have occupied Suffolk in large force. Their pickets extend six miles from the town towards Petersburg. Their marauding parties extend out for miles in every direction, stealing bacon, poultry, eggs, pigs, and everything else of value. "Several prominent citizens (continues the Express) have been arrested and thrown in jail for the simple cause that they are known to be loyal to the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Suffolk, has been confined because he spoke authoritatively to his own servant, and others have been similarly treated for like trivial offences—This is but the beginning of the evils which necessarily follow the inexcusable evacuation of Norfolk and the unparalleled destruction of the Merrimack."

If there is anything in appearances, we think a great battle must take place near Richmond within a very few days. It will never do for our army to remain still and suffer the enemy to advance at his leisure and besiege the city on all sides. A decisive blow must be struck, and that quickly, if it is really intended to defend the Capital.

P. S.—The Dogs of War Howling.—Since preparing the above we have received a dispatch from Richmond dated this forenoon, from which we learn that the message as we understood the message was sent off—about half-past ten o'clock. So we may confidently conclude the ball has been opened in earnest, and it is likely a blow of a most decisive nature will be inflicted to-day. From all the information we have been able to obtain from Richmond we feel great confidence in our success. Our army, from the highest officer to the lowest private, is represented to be in the best possible condition for the fray.

May the closing of the day's work before Richmond be the signal of a glorious triumph of our arms, and may the spirit of every man of our noble army who may fall in the sacred cause of our beloved country ascend to heaven with the glad tidings of our success, is the fervent prayer of every lover of this Confederacy.

A special dispatch from Corinth the 21st, to the Savannah Republican, says that "Denver's [Federal] forces have arrived from Cairo; Mitchell is coming up from Huntsville, and part of Curtis' army from Missouri." Our dispatch yesterday from Corinth was to the night of the 21st inst. At that time our army had left their entrenchments, and a battle was expected the next day. Nothing further had been received at Augusta as late as 12 M. yesterday. The lightning on the wires during all yesterday afternoon and last night prevented any communication from that quarter until this morning, when communication was again resumed.—We are anxious to know the result, and hope to receive a dispatch to-day.

At twelve o'clock, to-day, we regret to learn that the telegraph wires are down somewhere south of Augusta. This will explain the cause of no dispatch from that quarter since yesterday's issue.

NEW MAP OF KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.—We have received from the publisher, Mr. O. LEXER, Memphis, Tenn., a new map of the above States, which appears upon examination to be better suited to the times than any map we have yet seen. It is said to show all the villages, common roads, railroads and rivers of the two States, and the Northern portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. It is a great relief to have a good map of the country at this particular time. The price of the map in sheets is \$1 50, or bound in pocket form, \$2 per copy.

The Northern accounts by telegraph of the repulse of the enemy's gunboats on James river is much better for us than we had hoped. It will be seen that the affair was regarded at Old Point as very serious, and that no full account of it was allowed to be made public.—This looks well for our side.

After all it appears Abraham Lincoln is determined that we Southern "rebels" shall not suffer for iron.—Just to think of two hundred cargoes of the frozen waters of the East being sent South to cool us off from our rebellious notions! How kind in you, King Abraham!

The Goldboro' Tribune says it is reported that about fifty of Spruill's cavalry attacked and routed two hundred mounted men of the enemy, and took some prisoners, in Jones county, in the early part of the present week. We have no reliable details.

H. C. State Bonds.

In the Richmond Enquirer, of 23d inst., we find N. C. 6 per cent. State Bonds quoted in that city with 120.

AN ELEGANT SWORD.—We were shown, yesterday afternoon, an elegant sword, manufactured by Messrs. Mitchell & Taylor, Richmond, Virginia. The hilt is gold-mounted, has a blue star and the letters C. S.—The blade is highly polished, quite sharp, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Major John J. Hedrick, by his first command, the Cape Fear Light Artillery." "Hope," "Death."

It is to be presented to a most worthy officer; one who, we feel sure, will use it as becomes a brave man in a glorious cause, if it should ever be his fortune to meet the foe in battle array. It is a valuable present to a worthy commander, and made by those who know the worth of a faithful and kind-hearted superior.

COL. STUBBARD'S REGIMENT, the 44th, left Camp Mangum several days since for parts we do not care to state. This regiment is spoken of by the correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer as being the best drilled of any at that camp at the time they left. The Colonel is a most worthy son of Eastern Carolina, and we feel confident that if the enemy gives him a chance, he will make his mark, if coolness and bravery, combined with energy, can accomplish anything. We know the man.

THE EXHIBITION OF BORTON'S PANORAMA at the Theatre on next Monday night has been unavoidably postponed, in consequence of the proprietor being unable to ship the Painting by Express to this place direct.—We are requested to say that it will be here as soon as possible, when notice will be given of its arrival.

55TH REGIMENT.—The Fayetteville Observer's Camp Mangum correspondent says that the 55th Regiment of N. C. T. have been organized. The following are the officers:

- Colonel.—John K. Connally, of Yadkin.
  - Lt. Colonel.—A. S. Calloway, of Wilkes.
  - Major.—James F. Whitehead, of Pitt.
- The writer says:
- Col. John K. Connally is a young man of 25 or 26 years, was educated at the Naval School at Annapolis, was Captain of Co. B in the 1st Reg't N. C. V., Col. Kirkland, and has been commanding a post here a few days. He is a nephew of Hon. John Kerr. Lt. Col. Calloway was a member of Capt. Brown's company in the 1st Reg't State Troops, Colonel Stokes. He recently raised a company in Wilkes, and is here now as Capt. He graduated at Chapel Hill about 3 years ago. Maj. Whitehead has been in service before and was, I am informed, taken prisoner at Roanoke Island. He has since raised a company and is Capt. here. The companies are as follows:
- A, Capt. W. J. Bellock, Wilson County.
  - B, A. S. Calloway, Wilkes.
  - C, Dixon Falls, Cleveland.
  - D, B. D. Randall.
  - E, James F. Whitehead, Pitt.
  - F, P. M. Hall, Catawba.
  - G, J. P. Williams, Wayne.
  - H, Vandover Teague, Alexander.
  - I, W. H. Williams, Franklin.
  - K, M. T. Smith, Granville.

COUNTY TAXES.—At the Special Court of the Magistrates of New Hanover county, the following assessment of taxes were levied for the year 1861:

ON REAL ESTATE.	ON SLAVES.
For County purposes, 11 cts.	For County purposes 40 cts.
" School tax, . . . . . 05 "	" School tax, . . . . . 05 "
" Poor tax, . . . . . 02 "	" Poor tax, . . . . . 20 "
" Asylum tax, . . . . . 02 "	" Asylum tax, . . . . . 02 "
" . . . . . 28 "	" . . . . . 67 "

WHITE AND FREE BLACK POLLS.—For county purposes, . . . . . 80 cts. A poor tax of one per cent. was also levied on the following articles: Pleasure Carriages, Silver Plate, and Gold and Silver Watches.

INDEPENDENT GUARD.—We are requested to call attention to the notice in this day's paper, relative to the above Company. It will be seen that new members are wanted to fill up the ranks. It is useless for us to speak a word in behalf of the Company. The members are known to this community as ex-officers of the Federal Congress.

The Negro and the Yankee.—The Yankee Hangs the Negro—and his Opinion of him.

In our paper of Wednesday appeared a series of letters from correspondents of New York and Philadelphia journals attached to the Federal army in the Peninsula. They were dated in New Kent county. One of them, dated at New Kent C. H., May 13th, has the following paragraph, which we think worthy of special attention. The reader should not overlook the closing sentence of the extract, wherein is displayed the predominant passion of the Yankee for plunder. The writer could not omit to state that the Federal troops found a saw-mill conveniently located in New Kent, "with plenty of lumber sawed." There is nothing so grateful to those cute and acquisitive people as to find a great deal of work done by their hands or by other people, for which they have nothing to pay. Therefore, it was almost impossible for him to omit the expression of his satisfaction as it was for him to omit to steal the property so opportunely "found" where it was not lost, and where the true owner had built it and conducted his labor. So the Yankee finds the negro detestable because he murders in "cold blood" and steals—vociferates he thinks highly moral and justifiable while he pursues them himself; but he is determined if he can, to monopolize them, and to allow no one else to interfere with his pursuits. The poor negro, for whom he had affected so much commiseration, is not to share in an employment so lucrative. With him, as he is one of God's chosen people, it is proper that the goods and the flocks and herds of the people should be taken for his support and comfort. It is but serving the Lord thus to promote the well-being of his children. But no one else must be allowed to enjoy the Divine permission to plunder and murder. Not even the negro, whom he regards as better than any white people, they who live in that paradise on earth, New England. So he must be hung; and he was hung for it. The following is the extract:

"A negro, a very desperate character, was hung at West Point, on the river, last Friday, for the cold-blooded murder of two Massachusetts soldiers. He had caught them asleep alone, and murdered them for their money. He was caught the next day, and was made to jump off the limb of a tree with a rope around his neck. This murder, and other instances of atrocity, cruelty, deceit, and ingratitude, on the part of negroes in camp, have completely cured the Massachusetts soldiers of that negro-worshipping mania of which they have hitherto been possessed. They have repeatedly declared in my hearing, that they wished that the war could be conducted in such a manner as would leave the status of slavery just as it was before the war; for the slaves have proved themselves utterly unworthy of freedom, and utterly unfit to be free. And such, too, has been my experience in regard to them. I omitted to state above that our advanced troops up the Pamlico found a saw mill at a convenient point up that stream, with plenty of lumber sawed, and a large quantity of saw-logs all ready for the saw."—Rich. Dispatch.

THE ROBIN IN WILMINGTON.—A Journal calls upon the authorities to take Robin and put it in the river, for the purpose of obstructing the passage of the enemy's gunboats up the Cape Fear. There is a large quantity of it, and we are astonished that there has been a moment's delay. Keep talking about it, and the first thing you know some traitor, for a consideration, will set fire to it and burn it as it lies. You have got men that will do this, even in Wilmington.—Goldboro' Tribune.

24TH REGIMENT.—This regiment, the old 14th, re-organized at Garysburg, on the 16th inst., by electing its field officers as follows: Col. William J. Clarke was re-elected Colonel without opposition; Capt. John L. Harris, (Co. H.) was elected Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Theodore D. Love, (Co. G.) was elected Major.

Col. Clarke, by order of Major General Huger and Holmes, remains in command of the 5th brigade, and has taken up his headquarters at Jackson.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The most powerful army that the Confederacy has had to encounter in this war is not that of McClellan, or of Bull, or of Halleck, or of any other Federal commander. The most effective foes of the Confederates are the best of delusions and dreams which have filled the heads of the people and the politicians of the South. The Yankees have been deceived from the first day of the war with schemes to subdue us without fighting; and we have been equally intent on discovering great moral causes that would bring the struggle to a conclusion favourable to ourselves without the necessity of prolonged suffering and sanguinary battles.

In the beginning the Southern politicians could not be persuaded that revolution was civil war, and refused to believe that the North could be mad enough to engage in hostilities with the South. When it had become, they would not credit the possibility of its continuance six months, or its extension beyond a few frontier localities. Throughout the year they cherished the hallucination of immediate European intervention, raising the blockade, and fling the Southern country with arms and gold. Afterwards they rested with satisfaction on the thought that the North could never find the money to go on; that, being bankrupt, and without credit, it could not pay, and could not support the vast army it had raised.

When all these shadows had departed, one might reasonably suppose that they would have no successor, and that the Southern mind would at last settle on the plain reality that we must win our liberty by fighting and beating the oppressor in fair and full battles. But a new notion has come up to soothe that ragged ground and excuse once more the policy of inert expectations and prolonged retreat. It is the heresy, the fatal error, that malaria climate and hot sun of the States to the South of Virginia, will check the advance of the Northern army when it has once passed its present latitude, and that they will make peace with the Southern Confederacy for fear of the yellow fever.

This chimera licks in many a brain at this moment, and has much to do with the fancy (now, we hope, abandoned by all) that Virginia might be evacuated without inevitable disadvantage to the Southern cause. Yet the least recollection of history is sufficient to dispel it forever. Is the Mexican war already forgotten? Does no one remember that the armies of the United States, composed as it was of volunteers from every part of its territory, for reasons which were trifles when compared with the motives which urge on that Government a continuance of the war, spent two entire summers in that tropical region, despite yellow fever, black vomit, cholera, expensive transportation, and every other thing that is supposed to be an insurmountable obstacle in the way of an advance upon the States of the Gulf? Have we forgotten the long wars it waged in the everglades and swamps of Florida? Can we not recall the history of the past year even? The troops of the United States were stationed at the Southern extremity of this Confederacy during the whole summer and fall. No doubt but that sand flies were tormenting, and fever mortal to them, but those facts did not interfere in the least with the orders of their generals or the calculations of their Government.

Nor will they subvert the plainest principles of policy, the direct dictates of common sense, should the North gain possession of the line of the James. In that case, though it should be that five hundred thousand Yankees should die of yellow fever and sun-stroke, the government and people of that country would press forward arm after arm, with redoubled rapidity on the broken, weakened and discouraged South. They have gained nothing that will be advantageous to their commerce or secure their possession of the spoils, so long as the cotton States remain unconquered, or a remnant of the Confederate organization continues in existence. Success in Virginia will strengthen the hand of Lincoln with double might; for it will fill his people with perfect confidence in his ultimate success; they will bear any load rather than quit the path they are following. Then, indeed, will they press us to the wall. Where then will be the strength to hurl them back that we still possess? Where will Virginia be? Where Tennessee?

If we can resist the Yankees anywhere, or at any time, we can do it now, and here. If we are to have our Thermopylae anywhere, we have reached it already. Richmond is the Thermopylae of the Southern Confederacy. If we have forces to maintain our independence at all, they are with us now. Here let us take our stand, and leave it only when victorious, or when the necessities of the moment require that we should help the Southern Confederacy. If we can whip the Yankees, we can pursue them, recover our own land with all we want; but only so can we win. It is by delivering battles, not by masterly retreats, that the South will be lifted. By rapid and determined combats, each more bloody than its predecessor, each more completely checked and the Northern Government disheartened.—The resolute resistance of the Southern troops, the destruction of the Northern army by the real machinery of war, not the heat of Southern summers, are the only serious obstacles to the designs of the United States. The sooner these conclusions are adopted, and the consequent course of conduct pursued, the brighter will be the prospect of the South become.

THE CREEK INDIANS.—We copy the following from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Bulletin, of a recent date: It was reported some time since that the Creek Indians had held a secret meeting in their nation and appointed a delegation to proceed to Washington city, for the purpose of representing to the Lincoln Administration their views on the subject of the Creek trade with the United States Government; that they had been grossly deceived and misled by the Confederates, and induced to take up arms and fight against the friends of the Union; and that they regretted this, and hoped that they would be forgiven, and if forgiven, they would promise to bring forth their met for repentance. In conformity with the request of some of the leading men of the nation, we pronounce the report without the slightest foundation in truth. They say that the Creeks have taken their position, believing it to be just and right, and they are determined to maintain it in spite of any and all opposition. They intend to remain as true to the Southern Confederacy as the needle is to the pole.

A Yankee prisoner on his way to Salisbury, with others last Friday, leaped from the cars near Gaston, but was pursued by the guard and captured. They placed him in a house for safe keeping, for the night, but he again escaped, and on being pursued and overtaken, he leaped into the Roanoke and was drowned.—His name was Scott, and he belonged to the 2d N. Y. Volunteers.—State Journal.

The Yankees seize and appropriate private property wherever they can find it. What kind of larceny or of warfare it constitutes must be decided by the imperial judgment of mankind. To frustrate this grand larceny, and to prevent these gains and lawless requirements of the enemy General Branch ordered the destruction of all cotton and naval stores within reach of the Burnside expedition; and in pursuance of this order Capt. Walker destroyed the following cotton and naval stores in Pamlico which could not be removed out of reach of the Yankee marauders: 1,826,590 lbs. Cotton. 112,197 bbls. Naval Stores. 80,000 Cypress Shingles. 35,000 Shingles. 15,000 Staves. W. O.—State Journal.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—A telegram from Washington says D. B. Saltrop, operator on the United States military telegraph, died last night, from injuries received by the explosion of a torpedo placed by the rebels in the deserted telegraph office at Yorktown. Mr. Saltrop was a resident of Springfield, Ohio, and was highly esteemed.

The British steam sloop-of-war Recer arrived off this Bar on Wednesday last, from Bermuda, and communicated yesterday with Her Majesty's Consul. She left again yesterday afternoon for Port Royal, and is expected to return here in a few days.

ON THE DECLINE.—Flag Officer Foote reached Cleveland, Ohio, on the 18th. Foote is suffering greatly from a severe wound received in the gunboat fight at Fort Donelson, and by his exposure on the western waters, has contracted a lung disease. It is the impression of his friends that he has played out.

Important Political Document.

The Baltimore Sun of 17th inst. says: We find the following address in the National Intelligencer, and publish it as a part of the current history of the times: ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Follow Citizens:—The people—could we of our country demands that we should stand together. Party considerations, restricted within proper limits, is a positive good and essential to the preservation of public liberty. Without it, the present party would be a mere instrument of the worst of tyrannies. In despising the chief use of the power is in crushing out party opposition. In our country the experience of the last twelve months proves, more than any lesson in history, the necessity of party organization. The present administration was chosen by a party, and in all civil acts and appointments has recognized, and still does, its fealty and obligations to that party. There must and will be an opposition. The public safety and good demand it. Shall it be a new organization or an extension of the present party was founded more than sixty years ago. It has never been disbanded. Today it numbers one million five hundred thousand electors in the States still loyal to the Union. Its recent numerous victories in municipal elections in the Western and Middle States prove its vitality. Within the last ten months it has held state conventions and nominated full democratic tickets in every State in the Union. Of no other party opposed to the Republicans can the same be said.

SHALL THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BE NOW DISBANDED? Why should it? Are its ancient principles wrong? Why are they? Let its platform for thirty years speak:—Resolved, That the American Democracy whose trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

That we regard this as a distinctive feature in our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as a great moral element in a form of government springing from the people with us; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of Federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pay the will of the constitution, and which conceives no impotence too monstrous for the public credulity.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

The preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the surest anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad.

Democratic party has always supported the Government, and while it was in power, preserved the Government in all its vigor and integrity, not by force and arms, but by wisdom, sound policy and peace. But it never did admit, and never will, that this administration, or any administration, is "the Government." It holds, and ever has held, that the Federal Government is the agent of the people of the several States composing the Union—that it consists of the legislative, the executive, and the judicial departments; that the legislative, the executive and the judicial—each equally a part of the Government and equally entitled to the confidence and support of the States and the people; and that it is the duty of every patriot to sustain the several departments of the Government to the extent of saving the Union, and the preservation of the Government in its principles and in its vigor and integrity, and to stand by and defend to the utmost the flag which represents the Government, the Union and the country.

In this sense the Democratic party has always sustained, and will most earnestly sustain the Government against all foes, at home or abroad, in the North or the South, open or concealed, in office or out of office, in peace or in war.

If this is what the Republican party mean by supporting the Government, it is an idle thing to abandon the old and tried Democratic party, which in so many years and through so many trials, supported, preserved and maintained the Government of the Union. But if their real purpose be to aid the ancient enemies of the democracy in subverting our ancient constitution and form of government, and, under pretence of saving the Union, to erect a strong centralized despotism on its ruins, the Democratic party will resist, then as the worst enemy to the constitution and the Union, and to free government everywhere.

We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

We seem to reply to the charge that the Democratic party is opposed to granting aid and support to the Federal Government in maintaining its safety, integrity, and constitutional supremacy, and in favor of disbanding the army, and according to the South, the Constitution in its principles and form. No man has advocated any such proposition. Democrats recognize it as their duty as patriots to support the government in all constitutional, necessary and proper authority to maintain its safety, integrity, and constitutional authority; but to the two times we are indirectly opposed to waging war against any of the States, or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

But no, Democrats, it is not the support of the government that we maintain its safety, integrity, and constitutional authority; but to the two times we are indirectly opposed to waging war against any of the States, or people of this Union in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any State.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief among them the well-known "Crittenden propositions," which would have averted civil war and maintained the Union. At every stage of proposed amendments inconsistent with the sectional doctrine of the Crittenden propositions were strenuously and unanimously resisted and defeated by the Republican party. The "Crittenden propositions" never received a single republican vote in either House. For the proof we refer you to the journals of Congress and to the Congressional Globe.

Unquestionably the constitution gives ample power to the several departments of the government to carry on war, strictly subject to its provisions, and in case of civil war, with perfect security to citizens of the loyal States.—We do not propose to consider now the causes which led to the present unhappy civil war. A bitter time will come hereafter for such a discussion. But we remind you now that compromise made your Union, and compromise in five months ago would have saved it. Repeated efforts were made at the last session of the Thirty-sixth Congress to this end. At every stage the great mass of the South, with the Democratic party, and the whole Constitutional Union party of the North and West united in favor of certain amendments to the constitution—and chief