BININGER'S
OLD LONDON DOCK
GIN

GIN AS A REMEDIAL AGENT.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT, especially designed for the use of the *Medical Profession* and the *Family*, having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," etc., is now endorsed by all of the prominent physicians, chemists and connoisseurs, as possessing all of those *intrinsic* medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an old and PURE Gin. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all druggists, grocers, etc.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) *Sole Proprietors*,
nov14 No. 19 Broad Street, N.Y.

American Agriculturist.

For the Farm, Garden, and Household.

A THOROUGH-GOING, RELIABLE and Practical Journal, devoted to the different departments of Soil Culture—such as growing field CROPS; orchard and garden Fruits; garden Vegetables and Flowers; trees, plants, and flowers for the Lawn or Yard; care of Domestic Animals, &c., &c., and to Household Labors. It has also an interesting and instructive department for Children and Youth.

A full calendar of Operations every month. Three to Four Hundred, or more, illustrative Engravings appear in each volume.

Over Six Hundred plain, practical, instructive articles are given every year.

The Editors and Contributors are all practical Working Men.

The teachings of the AGRICULTURIST are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the country—it is as its name indicates, for the whole AMERICAN CONTINENT.

A GERMAN EDITION is published of the same size and price as the English, and containing all of its reading matter, and the numerous illustrative engravings.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
One copy, one year. $1 00
Six copies, one year, 5 00
Ten or more copies one year 80 cents each.
☞Add to the above rates: Postage to Canada 6 cents; to England, France, or Germany 24 cents, *per annum*.
Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the subscriber, and is *only 6 cents a year*, if paid in advance at the office where received.
The paper is considered paid for whenever it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.
All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor.

ORANGE JUDD,
feb20 41 Park-Row, New York City

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE
DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED
STIMULATING ONGUENT
For the Whiskers and Hair.

THE subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public, the above justly celebrated and world-renowned article.

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT is prepared by DR. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of

Whiskers or a Mustache

in from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp, it will cure BALDNESS, and cause to spring up in place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED or TOWY hair DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not for any consideration be without it.

The subscribers are the only Agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Price One Dollar a box—for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "Onguent" (warranted to have the desired effect) will be sent to any who desire it, by mail (direct), securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.18. Apply to or address

HORACE L. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Druggists, &c.,
mh20-1y 24 William Street, New York.

NEW GOODS.
THOMAS W. ANDERSON

INVITES the attention of his friends and purchasers generally, to an examination of his *unusually* large and attractive stock of GOODS, purchased in Philadelphia and suited to the Fall and Winter trade.

Among his stock may be found the newest, richest and handsomest, styles of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
" *CLOAKS and SHAWLS*,
Black and Colored CLOTHS of the latest style for
CLOAKS,
French, English and American
Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ready-Made Clothing
embracing COATS, SACKS, OVER-COATS, PANTS and VESTS
a very large stock of HATS AND CAPS,
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Brogans,
CARPETS and OIL-CLOTHS,
with a general assortment of
Foreign and Domestic GOODS
of all qualities and prices, calculated to suit the tastes and wants of the people generally.
N. B. 5 per ct. off for CASH.
oct17

JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE
"DEMOCRAT" OFFICE,
CAMBRIDGE, MD.

GREEN GINGER. Just received and for sale by
sept12 J. G. ROBINSON.

Cambridge Democrat.

WM. C. HANDY, WM. W. BALLARD, } Proprietors. "Resistance to Tyrants is Obedience to God." WM. W. BALLARD, Editor.

Volume 16. CAMBRIDGE, MD., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1861. Number 42.

[From the N. Y. Day Book.]

Who are the Disunionists?

Opinions of the Republican Leaders.

We propose to give a number of extracts showing who have been the real disunionists and who have been laboring for years for its overthrow. The rallying cry of all the ultra leaders of the Republican party has been the Abolition of slavery or Disunion. This idea, in a bold or modified form runs through all they have said or written for the past twelve years.—Read the record, and judge who are the Disunionists:

GEN. N. P. BANKS.

Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, who was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1856, by the Republicans, now one of Mr. Lincoln's Major-Generals, in a speech delivered in Maine, in the preceding year, said:

"Although I am not one of that class of men who cry for the preservation of the Union; *though I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances*, TO LET IT SLIDE, I have no fear for its perpetuation. But let me say, if the chief object of the people of this country be to maintain and propogate chattel property in man—in other words, human slavery—*this Union cannot and* OUGHT NOT TO STAND."

Still later, in 1856, in a speech in Massachusetts, we find Mr. Banks turning prophet, and predicting a "military dictatorial government" in this country. He had no faith in the stability of "free institutions." He said:

"I can conceive of a time when this Constitution shall not be in existence; *when we shall have an absolute military dictatorial government*, transmitted from age to age, with men at its head who are made rulers by military commission, or who claim an hereditary right to govern those over whom they are placed."

SENATOR WADE, OF OHIO.

In a speech at a mass meeting in Maine, in 1855, the same at which Mr. Banks spoke, Senator Wade gave utterance to the following treasonable sentiments:

"There was *no freedom at the South for either white or black*; and he would strive to protect the free soil of the North from the same blighting curse. *There was really no Union between the North and the South; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of* MORE BITTER RANCOR *towards each other than these two sections of the Republic.* The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found *in divesting it entirely from all taint of* SLAVERY. Let us have a Union, OR LET US SWEEP AWAY THIS REMNANT WHICH WE CALL A UNION. I go for a Union, *where all men are equal*, OR FOR NO UNION AT ALL, and I go for right."

And, as if to mark their approval of such doctrines, the Black Republicans of Ohio, the very next year, re-elected this disunionist to the U. S. Senate. His brother, the Hon Edward Wade, has, for a number of years, occupied a seat in the House of Representatives, and we find him, in a speech delivered in the House, August 2, 1856, endorsing the treasonable doctrines of his senatorial brother. We quote:

"Sir, if the Constitution and the Union are to be used as instruments for propagating human bondage, *they cannot be preserved—nor is it desirable they should.* The spirit which has taken possession of the slaveholders, and their base tools, the democracy of the free States, is the unclean spirit of slavery propagandism; and just as sure as animal life perishes in mephetic gases, so sure is it that the Constitution and Union *must perish* when smothered in the foul embraces of these allies of human slavery."

JUDGE REFUS P. SPAULDING,

a delegate from Ohio to the convention which nominated Fremont, in a speech in that convention, said:

"In the case of the alternatives being presented, *of the continuance of slavery*, or a dissolution of the Union, I AM FOR DISSOLUTION; *and I care not how quick it comes.*"

HON. HORACE MANN,

in a speech in the House of Representatives, said:

"I have only to add, under a full sense of my responsibility to my country and my God, I deliberately say, BETTER DISUNION, BETTER A SERVILE WAR, better anything that God in his Providence shall send, than an extension of the bonds of slavery."

WM. H. SEWARD,

in his speech in the Senate, April 9, 1856, jeered the South with the taunting menace that she should have no repose, but that rifles and cannon should take the place of words. Hear him;

"The solemnity of the occasion draws over our heads that cloud of disunion which always arises whenever the subject of slavery is agitated. Still the debate goes on more ardently, earnestly and angrily than ever before. It employs not now merely logic, reproach, menace, retort and defiance, BUT SABRES, RIFLES AND CANNON. Do you look through this incipient war quite to the end, and see there peace, quiet and harmony on the subject of slavery? If so, pray enlighten me, and show me how long the way is which leads to that repose. * * * He who found a river in his path, and sat down to wait for the flood to pass away, was not more unwise than he who expects the agitation of slavery to cease, while the love of freedom animates the bosoms of mankind."

After showing that this agitation will lead to war between the North and the South, Mr. Seward suggests to the Pacific States that then would be their time to withdraw from the Union. He continued:

"Then the free States and the slave States of the Atlantic, divided and warring with each other, would disgust the free States of the Pacific, and they would have *abundant cause for withdrawing from a Union* productive no longer of peace, safety and liberty to themselves, and no longer holding up the cherished hopes of mankind."

Again, in his speech in the Senate, March 11, 1850, Mr. Seward threatens the South with "civil war" unless they emancipate their slaves.—He said:

"When this answer shall be given, it will appear that the question of dissolving the Union is a complex question; that it embraces the fearful issue whether the Union shall stand, and slavery, under the steady, peaceful action of moral, social and political causes, be removed by gradual, voluntary effort, and with compensation, *or whether the* UNION SHALL BE DISSOLVED, *and civil war ensue, bringing on violent but complete and immediate emancipation.* We are now arrived at that stage when that crisis can be foreseen—when we must foresee it. It is directly before us. Its shadow is upon us."

In plain words, Mr. Seward says to the South: You can have Union and the gradual emancipation of slavery, or you *shall* have disunion, civil war and immediate emancipation! This, in plain English, was his proposition.

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

that "bright and shining light" of Black Republicanism, in that celebrated speech of his in New Haven, in 1856, where he proclaimed that "Sharpe's rifle was truly a moral agency," said:

"The people will not levy war, nor inaugurate a revolution even to relieve Kansas, until they have *first* tried what they can do by voting. If this peaceful remedy should fail to be applied this year, then the people will count the cost wisely, and decide for themselves boldly and firmly which is the better way, TO RISE IN ARMS AND THROW OFF A GOVERNMENT *worse than that of old King George*, or endure it another four years, and then vote again."

In the same speech Mr. Beecher thus denounced the Constitution and the Union:

"The Constitution is the cause of every division which this vexed question of slavery has ever occasioned in this country. It has been the fountain and father of our troubles, by attempting hold together, as reconciled, two opposing principles, which will not harmonize nor agree. The only hope of the slave is *over the ruins of the Government and of the American Church. The dissolution of the Union is the abolition of slavery.*"

GENERAL JAMES WATSON WEBB,

Mr. Lincoln's Minister to Brazil, was a delegate to the convention that nominated Fremont, in 1856, and Lincoln, in 1860. In the former convention he made a speech, which was loudly applauded, but no sentence received more boisterous applause than the following:

"Our people—loving order, loving law, and willing to abide by the ballot-box—come together from all parts of the Union and ask us to give them a nomination which, when fairly put before the people, will unite public sentiment, and through the ballot-box will restrain and repel this pro-slavery extension, and this aggression of the slaveocracy. What else are they doing? They tell you they are willing to abide by the ballot-box, and willing to make that last appeal. *If we fail there what then? We will drive it back*, SWORD IN HAND, *and, so help me God, believing that to be right, I am with them.* [Loud cheers, and cries of 'Good!'] Northern gentlemen, on your action depends the result. You may, with God's blessing, present to this country a name, rallying around it all the elements of the opposition, and thus we will become so strong that, through the ballot-box, we shall save the country. *But, if a name be presented on which we may not rally, and the consequence is* CIVIL WAR—*nothing more, nothing less, but civil war—I ask then, what is our first duty?*"

HON. JOHN P. HALE,

of New Hampshire, was also a delegate to the convention, and addressed it in a long speech, in which he said:

"He congratulated the convention upon the spirit of unanimity with which it had done its work. I believe (said he) that this is not so much a convention to change the administration of the government, *as to say whether there shall be any Government to be administered.* You have assembled, not to say whether this Union shall be preserved, but to say whether it shall be a blessing or a scorn and hissing among the nations."

As this gentleman is one of the main pillars in the Black Republican edifice, and has been twice elected by them to the United States Senate, we have examined his record pretty closely, as developed in his speeches in the Senate. On the 12th of July, 1848, he said:

"*All the horrors of dissolution I can look steadfastly in the face*, before I could look to that moral ruin which must fall upon us when we have so prostituted ourselves as to become the pioneers of slavery in the Territories."

From another speech of Mr. Hale delivered in the Senate, February 26, 1856, we extract the following blood-and-thunder morsel:

"I thank God that the indications of the present day seem to promise that the North have at last got to the wall, and will go no further. I hope so. The Senator says there may be a power that shall say, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no further.'—Good! Good! Sir, *I hope it will come; and if it comes to blood*, LET BLOOD COME. No sir, if that issue must come *let it come, and it cannot come too soon.* * * Sir, Puritan blood not always shrank from even those encounters, and when the war has been proclaimed with the knife, and the knife to the hilt, *the steel has sometimes glistened in their hands;* and when the battle was over they were not always second best."

HORACE GREELY.

Now hear Horace Greely thunder forth his revolutionary advice to the Black Republicans in Congress, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was pending:

"We urge, therefore, unbending determination on the part of the Northern members hostile to this intolerable outrage, and demand of them, in behalf of peace, in behalf of freedom, in behalf of justice and humanity, *resistance to the last.* Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—*better that Congress should break up in wild discord—nay better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins*, than that this perfidy and wrong shall be finally accomplished."

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

We now come to Joshua R. Giddings, who, in a letter to Hon. Ralph Plumb, dated May 4, 1859, was in favor of overthrowing the Government in case the Supreme Court of Ohio would not take out of the custody of the U. States, a band of Black Republicans who had forcibly taken some fugitive slaves out of the possession of the marshal and his deputies. Giddings is now Mr Lincoln's Consul-General to Canada.—Hear him:

"I have great confidence in the judges composing that court. But should they prove unequal to the occasion, the case will then be taken to that highest of earthly tribunals, the source of all political power.—The people finding this government to have become destructive of the lives, the liberties and the happiness of its citizens, will ALTER OR ABOLISH IT, and organize its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

"This duty, so solemnly enjoined upon us by the founders of our Government, in that immortal charter of American liberty to which, for almost a century, we have been accustomed to look for instruction and direction in regard to our rights, WILL NOT BE NEGLECTED."

"Acts speak louder than words," says the old proverb. Let us see, then, how their "acts" tally with their words. On the 1st of February, 1850, Senator Hale presented two petitions from Isaac Jeffries and other citizens of Pennsylvania, and Jno. T. Woodward and others, praying that "some plan might be devised *for the dissolution of the American Union.*" Mr. Webster, of Massachusetts, was unsparing in his denunciation of the petitions, and suggested that there should have been a prescription to them in these words:

"Gentlemen, members of Congress, whereas, at the commencement of the session you and each of you took your solemn oaths, in the presence of God, and on the Holy Evangelists, that you would support the Constitution of the United States—now therefore we pray you to take immediate steps to break up the Union, and overthrow the Constitution as soon as you can."

Yet it received *three votes*, and *only three*, being the votes of every Black Republican Senator then in the Senate, to wit: John P. Hale, of N. H., Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y. and S. P. Chase, of Ohio. [See Senate Jour., 1st ses., 35th Con., p. 139.

On the 25th of February, the same petitions were offered in the House of Representatives by J. R. Giddings, where they received *eight* votes, being the Abolition vote in that body, to wit: Charles Allen, of Mass., C. Durkee, of Wis., now one of the Black Republican U. S. Senators from that State, J. R. Giddings, of Ohio, Rufus K. Goodenow, of Maine, George W. Julian of Indiana, now the Black Republican member of Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of that State, Preston King of New York, now a Black Republican United States Senator from this State, a delegate to the Chicago Convention that nominated Lincoln, and chairman of the Republican National Executive Committee, and J. M. Root of Ohio; every one of whom is a supporter of Lincoln's Administration.

Who, after this will be so fool-hardy as to deny that the Republican party as the disunion party of this country? It is to this end they have for years been schooling and inciting the public mind of the North. It is this end they have been fomenting strifes stirring up discord, erecting an "irrepressible conflict" between the people of both sections. It is to this end they have been inflaming the southern people with their villainous abuse and vituperation so that their crimination might lead to recrimination, and bitterness and hatred, and civil war be exchanged for fraternal regard and affection.

The Opinions of Southern Men.

To show the contrast between the Republicans and Southern men on the question of Union, we make some quotations from the speeches and writings of southern men. We commence with the present head of the Southern Confederacy:

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

In the Senate of the United States, June 27th, 1850, in a speech on the Compromise Bill, Mr. D. said:

"If I have a superstition, sir, which governs my mind and holds it captive, it is a *superstitious reverence for the Union.* If one can inherit a sentiment, I may be said to have inherited this from my revolutionary father. And if education can develop a sentiment in the heart and mind of man, surely mine has been such as would most develop feelings of attachment for the Union. But sir, I have an allegiance to the State which I represent here. I have an allegiance to those who have entrusted their interests to me, which every consideration of faith and of duty, which every feeling of honor, tells me is above all other political considerations. I TRUST I SHALL NEVER FIND MY ALLEGIANCE THERE AND HERE IN CONFLICT. GOD FORBID THAT THE DAY SHOULD EVER COME WHEN TO BE TRUE TO MY CONSTITUENTS IS TO BE HOSTILE TO THE UNION."

In a speech at Augusta, Me., Sept. 29th, 1858, he said:

"It has always been with me a principle to exercise public functions in the spirit of the Constitution and the *purposes of the Union*. If I know myself, *I have never given a vote from feeling of hostility to any portion of our common country;* but have always kept in view the common obligation for the common welfare, and desired by maintaining the constitution in *each and every particular*, to perpetuate the blessings it was designed to secure, and to transmit the inheritance received from our fathers unmutilated and uncontaminated to *remotest posterity.*"

In Congress, Dec 10th, 1860, he said:

"The union of States forms in my judgement THE BEST GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED AMONG MEN. It is only necessary to carry it out in THE SPIRIT IN WHICH IT WAS FORMED. Our fathers made a Union of friendly States. Now hostility has been substituted for fraternity. I call on all men who have hearts, and who love the Union, to look the danger in the face. * * Our people are prepared to do justice. * * This Union is dear to me as A UNION OF FRATERNAL STATES. It would lose its value if the Union had to be held together by armed physical force. Hostility, not fraternity, would then exist in the hearts of the people."

Again, Jan. 11, he said:

"Long have I offered propositions for EQUALITY IN THE UNION, NOT A SINGLE REPUBLICAN HAS VOTED FOR THEM. I do not regard a constitutional government a failure. Regarding the settlement of difficulties, the President himself says he has no power—he has thrown it upon you—he has told you the responsibility is upon you. If you decide right, the angel of peace will spread her wings."

After the Republicans had refused any compromise, and in his very first message to the Confederate Congress, Feb. 14th, Mr. Davis declared:

"We have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled. As a NECESSITY, NOT A CHOICE, we have resorted to the remedy of separation. If a just perception of mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled. But if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territory and jurisdiction be assailed it will but remain for us with firm resolve to appeal to arms and invoke the blessing of providence on a just cause."

Again to show that he had no hostility to the North, in the message of April 29th, he said:

"We protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice, save that of honor and independence; we seek no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated, all we ask is to be let alone, that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms. This we will, this we must resist to the dire extremity. The moment that the pretension is abandoned, the sword will drop from our grasp, and we shall be ready to enter into treaties of amity and commerce that cannot but be mutually beneficial."

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

Vice President Stephens, at Augusta, July 10th, re-asserts that the Confederate States preferred the Union to separation. He said:

"We appealed to them (the North.) We believed it was best for all the States, as Washington presided over the Convention that made the Confederation, that *all the States should remain in the Union*, faithfully performing each for itself the obligations of the Constitution."

GOV. MOORE, OF ALA.

Gov. Moore, Ala., in his message to the Legislature on Nov. 7th, said:

"I am no secessionist *per se*, and would like to contemplate our future glory as a nation, could I have the assurance that the Union, *upon the basis of the Constitution*, would be as durable as the hills and valleys embraced within the vast Territorial limits of its jurisdiction. This can not be the case, however, unless each section of the country accords to every other section the full measure of its Constitutional rights."

GOV. LETCHER, OF VA.

Said Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in his letter to J. S. Bishop, Nov. 19th.

"If the North will respect and uphold the rights of the States, the *Union will be perpetual.* * * * * In this hour of danger it is the duty of patriots in all sections of our country to cultivate a kind, generous and conciliatory spirit one towards another."

GOV. BROWN, OF TENN.

Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, said in December:

"I am for the Union as long as it can be maintained consistently with the compromises of the Constitution; I am for redressing the wrongs of the South IN THE UNION BY PEACEFUL REMEDIES, AND UNTIL SUCH REMEDIES ARE EXHAUSTED BY FAIR TRIAL Let our war cry be: THE UNION AND THE RIGHTS OF ALL UNDER IT, IN UNDIVIDED FORTUNE AND GLORY."

SENATOR SLIDELL, OF LA.

Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, said, on taking leave of the Senate:

"They hope and wish for peace; but the decision of this question rests with the Free States. He had no doubt if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the States they might have peaceful separation, with the possibility and probability of an complete or partial reconstruction."

HON. M. COBB, OF ALA.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, said:

"When he returned home he should he not tell his people there is no hope, or shall he tell them there is no hope? He repeated he had permitted himself to believe that something could be done that the States of the Confederacy might remain together. On the 4th of Febuary, the Southern Convention will meet at Montgomery to form a provisional government. Do not let them take the second step. He trusted before that time the whole country would once more be in possession of peace and happiness. He appealed to his Northern friends to make efforts to save the country; and now gentlemen, one and all, Republicans, *you have the power of settling this matter before the sun shall set. Will you do it?* Will you let your President come into power governing the whole country, or only a part of those which once belonged to this great Union? I trust you will do something that peace may reign; that we may not be called to shed one another's blood."

"I am not a secessionist. I desire peace, predicated on the principles of the Constitution. If you can give us that, you can help us to remain *in the Union as long as the sun shall shine*; and my prayer shall be sent forth for the perpetuity of the Government."

SENATOR YULEE, OF FLA.

Senator Yulee, of Florida, said:

"He was sure the people of Florida would never be insensible to the blessings and advantages of the Union, when directed to the purpose of establishing justice, and domestic tranquility and safety."

SENATOR HUNTER, OF VA.

In a letter published in December last, Mr. Hunter, now Secretray of State of the Southern Confederacy, said:

"I do not consider the election of Mr. Lincoln a just cause for secession. If the Southern States can obtain guarantees which will secure *their rights in the Union, I advise them to stand by it.*

HON. J. B. FLOYD, OF VA.

Mr. Floyd, in a letter published about the same time said:

"For one, I am not for secession as long as any honorable effort can be made to *preserve the Union as a constitutional basis.* * * * I believe that the great material interests of the country demand a reconciliation of the sections and the *preservation of the Union.* The main study of all should be to prevent any collision between the sections, and most especially the shedding of the first drop of blood. If we can but succeed in averting these calamities, the great practical business interests of the country may, perchance, sooner or later bring about a reconstruction of the Union and a restoration of harmony between the sections."

HON. R. TOOMBS, OF GEO.

Senator Toombs, of Geo., Jan. 7th, in referring to the demands for guarantees, said:

"Such demands were only for an equality in the Union. He himself was willing to DEFEND THE CONSTITUTION WITH THE HALTER AROUND HIS NECK."

Now, we submit to any candid reader which class of these men, the southern or the northern, talk like patriots? The South simply asked for the Constitution of their fathers. The Black Republicans worked to torture it into a negro equality document. The South were in favor of the Union *as it was formed.* The Republicans did not want it unless it *struck down State rights, abolished "slavery,"* and completely *revolutionized* the Government. Such was the difference.

THE NATIONAL POLICE.—The arrangements for the formation of the National Detective Police force are now nearly completed. A celebrated Western detective, whose reputation is well established all over the country, will be made the head of the new organization, and its operations will extend, not only to every city and town in the country, but also by means of its agents, into every family and neighborhoood. Treason will find it impossible to raise its hydra head anywhere when this new organization gets in to operation.

It is stated that the entire Catholic clergy of Chicago, by concerted action, have advised all unemployed men in their congregations to enlist in Gen. Fremont's army.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc6044_1_63-0698.jpg