

# The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.]

ET VARIIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—CIC.

[12:6d. PER ANN. IN ADVANCE

No 36.]

SAINT ANDREWS N. B. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1861.

Vol 28

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian, and inserted by request.

## The Address from Tennessee.

As a matter of courtesy we publish in *extenso* the address of the Presbytery of Western District, to Northern Presbyterians, not from any conviction that it is either new in its argument, or able in its exposition of the causes of the great quarrel between the North and South, or of the alleged justice of the demands of the latter for an independent government. On the contrary, we regard it as eminently partisan and one-sided, not always courteous in language, and as utterly failing in a just and comprehensive view of the great principles involved in this frightful war. While none can more sincerely deplore the existence of this war than ourselves, or have laboured more earnestly, though fruitlessly to avert this occurrence, we are now constrained to regard it as an existing fact which is not likely to be affected by any other appeal than that which has already been made—to arms. There was a period when we felt it to be our duty to advocate any reasonable compromise which would secure the constitutional rights of all without endangering the integrity of the government; but our efforts, so far from being seconded by our Southern religious journals, and by many of our Southern subscribers, was met with stern rebuke, on the ground that they did not desire a continuance of the Union. Now, compromise is hopeless. At an early period of our difficulties, when the fatal act of secession was accepted with acclamation in South Carolina, we denounced it as a wicked and criminal perpetration of war upon the nation; and when, contrary to our hope, that ruinous example has met with the concurrence of other States, our conviction has been strengthened, that a more causeless, suicidal and criminal procedure is not to be found in the world's history. That it was long premeditated and determined on, is a fact which cannot be denied or evaded. The life long efforts of Mr. Calhoun and his compars; the publication more than thirty years ago, of the "Partisan Leader" by Beverley-Tucker of Virginia; the institution of the secret conspiracy, known under the name of "The Knights of the Golden Circle," which had its ramifications in all the Southern States; the disloyal, fraudulent, and systematic schemes of members of the late Cabinet to furnish the South with all the means of successful insurrection, while stripping the North of all means of successful resistance; and the even more potent voice of the Southern press in preparing the minds of their people for the very crisis which has now occurred, furnish demonstrative proof that Southern independence was to be asserted whenever a favorable opportunity should occur. The election of Mr. Lincoln was made this pretext, and we know that it was hailed in South Carolina as the event which they most desired; which they helped to accomplish by the disruption of the Democratic party; and which they now welcomed as the most plausible ground on which they could base their secessionist appeals to the people. The president elect was, through every available vehicle, represented as hostile to the interests of the South, and as controlled by a party whose aim was to humiliate them, and subvert their peculiar institutions. This was affirmed in the absence of all proof, and in the face of positive disavowal by the President himself. While this was the alleged cause of the insurrection, the true one was the ascendancy power of the North, and the hopelessness that the South could any longer imperiously dictate to the nation, and within its grasp the patronage of government.

The crisis occurred, but how did it occur? Was it by an appeal to a Convention of the States, for the South permission to withdraw from the Federal Union? This would have been a constitutional resort, and it is by no means certain that the appeal would have been in vain. So far from such manifestation of desire for amicable, and as it might have been, constitutional separation, the first exhibitions of the secession spirit were those of positive and defiant hostility and war. A pseudo government was instituted, war measures were initiated, the national fortresses were seized, the public treasure confiscated, the national armories rifled and the United States troops, placed in the Southern States for their protection, were disarmed, and in some instances compelled to renounce their oath of allegiance. So soon as the usurping government was organized, their first acts were of a hostile character, particularly in the effort to prohibit foreign governments by the enactment of a rival and neutralizing tariff. The very pre-emptory with which all this was done, was evidently designed to coerce other States to adopt secession ordinances. It had this effect. Secession ordinances were adopted by various States, not fairly by the act of the people, but that strict political demagogues. The people were not asked whether

they were prepared to abandon the government under which they had happily lived; it was not by the free expression of their opinion that a new one was inaugurated; nor had they the opportunity to give their suffrages for its chief officers; and whatever the Presbytery of Western District may say there was no call upon to express their assent or dissent, until a terrorism was established, which very effectually suppressed the free expression of dissent. Tennessee itself was so influenced, and if testimony is to be believed, Union men were not—at least in the first instance—so tolerated as our brethren would represent. Should we even admit, as we are required to do in this paper that Tennessee is united almost to a man, in resisting the Federal Government, it is difficult to see in this a justification of their conduct. If secession is wrong in itself, as we religiously believe it to be, the wrong is only intensified by such unanimity. The fact may be held up as a menace, and to that its argumentative force must be confined.

We are asked how we Presbyterians of the North can countenance a war which threatens invasion and bloodshed? We might ask in return, why were we so ruthlessly plunged into war? Those who initiated it should have bethought themselves of its probable consequences. Why was Sumter assailed? Why was an army collected to seize upon the national Capital? How could any reasonable man imagine, for a moment, that in the midst of such hostile demonstrations, the great North should remain passive and quiescent? The gage of battle had been thrown down; the north has taken it up. The responsibility of all consequences must rest with those who have lashed into a flame this fratricidal strife.

The address from Tennessee insists, that they have no desire to abolish the National Constitution or subvert its government.—This is a marvellous statement, and the more extraordinary as coming from intelligent and religious men. Is the declaration of independence by so many of the Southern States no evidence of a design to break up the Government? Is the avowed principles of States' Rights no infringement of government as already existing? Ah, but it is replied, when their right to secede is admitted, the remaining fragments can constitute a new and consolidated government; but how can this be done except on the presumption that government has first been destroyed?—The very intimation of reconstruction is based on the supposition that we had been previously shattered.

There is no more pestilent political heresy than that every State, in our once happy Union has a reserved right of withdrawing at its pleasure, from the Federal compact.—The notion in itself is without foundation in reason, and wholly subversive of all effective government. No such right is recognized in the Constitution, and never could have been admitted in the construction of such an instrument. Had it been otherwise, instead of being a bond of Union, it would have been a rope of sand. It should be recollected that when this Constitution was framed its design was to form one people out of independent provinces; and to remodel them, into a single government, which, while recognizing only such reserved rights as should be necessary for local administration, should itself be sovereign and invisible. The advantages of such a central power were obvious and fully recognized, and afford sufficient inducement to the otherwise imbecile, but independent provincial governments, to forego their strict independence. There were no such reserved States' Rights as are now claimed, for there was no States until, under the axis of the Constitution, they became such constituent part of the United States. All their powers as States were derived from the fact of the Union, and surely among these could not have been a reserved one to break up the very Union, which had imparted to them their vitality. And yet upon this sheer figment that every State in the Union has such a right, when moved by selfish interests, passion or caprice, to dissolve the Union, is based that secession movement which offers the alternative of war or anarchy, government or no government. Terrible as war is, it has been accepted as the least of the two evils; and fearful must be the responsibility of those who have rendered the choice necessary and imperative.

It may be asked if the Union is so irrevocable that under no circumstances a separation of its parts can take place? It is not possible, except that. By the voice of the whole people, who are parties in the Union, and whose interests are essentially identified with it. No such resort has ever been attempted in this present case as an appeal to the whole people. 2nd. By revolution. It has not been admitted by the Southern wing of the Confederacy that they are engaged in a revolutionary enterprise; on the contrary, they justify their proceedings as an attempt to peaceful separation. It is, however to

all intents and purposes, a revolutionary uprising against government. Now nothing can justify revolution but great and intolerable grievances. Government is an ordinance of God; it is his sacred institution, not lightly to be meddled with, and any attempt to overturn it caustically, is impiety towards God, and a bold defiance of his authority.—Should it, however, become grievously corrupt, a correction of its evils may lawfully be attempted by revolution. Can the South justify its course on any such grounds as this?

Has the government been intolerably oppressive to them? Have they not been happy and prosperous under its propitious administration to an unparalleled extent? Have they not had even more than their just share in its administration? Have not their rights been protected by it? Why, then, plunge into revolution? Could they have promised themselves any advantages by its subversion which would compensate the destruction of a prosperous peace, the sacrifice of thousands of lives, the degradation of high national character, and the squandering of millions of money? Admitting that the South had some just grounds of complaint, their grievances were not of a nature which might not have been better healed under government than by a resort to the sword. Rather, however than wait for the trial of peaceful measures, they have suffered themselves to be hurried by ambition and unprincipled demagogues into a war against the North, under the flimsy pretence that North intended to dominate over them with tyrannical sway, and endanger their peculiar institutions! Yes, it was nothing more or less than a prospective evil which induced them to try the hazards of war. No adequate cause for revolution can therefore be pleaded by them, before God or man. We speak the honest conviction of our heart, when we say that the course they have pursued is a great and inexorable iniquity.—South Carolina, the inception of this work of ruin, had not, from its remote position, even the particular grievances to which the border States were subject, and yet it has dragged down State after State into a concurrence with its measures. Whether the South will ultimately glory in such a leadership will depend on the contingent future.

The attempt to liken this revolution to that by which our independence was achieved is simply preposterous. The war of the Revolution was a justifiable and successful attempt to break a foreign yoke, which was oppressive and at the same time suppressive of the rising energies of a great people. The central government which exercised the controlling power was at a distance of three thousand miles from the people to be governed; it was a government in which the people had no voice or representative; it was a government which exacted taxation without equivalent benefits; it was therefore a tyranny which might lawfully be resisted. The Southern insurrection, any leasur of resemblance to this? They had a full representation in the government; they were not oppressed; they received greater benefits from the Union than they conferred; and yet they have initiated a baseless revolution for its subversion, which has brought a dark cloud on our horizon, introduced the spirit of fell discord, prostrated the material interests of a whole people and attempted to crush out the life of the most benign government which ever existed. It is too late then, for the brethren in Tennessee, or in any other place, to plead that, as Christians, we should not lend our countenance or aid to a government so ruthlessly assailed. They should have thought of the evils before they plunged into them. It is too late to say to the North, "Let us secede quietly" when their secession commenced, and has been carried on amidst the din of arms. And it is certainly asking more than we are willing to grant, that the principle of secession is right, when it must be seen that if the principle were once admitted, there could be no government left.—Every State, on the flimsiest pretext, would thus be encouraged to secede from every other State; every great city might thus secede from the State of which it had been a part; every village might secede from its country; and, for any thing we can see, every man, claiming the right of self-government, might insist in setting all law at defiance. When it is demonstrated to our entire satisfaction that there is no need of any government whatever, we will be prepared to acknowledge the right of secession, but not until then. The die is cast; we have had no responsibility in hurrying on the crisis; war is actually waged. A great and precious principle is involved in it, whether we have a government or not. Had we even the inclination we have not the power of arresting the progress of events.—We will indulge in no predictions as to the final issue; that must be left with the great disposer of events, whose counsels are inscrutable. What concern us is, has the North the right in this quarrel? We have not the shadow of a doubt that it has, and

so believing, we adhere to it and its cause with an invincible tenacity. We owe a profound debt of gratitude to our country and its institutions; it has conferred upon us unspeakable blessings, and to prove recent to it in this its righteous struggle would be to prove recent to God, who has conferred on us such national distinction.

## FROM THE STATES.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8.—The Charleston papers state that the planters have unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island cotton either north or South, having pledged the entire crop to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Union states that 3500 Federal troops occupied Paducah Friday, taking possession of the telegraph, marine hospital and the Branch Bank of Louisville, but the coin from the latter had been previously removed. It is thought that an invasion into Tennessee from that direction is indicated by their movements.

A passenger, from Manassas, 5th, states that the rebels killed 300 Federal and lost only 20 in a sharp skirmish on the 4th, in taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Heights.

A Lynchburg dispatch of the 5th says that rebels are pushing forward to Washington. Hall's Hill, which we took yesterday after a sharp fight, brings us three miles nearer Washington, and our flags are now in full sight of the camp, court and capital of the Lincoln Government.

The Clarksville Jeffersonian says that the cars going southward have been crowded for the past ten days with Southerners compelled to flee from the North to avoid imprisonment in the Federal army. There was quite a number from Missouri.

The Postmaster General has directed that mail facilities be restored to Paducah, Ky., that place being now in the hands of the Federal authorities.

Sevill, arrested with Bank of England notes in his possession, supposed on rebel account, has been released.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—Midnight. A large fire is now raging in Murray street, and a vessel is on fire near Fort Hamilton, making a brilliant display.

PROFITS OF RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—We learn from a gentleman recently from Halifax, where he had remained a short time, that during his stay in that port, four vessels arrived from the South, having run the blockade. The captain of one of them came up in a steamer, and informed him that he made a very profitable voyage, and should return immediately as soon as he had procured a few necessary articles in Boston.—He stated that his outward cargo consisted of herring, valued at about two dollars per barrel. These he disposed of at the rate of \$13, taking in exchange tar and pitch at twenty five cents per gallon. These conversions with the present value of naval stores in this market can easily estimate the profits. We hope the recent victory of the Union forces on the Carolina coast will put an end to this traffic.

This gentleman further states that the Halifax people, so far as he could learn, sympathized with the secessionists. They contended that they are illegally defrauded of the advantages of the Reciprocity Treaty, which guaranteed them free access to all ports of the United States. They profess to believe that the blockade will be forcibly raised by the English fleet. Large quantities of fish are stored upon the wharves, in consequence of the interruption of trade with the South.—[Gloucester Telegraph.]

TAKING COLD.—A cold is not necessarily, says the Scientific American, the result of high or low temperature. A person may go directly from a hot bath into a cold one, or into snow, even, and not take cold. On the contrary, he may take cold by pouring a couple of tablespoonfuls of water upon some part of his dress, or by standing in a door, or other opening, where one part of his body is colder than another. Let it be kept in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body but the unequal heat upon the different parts of the body that produces cold, by disturbing the uniform circulation of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it would be well, perhaps, to wet the whole uniform. The feet are a great source of cold, on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep them always warm and dry, wet spots on the garments, and other direct causes of unequal temperature, and keep the system braced up by plenty of sleep, and the eschewing of debilitated food and drinks, and you will be proof against a cold and its results.

BRANDY AND HONEY BEARS.—Wallachia, one of the Danubian Principalities, abounds in honey and bears. The love of honey is the bear's great weakness. The peasantry, aware of this, set a quantity of honey, saturated with brandy, in a place

convenient of access. Their bearships scent the honey and greedily eat it, notwithstanding the arsenic in which it is soaked. In a short time they play most ludicrous and extravagant antics, and finally tumbled to the ground literally heavily intoxicated. In this condition the peasants find them an easy prey.

A couple of Yankee girls put a bullfrog into the hired man's bed to see if they could make him talk. Dora threw it out of the window and never said a word. Soon after he put half a bushel of chestnut burs in the girls' bed. About the time he thought they would make the least shadow, Dora went to the door, and rattled the latch furiously. Out went the candle and in went the girls; but they didn't stick, though the burs did. Calling to them he begged them to be quiet, for he only wanted to know if they hadn't seen anything of that pesky bullfrog.

None but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people.—On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an *alterative* cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in mark is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.]

## Edmund Keen.

I will describe Keen as he appeared to me in private society. He was a quiet unpretending almost shy man. He said very little and there was nothing about him to astonish scarcely indeed to interest you. His conversation was chiefly confined to matters connected with the stage. In person he was short, neither robust nor yet meager; his features were singularly expressive, all stamped with the unmistakable impress of high and superior intelligence. His brow very fine, his mouth and chin well defined and good, and the whole face flashing with intellect and feeling. We all thought him very handsome. And then his eyes! Those magnificent eyes, large and dark—beaming and lustrous—they perfectly illumined his countenance, and on the stage were one of the most powerful agencies in the effects he achieved. His smile had a peculiar and very remarkable captivation in it. Of his profession, its toil and triumphs—of his brother actors, of whom he ever spoke kindly—he was very fond of talking. Otello he considered by far his best character—Richard III. his next best. Sir Giles Overreach, Shylock, Timon of Athens, and others, he deemed far superior to his Richard III.—though he used laughingly to say, "It was that which brought him fame and fortune, and he was very much obliged to the public for liking it as they did."—[Traits of Character.]

## Old Hickory on Sweet Temper.

"I cannot forbear pointing out to you, my dear child," said General Jackson once to a young lady, at whose welfare he felt a deep interest, "the great advantages that will result from a temperate conduct and sweetness of manner to all people, on all occasions. Never forget that you are a gentleman, and all your words and actions should make you gentle. I never heard your mother—your dear good mother—say a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life. Endeavour to imitate her. I am quick and hasty in my temper, but it is a misfortune which, not having been sufficiently restrained in my youth, has caused me innumerable pain. It has given me more trouble to subdue this impetuosity than anything I ever undertook."

A little girl who lived in fear of slipper punishment, asked her mother if God punished the naughty pigeons who walked in the puddles, a proclivity for imitation on the part of the little one, having induced her to do the same. "I suppose so," replied the mother. "Then, mother, where does God keep his slippers?"

Zouave name for the rebel women in Washington.—She-secessionists.

At the sea-shore they say: How hot they must be in the city. In the city, when the wind is east, they say: How could they must be at the sea-shore. The fancied misery of others constitutes a source of happiness.