

The Press.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1864.

It was not our intention to publish this paper on Saturday. We do not intend to publish it on Sunday.

SOME WORDS ON THE LATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The honest and patriotic who cling to what, against their better judgments, they reluctantly regard as the Democratic party, have had their turn put under their pillows, another remorse added to the thousand which have so long been fighting in their loyal consciences. The managers of the Democratic organization, of which Mr. CHARLES J. HIDDLE was the elected head, called a State Convention, and held Wednesday last at the city of Harrisburg. "National Hall" in this city, as the place of meeting. Our readers who have noticed the proceedings of this body will have perceived that, as there were no candidates for State offices to name, the occasion selected was a most proper one to enunciate clear purposes and principles. What a capital and tempting opportunity was this to turn the tide in favor of the Democracy; to show their devotion to the Government; their hatred of the rebellion, fomented and forced by the Southern leaders, (now in arms against the Union, and in the name of their gratitude to the Democratic soldiers fighting for "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is," (as the Democratic leaders tell us,) and, generally, to establish the progressive war element, and especially to put to shame the "war Democrats," who, as we are daily reminded, "have left the Democratic party and joined the Abolitionists." Thousands of honest Democrats expected that this opportunity would be seized upon; for nothing appears more reasonable course of their leaders, who rallies and friends in the army, who are all becoming Abolitionists in the face of the cruelty of slavery, and its base and monstrous ingratitude, have demanded that they should cut loose from the sympathizers with Secession, who now lead the Democratic party. And this demand, coming from such a source, has gone into the very marrow of the old Democratic bone and sinew. Can a citizen who has a son, or a brother, or a friend, in the service, resist such appeals and remain inside of the "United States" organization? The answer is to be found in the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of Wednesday and Thursday last. We recognize among the delegates of that Convention the names of many excellent men, men of undoubted loyalty, men who have dear relatives and friends in the army, men whose hearts beat warmly for our poor country. They have adhered to the Democracy from old friendship, and from the love of their inheritance, and from the fact that they are proud to even into a new Union organization, their motives may be misunderstood or attributed to longing for power and patronage. But what can such citizens say to the other, and what dare they say to their own consciences, when they come to contemplate the resolutions adopted by this State Convention? We give them in full; for they are as infamous as they are futile:

tion is succeeded by one headed by General McClellan, as the third and last resolution demands. Such a result would undoubtedly give us a speedy, if not an honorable, Peace. He could no more avoid following out the counsels of his present sponsors than he could avoid accepting the terms of the peace. What these counsels would be it is easy to anticipate. The Convention which nominated him for President was manipulated and managed by the destroyers of the Democratic party at Charleston and at Baltimore, and by the authors or advocates of the most dangerous theories in favor of separation and secession. There is not one of these partisans who does not sympathize more with the rebels than with his own Government. We need not look for proof of this assertion in the incoherent tone of the speeches in that Convention, and in the heartless refusal to support the soldiers of the Republic in its formally-presented and carefully-drawn resolutions, but to the words these men have spoken and printed ever since the traitors took up arms against the flag. General McClellan's plan of peace, could, therefore, only be separation, and the recognition of the rebel army. How he would divide the Republic, whether on the idea of Mr. W. B. HAZARD, by adding Pennsylvania and New Jersey, by adding South, or on that of F. W. HUGHES, by cutting off New England, or on that of W. M. GWINN, by erecting California into a separate Confederacy—his champions would have to decide. There would be little difficulty in such men coming to speedy terms with the rebels. Two organizations that were equally ready to do so, are mentioned in the North and that of the Copperheads in the South, would soon agree when the American Government was confined to their arbitrament. And as General McClellan happens just now to be the preferred candidate for the Presidency, against Mr. LINCOLN, by both these organizations, his success would be equally gratifying to both as the happy preliminary to what is called "an honorable peace."

And it is this cry of blood—this cry of blood—this cry of blood—that the Democracy of America laments—that the Democracy of Pennsylvania are asked to aid by the "Democratic" leaders of the State! We do not wonder, when the action of the Convention was made known in our streets, that hundreds of intelligent Democrats denounced it publicly and vehemently. They looked for some ray of light, some patriotic declaration, some good and strong reason for remaining with the party of their affections and their confidence. But all that was vouchsafed them were the resolutions we have quoted, the election of Mr. W. M. H. WYTER as president of the Convention, the election of Mr. C. L. WARD, of Bradford, as chairman of the State Committee, and the election of such men as RICHARD YANK, WILLIAM BIGLER, and ASA PACKER as delegates to the so-called National Democratic Convention. If there are to be found in any portion of the country five men who, by word and deed, have shown a more violent and venomous hatred of this war for the preservation of the Government, they must be sought for in the ranks of the rebel army, or in the gloomy meetings of the Copperheads at Richmond. Flitting architects there of a platform for a national Democracy! Two or three of the number helped the slaveholders to destroy the old platform; all of them sustained BUCHANAN in those unparalleled proscriptions and tyrannies which paved the way to war; and every man of the set voted and worked for BRECKENRIDGE, in 1860, while the great Douglas was making the South to ring with the cry of "free soil, free trade, free men," and was pressing the Republic to the precipice of ruin and bloodshed. And this is the entertainment spread before a loyal people and a true Democracy! We have frequently stood amazed at the audacity, intolerance, and tyranny of the new dictators of the remnant of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania; but this last exhibition leaves all other precedents far in the shade. It proves at once their bitter impetuosity, their vicious hatred of the Government, their contempt of our brave men in camp and field, and their sincere sympathy with the armed enemies of the only free nation on earth.

There is the best authority for saying that no National Banking Association has yet received authority to receive subscriptions on account of the several Resolutions of the Convention. Letters have been sent, authorizing them to set as agents in various places, and to receive subscriptions, and compensation allowed in one-fourth of one per cent, out of which the cost of advertising and all other expenses are to be defrayed.

Several days past our streets have been more or less thickly littered with the movements of troops and staffs are in Washington with other prominent military officers.

The Quota of Pennsylvania. The War Department has issued orders in relation to the quota of Pennsylvania. It is an error in the report that the quota is to be increased to 100,000 men. The quota is to be 75,000 men. The gentleman who has had this report, we understand, is a commissioned officer in the British Army, and has resided in this city for some time. We apprehend that the report is a mistake, and that the quota is to be 75,000 men.

There are many details in this project which we do not have space to discuss. The plan is to have a large number of men, and to have them organized into regiments, and to have them sent to the front.

in its present emergency, is liable to the objections we have mentioned; others may object to military men. In the advanced state of the season it is impossible that the regular military force for this year should now, even were it not better to wait until peace is happily restored, but the circulation of this plan will prepare people's minds for the necessity of organizing a reliable militia force for this year.

General Lovjoy is dead, and we note the fact with reverence, for the country has lost a sterling patriot, and the army a brave and honest man. Such men we must deeply regret, because they are precious as they are few, and though we have brighter names than that of Owen Lovjoy, he, at least, is not better to be lost than any other man of his rank and position.

Mr. CHARLES KENNEDY, the owner of the Register and Reading Eagle, has sold that valuable newspaper for his life, and will retire at the end of the present month. He is an old publisher, and in all his private relations has been distinguished by his integrity and his very wide circulation, and is strong enough to take the boldest ground on all great questions.

Two of our gunboats crossed the Bay and were captured by the rebels. The rebels are now in possession of the Bay, and are using the gunboats for their own purposes.

Several editions of the paper were killed during the night, and the city is nearly in ruins. The rebels are now in possession of the city, and are using the paper for their own purposes.

The Capture of Fort De Russay on the Neck River. The rebels have captured Fort De Russay, and are now in possession of the Neck River. The fort was captured by the rebels, and is now in their hands.

St. Louis, March 28.—Our losses at the capture of Fort De Russay, on the Neck River, were estimated at twelve severely killed, and twenty wounded. The rebels are now in possession of the fort, and are using it for their own purposes.

Fortress Monroe. The United States steamer Cayuga, Captain Barlow, called this morning at the city of Norfolk. The steamer is now in the harbor, and is being used for military purposes.

The Hon. Simon Cameron arrived here this morning. He is now in the city, and is being used for military purposes. He is a member of the War Department, and is in charge of the military operations in the North.

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The Capture of Guadalupe by the Liberator—Victims Declared for the French. The French have captured Guadalupe, and are now in possession of the island. The victims of the capture are now being declared for the French.

The Steamer Western Metropolis. The steamer Western Metropolis, of Boston, has arrived at New York. The steamer is now in the harbor, and is being used for military purposes. It is a member of the War Department, and is in charge of the military operations in the North.

Government Locomotives. The Government has ordered the construction of several locomotives. The locomotives are now being constructed, and will be used for military purposes.

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INVASION OF KENTUCKY. REBEL CAPTURE OF PADUCAH. PART OF THE TOWN BURNED. ATTACK ON THE FORT REPUBLIC. OUR LOSS 12 KILLED AND 40 WOUNDED. REBEL LOSS FROM ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO THREE HUNDRED KILLED. General Thompson Reported Killed.

CAIRO, March 27.—Reports were circulated, this morning, that the rebels had captured Paducah, Kentucky, fifty miles above here, yesterday, and burned part of the town; but, as the telegraphic reports were contradictory, no reliable information could be obtained.

General Thompson Reported Killed. The rebels have captured Paducah, Kentucky, and are now in possession of the town. General Thompson is reported to have been killed during the capture.

THE REBELS MOVING TOWARD CLINTON. LARGE NUMBERS OF REBEL WOUNDED AT PADUCAH. The rebels are moving toward Clinton, and are now in possession of Paducah. Large numbers of rebels were wounded at Paducah.

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