

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR: A. G. CURTIN, OF CENTLE COUNTY. FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT: DANIEL AGNEW, OF BEAVER COUNTY.

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR.

We are not among those who believe that the question of slavery was the cause of the Rebellion. The traitors, however, wanted some pretext, and none could be used to better advantage than this. Gen. Jackson, in one of his letters, just before his death, stated that the pretext for nullification or attempted rebellion in 1833, was the tariff, and that the pretext for the next rebellion, would be slavery. That the question of abolition is involved in this contest, there is no doubt, but it is the result, not the cause of the war.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention for the nomination of candidates for the so called democratic party assembled at Court House on Monday last. The result was pretty well known before the delegates assembled. The charge of fraud and corruption was boldly made by the candidates, especially by the defeated candidate for Sheriff, who charged the successful candidate in having polled more democratic votes in his own township than were in the district, including all parties.

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WOODWARD AND STEVENS.

It is a singular fact that in 1860, while Judge Woodward contended that the rights of the South were invaded, Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, contended that no such rights had been violated. In December, 1860, Judge Woodward, now a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, at a public meeting in Philadelphia, said:

"It is a singular fact that there must be a time when the slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ, in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command."

One month afterwards, Alexander H. Stephens, now Vice President of the Rebel Government and one of the ablest men in the South, uttered these words before a Georgia State Convention:

"What rights has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? and what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government at Washington, which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer."

What copperhead of the North will undertake to answer Mr. Stephens?

The news from the South, from rebel sources, shows that the rebels are every day growing weaker, and their cause more hopeless and desperate. Their defeat at Gettysburg, Vicksburg and Port Hudson, has convinced even them, that they cannot hold out much longer. Jeff Davis' own paper, says their only hope now is aid from the French, and the success of the copperheads in the North. The French will do nothing for them, and if true democrats of the Jackson school, will aid in crushing out the copperhead politicians at home, the war will soon be ended. We think the last great battle has been fought. There may be some hard fighting by Rosecrans' army, in driving the rebels from Tennessee and Alabama, and a battle, perhaps, by the Army of the Potomac, under General Meade. But we do not think the men lately drafted will see much fighting.

The friends of the defeated candidates feel very sore. They believe they are the victims of a conspiracy—a secret power.—One of them openly expressed his opinion of the nominee for Assembly, by saying that the party must be in a bad way to nominate a d—d Secessionist, who has been only about two years in the county, over a life-long democrat. That the Knights of the Golden Circle had had in this nomination, is plainly evident. Jack Cummings, the delegate from Snyder county, was present, and was one of the busiest men in the convention. The defeated candidate for Senator declared that his opponent electioneered against him, in the lower townships, on the ground that he was "a war democrat." Such a charge, could not, of course, be made against the successful nominees for Senate and Assembly. They were all that Jeff Davis could desire—copperheads of the most malignant character. With these friends in the North the South declare they can continue the war several years.

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Gen. Logan on the Term "Abolitionists."

General Jon A. Logan, on arriving home at Duquoin, Illinois, from General Grant's army, delivered a long and interesting speech to his constituents, from which we make the following extracts: "I am a Democrat, of the Stephen A. Douglas school, and his remarks on the term 'Abolitionists,' applied so often to all our soldiers, will be read with interest."

ABOUT ABOLITIONISTS.

There is one other thing I want to say to you. It is this—I want to give the name of this country an idea of it. He says John Logan, Billy, Jack, Bob, Tom, and all us chaps down in the army are Abolitionists—regular straight-outs. Why are we Abolitionists? I want them to tell me they know I am an Abolitionist, then have they ever made a speech until yesterday, since the war commenced, except once, when I spoke a short time to get some recruits. I have never made a speech since I have been in the army, of any kind, that could be called a political speech. How do they know that we are all Abolitionists? Did we tell them so? Did we say so? Why is it that they consider us all Abolitionists?—Why, I will tell you the reason. It is because we are in the army and Abraham Lincoln is President. That is the reason. These men don't know enough, or don't want to know, that Abraham Lincoln, because he is President, don't own the Government. This is our Government. This war ain't fighting for Mr. Lincoln. It is fighting for the Union. It is fighting for the fact that when a man went to Mexico as a United States soldier, it didn't make him an Abolitionist.

If fighting under Abe Lincoln makes every man an Abolitionist, I suppose that fighting under any other man would make him an Abolitionist, too. That may be true, but if they come home, if you recollect, they elected General Taylor, who was a Whig. I don't care a cent what they call me. All I have to say to any man who calls me an Abolitionist, is that I rose by any other name would sound as sweet, and I don't care what they call me. If fighting for the Union of these States, with the old flag over my head; fighting for our Government, against rebels and traitors; if that makes me an Abolitionist, all right. I only wish there were more men of that name here. (Applause.) If that makes a man an Abolitionist let me warn these gentlemen that there will be a great many of them. If loving the Government of our fathers, revering the Constitution, fighting for the same Government and the same flag, as I have seen you do, then you are not an Abolitionist. We don't think it makes a man an Abolitionist, if he is a free country. If we want politics then, we will have them, that's all. If we don't, nobody need get mad about it.

He had better let us alone and not call us nick-names before we go home. Let us alone until we get back, gentlemen, if you please. We will be the most peaceable and quiet men in the world. We will be perfectly well educated in all the fine arts, and sciences and good manners. We will show these gentlemen as we are going home, that we have learned in the army. We will treat one another kindly and respectfully, and if we get a little mad about anything, we will just settle it right there. (Laughter.) But I suppose folks are joking who say these things. I don't intend anything wrong. I do ask them to let the boys alone, and let the people alone.

If they don't want to be for the Government, let people alone who are for it. If they do that, there will be peace at home.—We don't care if it makes us Abolitionists to fight for our country. We don't think it makes us Abolitionists because niggers run away. Just here let me tell these gentlemen, who talk so much about Abolitionists and nigger stealing, that all the prayers that can be sent up (it makes no difference, outside of prayer) for any soldier in the army, is made up of good prayers. It will never do a day's good again. (Applause.) There is no doubt of that, and the people of the North are not responsible. Nobody is responsible but themselves for the loss of their lives.

Let me say to these men now, who have such great sympathy for the people of the South, and are crying out against soldiers, that these men in the South lost more niggers in thirty days after the rebellion commenced than they would have lost in many years by all the Abolitionists in the United States. I told you that the army which was in front of us stole everything they could lay their hands on. The rebels steal every nigger they see and take them to some State where they think we are not likely to go.—They are afraid of us, and will steal them from us. They are positive facts. The rebel soldiers who never owned a nigger in their lives, steal them and run them off, and sell them for two or three hundred dollars a piece.—They say that the institution is gone, and they don't think it will ever amount to anything again. They just say that to get rid of us; that's all they are fighting for.

Admiral in Richmond.

A gentleman who left Richmond less than a week ago, brings us information of the state of affairs in that city. He is of the very many others who have succeeded in escaping to the North to relieve themselves of the hardships incident to the Rebellion. He states that from his personal knowledge there are not less than twenty persons in this city who have fled to Philadelphia and Baltimore, who are waiting for the lines to the North, and whom he has met during his short stay. He represents the state of feeling there, in reference to the war as gloomy and despondent to the last degree. All hope in the success of the Confederate arms has vanished. There may be a hazy glimmer of expectation in some minds that France may come to their aid; but this is indulged in by very few.

The miserable story that a guard has been placed around Jeff. Davis' house to keep them from running away, is, of course, untrue. It was probably intended as a joke. He bears continued news of defeat and disaster as bravely as he may. His health, however, is completely broken down. Our informant does not believe that he can hold out many years longer. He looks very green and sick, and he has been suffering a great deal. He still rides out whenever he is well enough, at about five or six o'clock in the afternoon, either in a carriage with his wife or on horseback with his nephew. During the first disaster the rebels were bitter against the Government and the President, and partisanship is of course, still rife; but much of this feeling is changed very lately into total hopelessness of the cause of the South under any leadership.

The men who hold the Confederate ensign are fostering such stories until they can get rid of it for something more substantial.—Those people who hold the Confederate colors are the most anxious of any for another trial of success, as it is a life and death matter with them. They are ruined if the Confederates fall. If the war should cease

with year, the Confederate debt would be about three thousand millions after all the claims should come in, of which it is acknowledged that there is little possibility that a farthing will ever be paid. But the controlling class of the South, who make the following extracts from the "Greenbacks" are exposed in the Brokers' window, and are sold at the rate of ten dollars in Confederate paper for one in United States paper.

There is no chance in circulation smaller than fifty cent Confederate notes, except occasionally a postage stamp. There were smaller notes, but they have gone out of circulation, as there is hardly any article of value that will take them. Fifty cents bears about the same proportion to articles of purchase there as three cents does to a glass of whiskey at a bar is one dollar; a julep is \$2.50. Common brown sugar is two dollars a pound; no good bar sugar is got, but the stretched stuff is sold, is about two dollars a pound, a pair of good boots costs a hundred dollars; a pair of gaiters fifty dollars; shoes forty-five; servants' shoes, lowest price, thirty dollars; a common black suit of clothes costs five hundred dollars. With these prices day laborers receive four dollars a week. It is imagined what kind of living they can procure for this money. A theatre has been in operation, and has done well. Lately the patronage has fallen off very sensibly, owing, it is supposed, to the depressed state of public feeling.

Our informant states that the defenses of Richmond are very formidable, and thinks that although they are not manned by a very large number of men, yet that any attempt to carry them would prove a failure. Richmond, he says, can be taken easily by cutting off the lines of communication with the North. The cutting off of all supplies would be the most effective strategy in the case of the investment of the city.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th, announces the death of General John B. Floyd, at his residence, the day previous, after a long and severe illness.

The same paper contains a column of correspondence between General Gilmore and Beauregard, regarding the withdrawal of Charleston, the substance of which has already been published. Beauregard is characterized as bitter.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—Richmond papers of the 29th have been seen by a party here. They are silent regarding affairs at Charleston, but contain a report of the capture of the small Government transports, loaded with hay and other Government goods, near the mouth of the Rappahannock, by the gunboat Alliance, another gunboat captured in the Rappahannock.

The capture of the other gun-boats was effected by deceiving the commanders into an ambush, under pretence of relieving distressed Union people, who were waiting to escape from Dixie.

Presentations of a Superb Sword to Major General George G. Meade.

SPECIES OF GENERAL CLAWFORD, GENERAL MEADE, AND DON. A. G. CURTIN.

About six o'clock General Crawford stepped forward, and having opened the magnificent testimonial which had been prepared as a memento for General Meade, addresses the commander of the Army of the Potomac as follows:

General Meade, before you to-day, sir, the representative of the officers of that division which once called you their chief. Impelled by a desire to perpetuate the memory of your connection with the division, we have united our efforts to procure for you this testimonial, which shall mark it forever.

General Meade then stepped forward, amid tremendous cheers, and responded as follows:

General Crawford and officers of the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.—I accept this sword with feelings of the most profound gratitude. I should be insensible to all the promptings of nature if I were not grateful and proud at receiving a testimonial of approbation from a band of officers and men who have distinguished themselves in the division of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps during the whole period of this war. I have a right, therefore, to be proud that they should think my conduct and my course have been of such a character as to merit such an honor and decided friend of the Administration. The result of his observation in a recent and extended tour in the South, he has thought of sufficient interest to be communicated to the public here, and we are sure that all of our readers will agree with him.

The Spirit of the South.

From the National Intelligencer, Aug. 29.

The very interesting letter inserted below, is from a gentleman of intelligence and honor, personally well known to us, and whose statements of fact are entitled to full credit. He is, moreover, a thorough loyalist, and has been uniformly and decidedly friend of the Administration. The result of his observation in a recent and extended tour in the South, he has thought of sufficient interest to be communicated to the public here, and we are sure that all of our readers will agree with him.

Having just returned from a tour through portions of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky and having met in my travels many of the former prominent politicians of those States, and as we must as we must under the circumstances, had frequent conversations with them on the subject of the War—its origin, objects, bearing on the present and future of our country, and its probable result—I feel assured to some extent that a brief notice of the impressions made on my mind will be altogether unacceptable to your readers. The War, they argue, was instituted for the purpose of securing further guarantees to their own peculiar institution—Slavery—to repress Abolitionism, or Northern aggressions on their rights. Its bearing on the institution has been to weaken and endanger its entire overthrow. They admit they have been deceived by their political leaders, and that nearly all their promises have proven fallacious. They see, they feel, the crushing effects of the War upon the Slave States, and admit, if it indefinitely continues, that the institution of Slavery will not only be in danger of annihilation, but that their former slaves will be drafted into the army of the United States for the purpose of continuing the war on the South. This one single fact bears more heavily upon them, than anything connected with the War; and to escape this now apparently inevitable fate, they express a willingness to accede to any terms which shall not humiliate and degrade them. They allow (in fact, they expect, they hope, they pray for) that it is not for them to beg for peace, but for the President to hold out the olive-branch; and if the President were to issue a proclamation holding their leaders to a strict accountability for the Rebellion, and offer the people protection in life and property, leaving the institution of Slavery to the constitutional authority of the States, they would not only accept it, but will hold the act as magnanimous, noble, great. Thus it will be perceived that the great masses of the Southern people are standing on a point of honor, which to them is of far greater importance than defeat in battle, the loss of territory, or the reduction of their armies. All this can be said, but dissonant, they cannot hear; and they hope, they expect, they pray, that the President will spare them this unspeakable humiliation. In view of these simple truths, I would ask, Messrs. Editors, through the medium of your invaluable journal, if the President cannot afford to be magnanimous? If, after the fall of Charleston, he cannot afford to offer some terms which shall induce the great body of the Southern people to return to their allegiance to the Federal Union and to the Government of the United States? If he is ambitious of enviable fame, he will do it; if he desires to be remembered as the second Washington, he will do it; if he wishes to secure to himself the appellation of the Great, he will do it; if he wishes to initiate the example of him who said, "Go thou and sin no more," he will do it; and, I may add, if he wishes to proclaim the popular sentiment of the American people, and the sentiment of humanity, civilization and Christianity throughout the world, he will do it, which God grant, for peace's sake.

Yours, very truly, JOHN ADAMS, JR.

We print the above exactly as it comes to us, and shall endeavor to treat it fairly. Maintaining the integrity of the Government of the United States, should at all times be left free by the Press and by Public Sentiment to invite and receive the return of the revolted States to loyalty at the earliest moment consistent with the National

dignity and its own honor, we mean to say nothing inconsistent with this position. Yet the above expose of Southern opinion—which we have many reasons to believe accurate, so far as a very large and hitherto controlling class of Southern is concerned—invites the following suggestions:

1. When the President was urged to issue his Proclamation of Freedom, The National Intelligencer and its whole "Conservative" school denounced and stigmatized that step as inevitably fatal to the Union cause. "It will unite the South and divide the North," was the Conservative cry. "It has united the South and divided the North," they insisted for months after the final Proclamation appeared. But now Mr. Adams, the Intelligencer's witness, (not ours)—testifies that this Emancipation policy of President Lincoln insures the Union's ultimate triumph and the Rebellion's complete overthrow. It is the fact that, under this policy of Emancipation, Slavery must die, and the Rebellion with it, that is put forward by Mr. Adams, "your chief politician" of the South as their chief reason for despairing of the success of the Rebellion and wishing to return to the Union.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EXECUTION OF FIVE SUBSTITUTE DESERTERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 29, 1863.—The execution of the substitute deserters, sentenced to the penalty of death in General Orders No. 84, took place to-day. More than ordinary interest was exhibited in this execution of military law, and it is estimated that not less than 25,000 persons were present. The ground around so complete that no accident occurred to mar the solemnity of the proceeding.—The position of the spectators was upon a semicircular elevation, partially surrounding the place of execution.

Previous to the execution the scene presented a remarkable view to the spectator. Two of the sentenced were Protestants, two Catholics, and the fifth a Hebrew. The spiritual advisers of each were present administering the last consolations of religion. The criminals were sitting upon their respective coffins with the yawning gapes in the year. The troops were drawn up in close column by division, covering the complete semi-circle, separated from the spectators by a low fence. The immediate execution was issued by General Griffin, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the Officer of the guard, Captain Crocker, of the One-hundred-and-eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, recalled the clergyman from their spiritual duties.

At the order to fire, the thirty-six muskets were discharged, and instant death, as announced by the surgeons in attendance, was the result. The bodies were placed in their respective graves and the clergy performed the religious services over the deceased.

The spectacle was an unusual one. The Catholic, the Protestant, and the Hebrew stood side by side, each uttering prayers for the departed souls.

The names, ages, residences, &c., of the deceased are as follows:

George K. H. H. H., twenty-two years old, resided in Pennsylvania, unmarried. John Felani, Italian, twenty-six years, Pennsylvania, wife and family. Charles Walters, Prussian, twenty-eight years, Pennsylvania, wife and family.

Emile La, Prussian, thirty years, wife and family. The clergy who attended the funerals were the Chaplain of the One-hundred-and-eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, the Rev. C. L. Egan, of St. Dominic's Church, Washington, and the Rev. H. S. Scott, of Baltimore. These gentlemen were unassuming in their attendance upon the deceased, from their sentence until the final hour.

THE SINGING MACHINE.

It is hardly possible to say to procure a succinct and consecutive account of the diabolical processes of the "Singing Machine" gang on Friday morning. However, through the kindness of Mr. R. S. Stevens, we were enabled to furnish a few additional particulars of the dreadful affair, in regard to which we have heard an extraordinary account, and which we think will redeem it from an appearance of the most atrocious and cold-blooded massacre which has ever disgraced the annals of any country or any age. In barbarity it exceeds the Silver Lake butcheries, and its perpetrators are more cruel, more deliberate, more systematic, in their conduct, than the savages engaged can only find a parallel in the savage atrocities of Nena Sahib during the Indian revolt of 1857.

Incidents of the massacre crowd upon us so fast and are so multiplied by new arrivals from the scene of the disaster that we find it difficult to retain them in mind sufficiently long to place them upon record; but hereafter the facts and incidents will be collated and published in lasting form as an evidence of the degradation to which humanity has descended, and that mankind, claiming to be civilized, are even more barbarous and fendish than the savages of the Southwest. Men were ruthlessly and remorselessly shot down in their own doorways and in the presence of their wives and children; they were pursued like beasts in the streets and delicately murdered, and their bodies left where they fell, to be either consumed in the fire, or charred by the heat beyond recognition. A wall goes up from Lawrence to-day which will reach Heaven's high throne, and will down celestial vengeance upon the assumed destroyers of innocence, and that will reverberate in the ears of a loyal people, knitting them more firmly in the deep resolve that never while a traitor lives will they lay down the sword or cease to pursue, attack and destroy.

Kansas, the birth-place and sacred battleground of freedom in the West, the first to successfully resist the huge wave of Southern aggression, must not, shall not, be overrun by the common enemy. Kansas can protect herself; she can administer like fire, and without any military aid from the Government, successfully intruded to protect her, she will again, in the strength of her brave, free and intelligent people, sound the tocsin of war and make in Missouri a track of fire and blood which shall be visible to the world, and a military arm of the Government as a record of a Kansas vengeance. Our people demand of the Government that the guerrillas of Missouri shall be exterminated, root and branch; and if the Government fails, with its vast resources, the war on the border will be decisive, bloody and terrible.

Mr. Stone was killed by one of a party which remained in town after the main body had gone. They remained with the avowed purpose of killing Miss Lydia Stone, her father and brother; and for that purpose ordered all the houses to form a line on the side. Hearing this Mr. Stone went up stairs and informed Miss Stone that she as well as himself was marked for a victim, and asked if you would not try to escape.—The brave girl replied that it would be useless; that they would probably kill some of them, and that she would share the danger; "it might as well be her as any of the others." During the confusion which ensued in front of the house, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Stone, Jr., escaped by a back door, and secreted themselves on the bank of the river. Finally the house was cleared and the citizens formed in a line outside, when the villains commenced questioning them, asking their names, where they were born, etc.

A gentleman answered, "Central Ohio," when one of the party remarked, that is worse than Kansas, and shot him, the wound, however, not being mortal. When the house was then fired at, when Mr. Stone commenced to remonstrate with them, and was immediately shot, the ball entering the left side of the head, killing him almost instantly.

Citizens without arms, who came to the door in obedience to their call, could not shoot at sight. Several were shot down while on the sidewalk, and when the buildings burned their bodies would roast.—Others could be seen in the burning buildings.

Judge Carpenter was shot once, and fell; his wife and daughter immediately threw themselves upon him, but a final placed a pistol between them and shot him through the back, killing him instantly.

Mr. Riggs, District Attorney, was saved by the coolness of his wife. They were in the yard when a savage rode up and prepared to shoot. Mr. Riggs started to run, when the ruffian, who was mounted, drew on him, Mrs. Riggs pulled the reins of the horse, and the ball did not hit. He shot again, but she pulled the rein, and her husband escaped.

Mr. Dix had been taken prisoner and his house set on fire, when one of the funds told him if he would give them his money he would not be killed, otherwise he would. Mr. Dix went into the burning house, and got a thousand dollars and handed it over to the man, who was a savage rook, and had not proceeded twenty steps, when he was shot dead from behind. Mr. Hampton, clerk of the Provost Marshal, had a revolver and tried to defend the few things he had saved from the Johnston House. His wife interfered, and they told him if he would surrender he should be treated as a prisoner, and be safe from harm. He surrendered, and was immediately shot from behind, the ball entering near