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**The Schoolmaster Abroad.**  
EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.  
Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "Bedford Gazette."

**COMMON SCHOOLS.**  
It has long been a matter of inquiry why the common schools are not in a more flourishing condition. There is, undoubtedly, some obstacle, and where it lies does not appear to be known by a great many who are highly interested in the public schools. And not seldom do we hear the inquiry "Why have we not better schools?" We must acknowledge that the free schools, in some parts at least, are far below a desirable standard, and there must be some cause for the defect; but, at the same time, it is certain that the cause is not embraced in the school system; though imperfect in some respects, yet, if properly conducted, it would exhibit more efficacy in a general diffusion of knowledge. It may be asked, if the system does not, in itself, include the obstacles that impede its progress, where do they exist? The answer is ready at hand, and a plain one. The opposition to the system is the sole cause of the work of education not progressing more rapidly and generally throughout the community. True, every thing has met with opposition; but, whilst other changes have outlived their opposers, it appears that the system of education by common schools, has yet, for some time, to contend with opposition. Although the opposition to the whole system is slowly diminishing, yet a portion of its regulations is as violently assailed as ever, by some who may be truly termed anti-school men.

Daniel Webster, the Demosthenes of America, said: "If I had as many sons as old Priam, I would send them all to the public schools." And the most eminent men at the present time regard the common schools as the only reliable means by which education can be generally accomplished. Yet, in the face of all these evidences from philosophers and statesmen in favor of the common schools, there are those who tell us that "prior to the adoption of the free schools there were better teachers, and better scholars than now." This assertion is frequently made and supported by the fact, that in those days "the scholars received from six to eight lessons per day, though the schools were larger than most schools now." Thus the value of the labor of the teacher, and his ability to teach were estimated by the number of lessons given each day, and the teacher that could give the greatest number of lessons was the best.

As this assertion is frequently made by the opposers of the system, it may be expedient to notice it and show some of its fallacies. The assertion may be true as far as the number of lessons goes, but the manner was, undoubtedly, very defective, and is to be approved by those only who value the schools by the number of lessons given, and not by the information imparted. By taking a school of thirty pupils—and most of the schools contain more—and examining into the particulars of a school room, some of the absurdities of the statement may be exposed. No teacher, at the present day, would think of giving each pupil—taking the whole school at an average—less than three minutes for the recitation of each lesson. To give thirty pupils one lesson of three minutes to each pupil, would require one hour and a half, and to complete the whole routine of six lessons, would require nine hours, three hours more than our school day embraces, being very nearly the entire length of the day during the winter months. In a school of forty pupils it would require twelve hours to give each pupil six lessons per day of an average length of three minutes to each pupil; a longer time than is possible or profitable to devote to school room exercises. Yet, in spite of these facts, we hear it insisted upon that such was the manner of conducting schools prior to the present system, and upon it are based the importance of the school and the ability of the teacher. Yet we meet with many who still cry out for the six lesson arrangement, not thinking that "a little well done is worth more than a great deal half done." Lessons must be well gotten in order to be beneficial, and a great number of lessons precludes the possibility of getting them thoroughly.

Another of the objectionable features is the Superintendent. Despite the good it has done, and is capable of doing, it is said to be entirely useless. The principal objection to it is the dollar and cent consideration. It is necessary to watch monetary affairs closely, in some respects, but when the culture of immortal minds is connected with it, pecuniary interest should not, for a moment, be allowed to run paramount to the interest of the developing of the mental faculties of the youths of the land.

But why so much opposition to the school system? Does there not arise some benefit from it? Certainly it has accomplished much good, and to be appreciated needs only to be rightly understood. A distinguished writer said: "That is an auspicious day to any country in which the subject of training the young mind for future usefulness, and aiding it in developing its mental powers, is made the subject of serious consideration and active effort; and more to be regarded even than the day upon which statesmen and patriots meet to devise plans for sustaining our institutions of freedom, for, in a few years, those who occupy the highest stations in the gift of a free and enlightened people must yield them to those who are now school-boys." The future of any country depends a great deal upon the education of the young. The young mind must be nurtured and trained as its power is developed, and thus made capable to contemplate more difficult subjects. The happiness and prosperity of a free government are controlled by the masses; hence the importance of educating the masses, particularly in a republican government like ours. "It has been observed by Fellenburgh," says an excellent writer, "that his last hope for the liberty of Switzerland was in the reformation of her common

schools. He laid aside the sword as powerless in elevating mankind and saving his country. He retired from official state duty, because he found intrigue and chicanery an overmatch for sound sense and correct taste, while the mass of men remained unenlightened. He found that mere legislative enactments were ineffectual, and that before any great and beneficial revolution in the condition of his country could be effected, a taste for education must be created; and that it must begin in early childhood." Hence we perceive that statesmen and philosophers of all ages and countries, have regarded a general diffusion of knowledge as the best means to preserve liberty, and the surest defense against tyranny. This sentiment should be more appreciated, and not only appreciated, but acted upon. Our peculiar institutions require a general diffusion of knowledge, and the common schools are the only means by which it can be accomplished. Yet, notwithstanding the evidence in favor of them, there are many in the community who would stop their workings. But time will show that the system is not "a farce," and the day, it is hoped, is not far distant, when all opposition to them will have died out. "Like the showers of a bountiful Providence, the influence of our popular schools must be felt alike by every grade and condition of our population."

The above excellent communication has been unavoidably crowded out for several weeks. Hereafter we shall endeavor to accommodate the friends of the column more promptly. Let us hear from "W" soon again.

**ADDRESS**  
OF THE  
**Democratic State Central Committee.**  
To the Democrats, and all other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic State Central Committee address you upon subjects of the gravest moment. The life of our beloved country is in danger. The nation writhes under the throes of widespread civil war. All our patriotism, all our wealth, all our physical powers, all of whatever virtue exist in the Republic is invoked, and should be promptly afforded to save the National Constitution and the Union of the States from utter overthrow.

There is a Pennsylvanian who values the title of American citizen—who reveres the memory of the men of the revolution—who values civil and religious liberty—who abhors anarchy and despotism—or, who claims to possess a manly, patriotic heart, that is not prepared to give up life, fortune and sacred honor for his country, in this, her hour of greatest need and peril. None can withhold such assurances of a just estimate of the importance of preserving the existence of our Republican institutions. We approach you with the full conviction that the hearts of the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are with their country in this great crisis of her destiny; that all that is needed, is to be satisfied of a feasible mode of relief and extrication, and of the most effective organization to combine all the forces that can be applied to speedily and effectually yield the happy fruits of returned peace and prosperity.

To clearly indicate the mode of relief it would appear to be proper to first determine the cause or causes of our present difficulties. Understanding the causes, it would seem to be in the order of nature, that restoration should follow upon their removal. It is not compatible with the practical efficiency of an address, such as this, to engage in any elaborate exposition or historical account of the gradual progress of antecedent causes, that have at last culminated in the dreadful results we now behold. We shall, therefore, necessarily be brief, and best discharge our purpose by a statement of facts, which you will all recognize as correct, and by assertion of propositions and conclusions which we maintain, cannot be successfully controverted.

The troubles that are now upon us are those that the Fathers of this country foresaw might arise upon the decay of patriotism, and against which they undertook to guard by the Constitution of the United States, and the establishment thereby of what was deemed by them—and has until recently, proved to be the brazenous action of the States and the Federal Government—in their defined and just relations to each other. Washington, in his farewell address, pointed out these dangers; and, above all, indicated as the evidence of a waning attachment for the Union and as a precursor of its fall, the creation of sectional parties. It was in view of probable efforts in this direction that he appealed to his countrymen "to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts." Had the countrymen of Washington sufficiently appreciated his patriotic warning, the wide spread civil war that now afflicts us would never have existed; but, on the contrary, we should, at this time, under the support which a most bountiful Providence is extending to us, be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity and happiness (we venture to assert) unequalled in the history of nations. Most unfortunately, sectional parties have grown up, begetting sectional bitterness; and already the title of American citizen begins to pale before the invasive progress of such titles as Northern and Southern.

Years ago, men in the North, then a very insignificant combination, began to assail our Constitution and our Union. This faction basing its opposition upon a misguided sentimentality in regard to the servitude of the negro race in the Southern States, and allowing that sentimentality to swallow up all true feelings of patriotism, and all duty as citizens, boldly proclaimed their hostility to the Constitution and the Union, which they rightly claimed recognized and pledged not to invade the control of the States respectively over the institution of domestic

slavery. Disloyal declarations such as "better no Union at all than a Union with slaveholders," became the axiomatic dicta of this faction, then and now (in its formidable proportions) best known as abolitionists. Without dwelling upon the progress and growth of this faction, it is too lamentably true and well known, that proclaiming through its leaders their chief object to be "the utter extinction of slavery," it attained to such consequence that the people of the slaveholding States became alarmed, and began to form counter combinations to resist the threatened overthrow of what they claimed to be rights that were intended to be sacredly guarded by the constitution of the United States. At the same time there existed an insignificant, and of themselves powerless, band of disunionists in one or two of the slaveholding States, who seized upon the opportunity thus afforded by the aggressive action of the abolitionists to stimulate these counter movements. These efforts were too successful; and materials, too, for such efforts, were being continually supplied by the successes of the abolitionists. Abuse and obloquy against the slaveholder streamed out from some pulpits in the North, where the virus of abolitionism had been infused. Retaliatory epithets were indulged in by pulpits in the South against the abolitionists. Church organizations in the Union were split up into organizations North and South. Nominations for the Presidency were made upon issues, in fainter or bolder terms involving the question of the existence or limitation of the area of slavery. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were resisted, its integrity assailed, and its remodeling avowed. These were followed by outbreaks, as illustrated by the raid of John Brown into Virginia. Meantime the retaliatory and disunion movements in the South, crystallized and proclaimed the monstrous heresy that the Union was but an alliance of sovereign States, and that any one of its members might, in the exercise of an unlimited sovereignty, which was claimed for it, withdraw from such union. This heresy was designated, and as we all know, is familiarly called secessionism, and under its banner, a great and formidable combination in the slave States was rallied.

Thus were confronted two great sectional parties—the Abolitionists North, and the Secessionists South—the very antipodes of each other in their sentiments, they met on the common platform of Disunion. Each, alike, tended to overthrow the Constitution and the Union. Each alike, are the enemies of the Republic. The secessionists, claiming to act from the apprehension that the threat for "the utter abolition of slavery" would be put in execution, succeeded by bare majorities in some cases, and by minorities in others, in procuring the adoption of ordinances of secession, or for the withdrawal of such States from the American Union as are now banded under the designation of the Confederate States. Obtaining, thus, the formal organization of a government, they set at defiance the Constitution and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution within the pretended jurisdiction of this revolutionary government. The Government of the United States, in strict accordance with its powers, undertook to enforce these laws and to demand obedience to them. Armed resistance was at once inaugurated on the part of the Secessionists, and thus began a rebellion and civil war that has become one of gigantic proportions, and for many of its characteristics, one of the most formidable that ever existed among a civilized people. At its outset, the appeal was made to the loyal men of the North, to fly to arms, in order to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to maintain the Union. With the rapidity of magic this appeal was responded to with unbounded enthusiasm, and an armed force of over 700,000 men stood ready to obey the summons to meet the foes of the Union. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address had said:

"I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."—From Lincoln's Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1861.

The Congress of the United States, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861—

"Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by disunionists of Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, basing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of subjugation or conquest, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."—Adopted by both branches of Congress, July 21st, 1861, without opposition—two-thirds being Republicans.

Thus the faith of the President and Congress was pledged to every loyal man in the North, that the war was to be carried on for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. Under the inspiration of this high, patriotic and holy purpose, our gallant countrymen have marched to the battle-field, keeping step to the music of the Union, enduring privations and sufferings that would have utterly appalled less patriotic and devoted soldiers. The enemy, although massed in formidable bodies, and supported by an energy, skill, and munitions of war that evinced an increased concentration of sentiment in behalf of the rebellion, yet, before the mighty shock of our arms—inflicted by the soldiers of the Union—they for a time were vanquished; their forts, towns, and other strongholds were rapidly taken, and amid the shouts of the exultant and triumphant soldiery, who

had enlisted for the mere purpose of re-establishing devotion to, and the protection of, our proud national ensign, the star-spangled banner there again spread out its folds. At the beginning of these successes much attachment to the Union was developed among the people where such successes occurred. It was hoped and believed that, with a few more similarly important blows inflicted upon the rebellion, that its force would have been spent, and that the people of the rebellious States, being assured that the pledges of the President and Congress would be faithfully observed, would have relaxed their efforts in behalf of their usurping government, and that the Union men of the South, and the returning sense of the inestimable value of the Union to all divisions of population there, would complete the restoration of respect and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.—These hopes have not been realized, and the explanation of this disappointment, in a great degree at least, is found in the evidence afforded of the terrible fact that the abolitionists in the North are determined that the white population of the South shall be exterminated or held in subjugation, and that our Government shall be overthrown, and the Union of these States finally and forever broken up.

Yes! exterminate the whites of the South, or govern them as a subjugated people, and overthrow the Government and destroy the Union, is their purpose. And we ask your consideration for a moment, until we present to you a point, from which you will see that the inference is irresistible that this is the design of this most disloyal band.

The Constitution and the Union were early regarded by abolitionists as the barriers that stood in the way of negro emancipation. Hence the Constitution was by them denounced as "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." So late as the 15th of June last, a portion of the members of this band, at a meeting in Massachusetts, passed a formal resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That as abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, 'No Union with Slaveholders. No support to any administration or government that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.'"

It is unnecessary to even specify the prominent evidences that, from time to time, have been afforded that the abolitionists had firmly resolved upon the destruction of this Government. A few of them are found in the uncompromising declarations of prominent party leaders, even in the last Presidential campaign, (see the speech delivered by Frank P. Blair, at Franklin Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2nd of October, 1860, one week before the election,) in which he, quoting still higher authority, declared that the object of the Republican party was "the utter extinction of slavery." In the avowed determination to resist the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, and in such declarations as made by Senator Wade, "a Union where all men are equal, or no Union at all." Acting upon this original purpose, and upon the conviction that a return to Congress of Senators and Representatives from the Southern States would result in their overthrow, the abolitionists in the late Congress have pursued a policy that has alarmed every loyal man in the North, and forced the conviction that our gallant armies in the field, and the whole nation were to be thwarted in their patriotic purposes. The resolution above quoted, adopted by Congress in July, 1861, immediately after the Bull Run disaster, it was sought to re-affirm in the present Congress, through a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the following terms:

Resolved, That the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change.

This resolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. Lovejoy, by the following vote, yeas 50, nays 58. Of those who voted to thus defeat the resolution, 59 were republicans, while every Democrat excepting one, and every Border States representative, whose vote is recorded, voted in the negative.

In co-operation with this most significant declaration, by the Federal House of Representatives, we had the military emancipation proclamations of Generals Fremont and Hunter.—Along with these we had the project of Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, to blot out the State governments of the rebel States, reduce them to a territorial condition, and to govern them as such. Then followed various emancipation schemes, and among them the project of confiscation of slaves nominally, but really a bill to emancipate them. We can not probably better prove the operation of such measures upon the Southern mind, than to quote the following extract from twenty out of twenty-eight representatives from the Border Slave States to President Lincoln, in reference to his appeal to them to adopt his project, that the Federal Government should aid them with money to pay the master for his negro upon his emancipation, viz:

[Here follows an extract from the reply of the Border State Congressmen to Lincoln's Emancipation proposition, which will be found in the Gazette of August 1.]

In further prosecution of the emancipation project of the Abolitionists we have the proposition to arm and enlist the negroes as soldiers. Indeed, we are informed, from official sources,

that one General in the army has already organized a full regiment of negroes. We forbear to discuss the question, whether such soldiers (if not a burlesque upon the name, and whether clothing and arming negroes as such, beside the waste of clothes, arms, and other supplies, is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the negro is utterly disqualified by nature to stand the musketry and artillery fire—not to speak of the bayonet charge—of modern warfare. The subject has infinitely greater proportions when regarded in its effect to discourage enlistments by our own race; resulting from the commendable repugnance of the white man to be placed upon an equality of military rank with the negro.

And not the least objectionable consideration is the fact, that this inferior race having their minds and passions inflamed by the tales of real or imaginary wrongs which Abolitionism is too careful to impart to them, will, with arms in their hands, perpetrate the atrocities of "the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes, and conditions"—barbarity in warfare—of which our ancestors complained against Great Britain who had employed against them the "merciless Indian savages."

The history of negro wars and insurrections in St. Domingo, and other West India Islands, is replete with the barbarities of rapine and slaughter of helpless women and infants, that shock the sensibilities of the lowest development of humanity in the white man. And yet, should the negroes in the Southern States be employed and armed by the Federal Government against the white population, then the atrocities of the West India Islands we may naturally expect to be repeated here only on a vastly more extended scale. Against such a fiendish policy would not the moral sensibilities of all the whites of the Northern States who have not become brutalized by the devilishness of Abolitionism, be most painfully shocked, but the whole civilized world would condemn us, and probably in the cause of humanity, rise to stay atrocities so disgraceful.

But what sane man can doubt that under such policy the last spark of Union sentiment in the South would be extinguished, and the entire Southern population become united as one person against the Government? It were the merest folly to suppose otherwise! How then would such fighting bring back the revolted States into the Union? Can the 8,000,000 of white people there be held under our republican form of Government, in subjugation? Is it believed that the people of the North can be maintained into the effort for the extermination of 8,000,000 of people, with whom we have hitherto lived in a Union held together by fraternal members of one race, who are now bound in ties of consanguinity? If we were to exhaust all our physical resources and all our pecuniary means, could we, if we would, accomplish such purpose of extermination? Can we hold the Southern States or people in subjugation without overthrowing our Constitution and the Union; without, in fact, establishing a government the most despotic?

We need not answer for you these inquiries. We know what must be the response of every mind not demented by Abolitionism.

Have we not shown, then, the policy of Abolitionism, if carried out, is the overthrow of our Constitution and Union? That Abolitionists are the enemies of the Republic? Believing we have done so, it remains to inquire, What is the relief for us in this our hour of gloom for our beloved country? We answer: Remove the causes; remove Abolitionism and Secessionism. Put down the former at the ballot-box; put down the latter (backed by the force of arms) by force of arms. In the execution of the latter, that the Government shall stand by its pledged faith—to conduct the war to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and not as Abolitionism would have it, to make disunion complete and to overthrow the Constitution! As Pennsylvanians, you have possibly a greater stake in the preservation of the Union than the people of any other State. Should the co-operation, yet, in some sense hostile movements of Abolitionism and Secessionism succeed, and disunion becomes an established fact, Pennsylvania, owing to her peculiar geographical position, would be exposed to the desolation and become the battle field of the conflicting forces that might undertake to settle all questions that would remain as the heritage of disunion.

These, however, we forbear now to contemplate; for we are unable to believe that "that God who presides over the destinies of nations" will permit such a terrible dispensation to befall us. We are unwilling to believe that the people of the free States will ever become so maddened as to aid the spirit of Abolitionism, that seems now to brood over us like some evil genius, that would control us to our destruction. It cannot be that we are to have a doom worse than befell Babylon after she had "become the habitation of devils and the hold of every foul spirit."

The only excuse offered by Abolitionism for its policy, is the plausible fallacy that "slavery is the cause of our threatened disunion." To those who look only to immediate and proximate causes, this position is captivating; but to those who remember that the original Union, which waged the war of the Revolution, was made up of thirteen slaveholding States; that the Union at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, consisted of twelve slaveholding to one free State, it is very plain, that instead of slavery producing disunion that, unless it had been recognized and the faith of the whole people pledged for its protection, this Union would have never existed.

It would be as reasonable to argue that houses and money should be exterminated because so long as they exist there will be incendiaries and thieves, as to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long as it exists there will be Abolitionists. Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the

Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, as subject to the laws and protection of the States where they exist, than is the right of the master to the services of his negro slave in States where negro slavery is recognized. Incendiaries and thieves no more violate the recognized rights of others when they burn houses and commit robbery, than do the Abolitionists when, by the under ground rail road and other devices, they deprive the slaveholder of the South of that property to which the Constitution and laws of his State, as well as those of the United States guarantee protection. If in the attempt to commit arson or robbery, life is taken, it is murder in the first degree; so too it is murder of the same grade to take life in the unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the services of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the present war, if Abolitionists should succeed in diverting it from its proper purpose of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and prostituting it to their cherished object of freeing negroes by killing white men, would become an atrocious murderous war, that would justly subject all who give it such direction to the penalty of the law imposed against the highest of crimes.

The policy of Abolitionists, therefore, is not only unsupported by one tenable ground, even for its palliation, but judged by its objects and its effects, it is in the highest degree criminal and disloyal. By eradicating Abolitionism, we remove not only sectionalism from the North, but the cause of sectionalism in the South.

The fall of Abolitionism, we verily believe, would in a short time be attended by the fall of Secessionism. Although the imaginary advantages of a Southern Confederacy, entertained by many in the revolted States, has secured for it unconditional supporters, yet the resolution that has already attended upon their efforts at separation, the continued pressure of our arms, and the recollections of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of Southern Secessionism, revive their sentiments of nationality.

We believe that upon the substantial extinction of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loyal men of the North be directed against the Abolition foes of the Union as it is against Secession foes. It remains therefore only to inquire in what way can these energies be most effectively directed to accomplish the desired purpose? We reply only one way. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it has always been national; it is the only party that has no affiliation or sympathy with sectionalism—North or South—it is the only party in Pennsylvania, that is not in the sympathy or support of such friends as Wade, Sumner, Greely, Phillips, Lovejoy, and Wilmot. The national men who supported Bell and Everett in the late Presidential canvass, we believe, may now be counted in the ranks of the Democratic party. The only other political organization in this State is the enemy of the Democratic party, who has rallied once more under the designation of the People's Party. This party held their Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th instant, and their true character is abundantly shown in that in their resolutions they eulogize and sustain Senator Wilmot, while they condemn Senator Cowan, both by the homage paid to Mr. Wilmot, and by refusing to Mr. Cowan even the meed of "faint praise." The distinguishing feature in the political course of those two Senators, it is well known, is that Mr. Wilmot has supported the extreme Abolition measures of the present Congress, whilst Mr. Cowan has won the admiration and confidence of every Union-loving patriot in the land by his honest and fearless opposition to these measures—measures that tended to make disunion perpetual.

Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, hesitate which of the two political organizations is entitled to his support? The standard bearers selected by the Democratic State Convention are in every respect deserving of your confidence.

Isaac Slenker, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of distinguished ability and spotless reputation. He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania—born of German parents, and who were tillers of the soil. The early political course and well-tried integrity of Isaac Slenker, is known to many of the people of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was elected to represent Union and Northumberland counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many Senators in that body yielded to the influences that were employed by the late Bank of the U. States to obtain its charter from a Pennsylvania Legislature, Isaac Slenker, with eleven others, as honest men, resisted these influences, and won the reputation of faithful among the faithless. He was upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and took an active part in the revision of our civil code. At the expiration of his Senatorial term, Mr. Slenker returned again to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since then he has been out of public position, except that in 1856 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket in this State. Mr. Slenker is