THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

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Select Poetry.

[From the New York Day Book.]

MASSACHUSETTS.

BY MANEO.

She's a proud old State, to the manor born—
The manor washed by the sea,
Where the rocky shores by the waves were worn,
Ere they sang to the May Flower, one bright morn,
Their hosannas to the free,
When the Pilgrims came from the father-land,
On a bleak December day,
They gathered for prayer, a grief-stricken band;
In meekness they knelt on the sheiterless sand,
And mingling their grief with the wave-salted strand,
They prayed as the pious ones pray.

She's a proud old State, by the Puritan raised,
The world from its stains to rid;
The labor was done when the faggot blazed—
When the waves ran blood—when the preacher praised
The pious deeds which they did.
'Twas a wonderful thing, that pious race
To rid the world of its sin;
The flame was lighted with the lowliest grace,
And the deadliest hate wore the longest face,
When it hurried on at the swiftest pace,
To tumble the heretic in.

She's a proud old State, that the Baptist's knell
And the Quaker's requiem sung,
When on crests of pearl, with a mighty swell,
The storm rolled in the dread story to tell,
The Baptists and Quakers were hung.
'Twas a noble crew that the May Flower shipped,
The true, the pure and the good;
They prayed for grace while the women were stripped,
And through the towns with the witches were whipped,
And in the Charles swamps with the witches were dipped,
To wash from their limbs the blood.

She's a proud old State, and she treads in her pride
On the soil owned by the free—
When the Baptist bled, and the Quaker died,
And the witch was dragged to the silvery tide,
All—all for dear Liberty.
'Twas in Liberty's name the old State declared
That creeds and witches should die;
And when witches and creeds the death-doom shared,
Out on the arena the nigger was scared,
And the old State asked if any one dared
To hold Cuff in bondage—and why?

She's a proud old State, and good at a trade—
Aye, good at a trade in slaves;
She dealt in the article while it paid,
Nor deemed for a moment her conscience betrayed
Selling sons on their sires' graves.
When the trade ran down and profits were slim,
Cuff was sold to the southern land.
The South, far away in the distance dim,
Was busy at work, and had labor for him;
And't was then his old masters, with visage grim,
Called Cuffy a contraband.

She's a proud old State, and she don't forget
On her tall State pony to ride;
And she's pushing her work of pity yet;
Old Greely and Beecher, and Phillips she'll sweat
Ere they save the nigger's hide.
They've sworn for the knife at the white man's throat,
To get old Cuffy off clear;
To all who will help her she has pledged her vote
How often soever he has turned his coat,
Or tried on the partisan sea his boat,
Along the current to let it float,
Or on any side to steer.

She's a proud old State, and proud of the nest
Where she hatched out her motley brood
As motley a crew as mother e'er blessed
While claiming a deluge of blood her behest,
To wade to her waste in the flood.
She's a proud old State, of her dignity turned,
With enough to do her own;
'Twere well if to mind her own business she'd learned,
And satisfied now with the fame she had earned
The witches and creeds to have hanged, drowned and burned,
And now let the nigger alone.

Miscellaneous.

[From the Patriot and Union.]

AN APPEAL TO DEMOCRATS.

The writer of this communication ventures, in the present crisis of public affairs, and in view of the duties which may devolve soon on the Democratic party, briefly to address his fellow-citizens. In doing so he is very far from desiring to embarrass the Administration either of the State or General Government, or to impede any lawful action which may be taken by either. In all such action they deserve from the Democratic party a thorough and cordial support. When, however, under a pretense of public necessity—or, to judge it more kindly, under an easy assumption of emergency—the one or the other steps beyond the law and violates the plain provisions of the Constitutions which are conceeded to be yet over us, the Democratic party, as a constitutional opposition, will expose and denounce it. There is no danger so great to free institutions, because so insidious, as that which approaches in the disguise of emergency—no treason more pernicious than that which, in the name of patriotism, threatens the principles of the Constitution, and the protection which its letter throws around the citizen. If the civil war now raging not only breaks the Union assunder, but weakens the faith of all men in the integrity of the Constitution, if it yet exists, it will be worse than we have imagined it.

Thus thinking and yet thus watching the Executive, that Harrisburg and Washington, we venture, in no factious spirit, to appeal to our Democratic [illegible] throughout the [illegible]. One thing is very certain, that in a Republic such as ours once was, the existence of political parties, clearly defined, is absolutely essential. Excessive as party spirit may sometimes become, it is a conservative element so long as parties existed on their ancient basis of difference—so long as we were divided as Democrats and Whigs—nay, even as Democrats and Republicans, before Republicanism was animated by the acrid and fanatical spirit which incites it now, and did in the canvass of 1860—while there was periodical excitement and the strong feeling which political revolutions generate, the institutions of the nation were safe, and the very bonds of party sympathy helped to keep the Union together. When what may be called the historical parties of the nation were disintegrated and sectionalism became predominant, the Union was endangered. If this sad result be not due, as we think it is, to the breaking up of old party lines, it certainly followed it very quickly.

The Democratic party has much to reproach itself with. The division in the Charleston Convention was unnecessary and mischievous. It broke front in the face of the enemy. It gave an undue vigor and force to a third party, which under the name of Union, led away to an ineffectual standard thousands of honest voters. How radically weak and discordant this plausible party was, is shown by the attitudes now held by its accredited leaders; for while the Presidential nominee sustains the armed resistance of the South, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, from his New England latitude, urges on the armed coercion of the North. Such must always be the end of no party, or third party, or "independent organization."

Yet it is, fellow-Democrats, with all this experience, with the lessons of the recent and the remote past, and in this agony of the nation's fate, that you are again asked and tempted to surrender your party organization, and take refuge in a new and ill-defined combination, which has no object but the support of an administration that you had no agency in elevating to power, and whose measures of detail and general policy you cannot consistently approve—and you are asked and counseled to do this, not by your adversaries, but by deserters from Democratic ranks, who while the contest was waging, contributed by mischievous counsel to foment discord among us, and who are now earning the wages of their apostacy by having the suspicious confidence and reluctant gratitute of the Republican party. We assume that this will be an answer to the attempt to seduce you from your party.

And when, let us ask, when before was the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in a prouder attitude than now, if it will be but true to itsself? It is thoroughly united.—All past differences are forgotton in the presence of the great misery that is upon us. The distinguished men around whom different individuals rallied, and in behalf of whom so much animated and adverse feeling was aroused, have taken their positions in the ranks of the party, and relinquished their aspirations. One of them has sunk into his grave. The Administration whose acts and policy were the subjects of honest difference, is no more. Every reason or pretext for discord is removed, and as an opposition—a constitutional opposition—the Democratic party of the North has all the vigor and energy which such an attitude always gives.

If any one asks why, as an opposition, we should seek to maintain the active efficiency of the Democratic party of the State, the answer is easy, and, we venture to think, conclusive. Addressing our friends, we give that answer clearly and ingenously, and we ask for it due attention.

It will be born in mind that for the consequences which have followed Mr. Lincoln's election the Democratic party is in no sense responsible. They raised the voice of warning early, and it never died on their lips till warning was of no avail. They took as their text Washington's farewell words of counsel against sectional and geographicel parties. They foretold that if a candidate should be chosen on the Chicago platform, advocated and cordially sustained by every Abolition fanatic in the land, disunion and civil war would come—and *they have come.* They foretold the men of business—the merchant, the farmer, the mechanic and the manufacturer, that with the danger of disunion, not as a phantom but as a fixed reality, would come bankruptcy, and ruin and beggary—and *they have come.* We are now standing amid the wreck and misery which last fall were forshadowed. The people of Pennsylvania were misled by the promise of a protective tariff, and one was enacted at such a time, and in such a form as to add to the difficulty and promote the financial distress we now suffer, and maintains its precarious existance on our statute books just so long as political expediency shall permit. The Democratic party foretold that this disappointment would come in its bitterest form—and *it has come.* The State debt was in a course of reduction, and with it the rate of taxation, always more or less oppressive, and it was foretold that with disunion and war would come an increased public debt and increased taxation—and *they have come.* Nay, the Democratic party went further, and casting a longer look into the future, made the prediction that with disunion and war, and the sudden withdrawel of agricultural remittences, especially of the proceeds of the great Southern staple, which keeps the whole world in tribute, would come destruction of the revenue from duties, an impost on necessities, excises, and direct taxation by the General Government—and they will surely come, probably so soon as Congress can be convoked to authorize them.

The Democratic party honestly strove to avert this catastrophe, and when defeated as they were by large majorities of the electoral vote, they submitted, and resolutely, if not cheerfully, recognized the duty of vigilant submission. The Democracy of Pennsylvania do not judge severely their Southern crethren, who, rather than submit, have sought to withdraw from the Union; but they owe it to candor and self respect to say that they have felt deeply the wrong the South has done to them in yielding to resentment, however just, and abandoning their true, and steady, and loyal friends in the North. We will not take counsel even from this regret, but sure that we were right before the crisis come, and as sure that we are right now, we reaffirm our principles and desire to reorganize our party.

Nor is this all. The Democracy of Pennsylvania has practically proved its loyalty to the Union and the Government. It dissuaded coercion while the policy of the Administration was yet undecided. It favored any reasonable plan of compromise and conciliation, especially that which, originating in Kentucky, had the support of Crittenden and Gutbrie, and of every truly conservative man in the Nation, and which was rejected by the sullen obduracy of the representatives of Republican fanaticism. It did this for the sake of peace, and it retracts and regrets nothing that it did. Nay, the Democracy of Pennsylvania has done much more. When in the midst of the excitement which followed the fall of Fort Sumter, the President of the United States invited volunteers to rally round the flag of the country, as he said, threatened and insulted, the Democrats of the North, and especially those of Pennsylvania, at once answered the call.—They did not pause to inquire who was right or who wrong. They did not regard it, in the language of Secretary Seward, as a "question of parties." They did not give utterance, in the moment of supposed or actual peril, to any exultation which might have been pardoned at the verification of their forebodings. But, right or wrong, their country called for their services in the field, and they obeyed, and the President of the United States and his advisers found themselves, as they are still, surrounded and sustained by Democratic soldiers, who knew no impulse but that of honor and patriotism. At this moment, it is conceded there are enrolled, from this Commonwealth alone, three Democrats to one Republican. The Secretary of War, has, in an official document, expressed his regret that the largest Republican counties of Pennsylvania sent the fewest soldiers. It is well understood that there were upwards of six thousand expectants for office in the city of Philadelphia alone—all, of course, Republicans—aside from the army of jobbers and contractors, no one of whom thinks of rendering military service. Six regiments of office seekers!

And what has been the reward of the gallant men who have thus yielded to the unreasoning impulses of loyalty! It is with deep mortification that in the face of the world we have to confess that already Pennsylvania has been digraced by a system of fraud and imposition upon the poor soldiers unparalleled in the history of abuses. At the very moment when patriotism and loyal zeal were at the highest point of exultation—when all party lines were obliterated, and one impulse moved the whole people—when the poor and the rich alike seem to yield to it—in the freshness of this zeal, there has been developed a scheme of gigantic abuse and imposition, under the very eye of the Executive authorities, at which the public stand aghast; and though the service and the war are little more than two months old, we are informed by the Chief Magistrate himself, that the poor Pennsylvania soldiers are neglected, and in their wretchedness and raggedness are a discredit to the State. The disclosure of the character of the supplies furnished by the mercenary jobbers in Philadelphia and Pittsburg alone are frightful. Half a million of dollars cheerfully appropriated has been wasted and misapplied, and unless the aroused jealousy of the people arrest it, three millions more will follow. Thus do corrupt officials secure, as they imagine, in the immunity which office and party fidelity are supposed to give, reward the generous zeal of a military people. Nor will it ever be corrected or fully exposed until a Democratic Legislature investtgates it thoroughly. If for no other object than this, we look anxiously for the early and efficient organization thr'out the Commonwealth of the Democratic party. The power of impeachment rests in the House of Representatives. It is a power not to be lightly exercised; but it should be regarded as an existing principle. There will be room for a good many impeachments by and by.

When the hour of real or imagined danger came, and, as we have said, loyal citizens of all parties rallied at the call of the President, no whisper of suspicion or doubt was heard. The confidence of the people of the North was generous and unlimited. It was thought the Capital was threatened, and the Nation started forward to its rescue. If ever in danger, in less than a fortnight it was safe. The imminent, pressing peril was over, and then the people, especially the Democratic party, had a right to expect that the operations of law would not be unnecessarily interrupted, and the constitutional rights of the citizen be protected. In a moment of emergency and alarm they did not desire to apply any severe rule of criticism or restraint; but the danger, as we have said, at least partially over, we had a right to expect a revival of the rules of law, which alone insure civil liberty. Instead of which, we find ourselves compelled to look on and acquiesce in official acts that at least are calculated to excite alarm and make us pause in the course which we once so cheerfully and implicitly pursued. We do not care to specify them; but when we find it openly asserted and assumed that a precedent taken from the legislation of monarchical governments, of passing an indemnity law in Congress for unauthorized and illegal acts, is to be initiated, we may be excused for doubt and suspicion and fear of the inevitable future. The suspension of the *habeas corpus* act in a neighboring State, where the judicial functions of the Government are in full force, by military and Executive edict, in a fearful incident of the times in which our lot is cast. If the acts of a Dictator are to be condoned, why may not Congress create a Dictator at once? We are in danger when it is announced, as it was lately, in a Republican paper of Philadelphia, that "it will be the duty of Congress at once to confer on the President greater powers than even in history were conferred in a President before;" and in another, "that the trial by jury ought to be temporarily abrogated."*

The Democratic party has the right—having testified its loyalty—to take a bold and decided stand of constitutional opposition. It should do so early and maintain it resolutely. But it should do more. It should announce and strive to initiate in the State Legislature, where first the popular sentiment can be expressed, a positive policy for the future. That policy, as we understand it, we propose briefly and pointedly to declare.

Its first and leading object is Peace—Peace, if possible, by preserving the Union in its integrity; but if that, as we fear is the case, is now impracticable, Peace and Recognition. We defy contradiction to the assertion that the Union of the States, as it came to us from our ancestors, in all its integrity, has had no more faithful supporter than the Democracy of Pennsylvania. No taint of sectionalism rests on us. In times when some of those who are now noisiest in their obstreperous patriotism were agitating schemes and devising measures having for their effect the alienation of one section from another, the Democracy steadily and uniformly opposed them. Had the Democratic ascendancy in Pennsylvania continued, the social and political union would have stood yet. As we have said, when it was directly threatened and means of conciliation seemed possible to avert the evil, the Democracy sustained them. The danger was never disparaged or ridiculed by us. But it has come in spite of us. The dominion of a sectional party has been inaugurated. The Union is torn assunder. Civil war has broken out. The sword is drawn. It is the perilous edge of fraternal battle. Drops enough of blood have been shed to stimulate revenge. The agencies of mischievous fanaticism and unholy excitement are in the air around us—the voice of moderate counsel is hushed, and the conviction forces itself upon us that there is no chance of reunion now. The most we can hope for is, that the Union may not perish in a hideous convulsion. If it is not torn assunder with too fierce a struggle, it may be reconstructed; for who shall say that if it is allowed to die in peace, but there may be, not to speak it profanely, a resurrection in a brighter and purer form hereafter. This is not rhetoric. This is no dream. It is the reality on which sober judgment calculates; and hence it is that, believing peaceable reunion impracticable, and subjugation of the whole South in arms as much so, we are in favor of Recognition and Peace—and we avow it as an ultimate and cardinal principle of Northern Democracy, on which sooner or later we must trimph. It is in no desponding and disloyal spirit that we say this. Let any one who loves his country and his countrymen scrutinize his own heart, and analyze the emotions which agitate him as the news of each rapid hour of civil strife comes to him, whether it be of victory or defeat. If a victory, it is a victory over brethren and kinsmen and friends. If defeat, it is sorrow and suffering and ignominy deeper and darker and more intense, because inflicted by a brother's hand. The great orator of America once portrayed the North and the South—Massachusetts and South Carolina—standing shoulder to shoulder in the dark hour of the Revolution. It is our doom to see them, in the broad light of this century's civilization, seizing each other by the throat and seeking each other's blood, with the world looking on in amazement and horror. Pennsylvania, though in arms, has no pleasure in seeing New England soldiers marching over the soil of Virginia or Maryland, in the cluch of Massachusetts. Unless the war of subjugation be arrested, we enter on a chapter of bloody history the like of which has never been written, and the end of which is failure and disappointment and mutual destruction. For should it formally succeed, and every dispossessed position be retaken, and the National Flag be restored wherever it be struck, it will float over solitude and bloody ruin, and the victorious government will find itself master of a wide area of desolation—of States or[illegible] and social institutions hopelessly disorganized. If this must be the end of victory, why should we not shrink from it even if it were certain? The alternative of defeat, with all its shame and sorrow, we do not care to contemplate. Peace and Recognition, in our opinion, sooner or later, must come to pass—and it is the part of wisdom and true statesmanship to look to eventualities, and to smooth the way to honorable and permanent pacification. Such, we repeat, we hold to be the true policy of the Democratic party.

To affect this with ease and honor, with safety to local interest, which always ought to be regarded, a delicate and responsible duty devolves on us. A factious and vexatious opposition defeats itself, and in a crisis such as, under any circumstances, must continue for some time to come, it would not be consistent with expediency or personal honor to encourage it. But there are certain cardinal principles of public economy to which in the past the Democratic party of Pennsylvania has been faithful, which either in time of civil or foreign war, or in the transition state which succeeds it, are more sacred than ever. We cannot expect them to be asserted by the Administration now in power, or perhaps any Administration pressed by pecuniary exigencies and compelled to resort to financial expedients.—Financial empiricism is congenial to the desperate circumstances of war. If not resisted, or at least closely watched and restrained it becomes inveterate. Chief and foremost amongst these measures of mischievous policy is that mode of Federal legislation which discharges individuals from the obligation of their debts. To such legislation, unless made strictly prospective, and extended to banking and other corporations, the Democratic party has been as steadfastly opposed. It is a great scheme to give immunity to fraud and a legal sanction to the facility with which insolvents seek to free themselves from their just debts. Like stay and exemption laws, it gives a transient relief, but inflicts a fatal wound on substantial credit. Made compulsory and extended to corporations, it is relatively unobjectionable. Had it so existed, we should have been spared, on more than one occasion, the degrading exhibition of suspension of specie payments by the banks and recently the sorrowful sight of the suffering of the poor, who have been defrauded of their little savings at a moment when they stand most in need of them. To any other federal legislation on the subject of bankruptcy the Democracy is utterly opposed.

The history of our country shows another law of coincidence which has not varied.—The creation of a large funded debt under the presure of war—and it matters not, all bloodshed being costly, whether it is foreign or domestic—and the institution of a national bank have heretofore been simultaneous; and against them both we raise our warning voice. The funded debt of the United States if this war continues, on the 1st of January next, cannot be less than six hundred millions, with an annual interest, at the rate at which loans are now negotiated, of forty or fifty millions, and to be increased beyond compution hereafter. Besides this, there must and will be an unlimited issue of inconvertible Treasury notes, whose only value is their being receivable in duties, and which become of no value as duties diminish. A civil war, prolonged for any time, will lead to an issue of Treasury notes as currency—in other words, to a revival of continental money. An increasing debt and a decreasing revenue, with necessities of military expenditures becomes more pressing every hour, lead naturally to the creation of some fiscal machinery to anticipate revenue and diminish this pressure. This machinery can be no other than the institution, in some form of a national bank, with power to establish branches, and a right to issue paper money. Such an institution, as Congress and the Executive are now constituted would meet no opposition on the ground of constitutional scruple—and on the score of expediency it is openly advocated by that portion of the press of New York, (where, of course, it is to be located) which seems to represent and control the dominant party at Washington. With the creation of a bank will be coincident the removal of the mint from Philadelphia; for though with the unrestrained manufacture of paper money the coinage of their precious metals has little connection, the insult to Pennsylvania and Philadhlphia will not be complete unless the last vestige of Federal beneficence on our soil be obliterated.

The third great measure of the dominant party which calls for the scrutiny and vigilance of the Democracy of the State is the absolute repeal or material modification of the Tariff of 1860—by the promise of which the vote of Pennsylvania was secured to the Republican party. Of the policy of that legislative measure at the time it was enacted we have already spoken. It was importune; and when, by the direct agency of the preseut Secretary of State, then a Senator from New York the Warehouse system was perpetuated, the feeble hope that a fair and honest mode of levying imposts might be initiated was at once extinguished. For the imposition practiced on the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, we owe it to candor to say Mr. Lincoln is not responsible. In no written word of his, that we know of, did he pledge himself to a tariff. He came from a region where free-trade doctrine is predominant, and never committed himsels in the direction of a protective Tariff. But his Pennsylvania friends and advocates did, and *they*, by *us*, will be held to their professions. The writer of this is no extreme protectionist—very far from it. But he wants fair play for Pennsylvania; and he watches, and he thinks the Democratic party ought to watch, the growth of that vast monetary power which already threatens to overshadow us.

Let then, the Democratic party once more thoroughly united, organize in every county and township of the State, especially with a view to the control of the House of Representatives. If they differ, as they well may do on some of the points indicated in this communication, let them differ as friends, and look to the points on which they agree. I religiously believe that the restoration of the Democratic party to power is the only means by which our republican form of government can be preserved, and the fragments of the Union be again welded together.

A TRUE UNION DEMOCRAT.

JULY 13, 1861.

*North American of 24th of June, and Inquirer of July 2d.

THE DEBASED DOUBLE EAGLE GOLD PIECE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of Monday says:

We have been shown some very handsome specimens of the filled $20 gold pieces now in circulation. The work is done precisely as was formerly described in the $10 pieces. The sides of the coin containing the impression is left in slabs (the centre being taken out by sawing or turning in a lathe) and these two sides are then soldered to a planchet of platina, the edge being also covered with gold and remilled. Platina is the only base metal which will keep up the weight without increasing the size. The coin as finished is worth only about $7; thus losing two-thirds of its value. They can be detected in some cases by a careful examination of the edge, were two faint lines some times show that the coin is composed of three pieces. None but a skillful expert can be sure of making this discovery. Mr. John A. Cisco, who first detected this cheat is a son of the Assistant Treasurer. Although quite a young man, he has shown rare tact and skill in this work, and bids fair to rival Mr. Birdsall, who has hitherto had no superior in that line, in this or any other country.

A JAPANESE EMBASSY TO EUROPE.—A letter from Kanagawa, Japan, dated May 26, says:

"The projected embassy to Europe from the court of the Tycoon assumes definet shape by the appointment of the principle personages who are to take part therein.—There are four envoys, all of whom are of the Hatomato rank. They will go out in such vessels as the English government may place at their disposal; but in the large retinue which is to accompany them will be officers, engineers, and a crew of their own countryman, to man their own vessel on the return voyage—it being their purpose to purchase a large steamer while in Europe. The absolute date of their departure is not fixed, though it will not be before the close of summer.

The height of politeness is, in passing around on the opposite side of a lady to avoid stepping on her shadow.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

PEACE MEETING IN DELAWARE CO., N. Y.—At a spontaneous meeting of the the inhabitants of Margaretville, Delaware county, N. Y., and vicinity, attracted by the disturbed and alarming condition of the country, and assembled without previous call or notice at Akerly Hall, Jeremiah Birdsall was called to the chair and Isaac T. Moseman appointed Secretary. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and many unable to find seats within assembled about the building to listen to the proceedings.

After prayer by the Rev. Charles Gerse, a committee on resolutions was appointed, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. S. W. Reed. O. M. Allaben, of Margaretville, being present, was called upon to address the meeting, to which he responded, and for more than an hour discussed the principles upon which our government is founded; denying the constitutional right of the government to carry civil war into the bosom of any State; charging upon the present Administration the double intention of overslaughing the rights of the States and inaugurating the Federal principles of 1798, and of carrying the abolition of slavery into the States where it now exists; and reviewing the repeated and alarming usurpations of the present Executive.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we view with alarm the present attitude of the Republican party, in their refusal to entertain any propositions to restore peace to our distracted country.

Resolved, That of all wars, a civil war is the most repulsive and inhuman; and that we regard it as the worst of all possible means to be used in the settlement of our present troubles.

Resolved, That a peaceable separation of the States, though much to be deplored, is far preferable to a forcible union, where harmony and fraternal feeling cannot be maintained.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the Union as it once exited, and believe the present war, if prolonged, will lead to its destruction. We therefore trust that Congress will devise a peaceful compromise, by which may be brought a speedy settlement of all our difficulties.

Resolved, That we believe it to be our duty to support the Government in every emergency, and are willing so to do, yet we declare to the world that we cannot be dragooned into the support of Abolitionism or Federalism in any form.

PEACE MEETING IN WAYNE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.—A call having been posted the evening of July 1st, for a Peace Meeting, to be held on the 4th., in Jonesville, the people almost to a man, assembled at an early hour, and after raising a Union flag on a hickory pole in front of the Ariel post-office, the assembly adjourned to a large barn. The meeting then came to order by calling A. Chase to the chair as President and Abot Purdy, Joseph Osgood, John Glossenger, B. Bartleson, H. Vaugn, W. B. Simons, Jerimiah Osgood, R. D. Lesher, A. Jones and M. A. Bidwell, as Vice Presidents, and P. W. Collins and B. Jones Secretaries.—By request of the President, the Declaration of Independence was then read by A. Benjamin, Esq., Speeches were then made by Dr. J. N. Wilson, M. Bidwell, Esq., J. Woodward Esq., and Rev. G. Dobell. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, In view of the overwhelming evils of the present war, endangering the Union of the States, threatening ruin and bankruptcy to the happiest and most prosperous country on earth, therefor,

RESOLVED, That the preservation of our beloved Union by fighting, under present circumstances, is preposterous, and while we deeply deplore the resolution which has severed eleven States from the Union, we prefer peace to civil war, and believe that coersion can never carry with it the least weight in favor of reconciliation and peace.

RESOLVED, That we earnestly recommend that our members of Congress, now assembled, use their utmost endeavors toward a peacable and honorable adjustment of our present troubles, and that we will sustain them in their acts to save us from a continuance of civil war,

RESOLVED, That the course pursued by our army, apparently endorsed by the administration, in allowing slaves to pass unmolested into the free States, ought to be considered *prima facie* evidence that the object of the war is more for Abolition than Union.

A PRESIDENTIAL MISQUOTATION.—It will be recollected that in President Lincoln's Message great stress was laid upon the following point, which we quote:

"They have adopted a temporary National Constitution, in the preamble of which, unlike our good old one signed by Washington, they omit, "*We the People*," and substitute, "*We the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States.*" Why? Why this deliberate pressing out of view the rights of men and the authority of the people?"

The preamble to the Confederate Constitution commences as follows:

"WE THE PEOPLE of the Confederate States, *each acting in its sovereign and and independent character*, in order to form a *permanent* Federal Government, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity—*invoking the favor and guidance of Almighty God*—do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Confederate States of America."

Our authority for this is the N. Y. *Tribune* of March 16, and the *National Intelligencer* of March 17, in which the Confederate Constitution is published, as agreed on and reported to the Congress at Montgomery. Why this inaccuracy of quotation?—The point of the Message is destroyed by the falsification of the language assumed to be copied. And it is the only point made against the secessionists. The rest of the Presidential argument is levelled at the doctrines of States-Rights Democrats; and sins against history, taste and truth. Why we repeat, should the President of the United States issue a State paper marked and marred by all these offensive blemishes?