

C. T. ALEXANDER,) Editors.

BELLEFONTE, May 22d, 1862.

Democratic State Convention.

In accordance with a resolution of the DEMOCRACY will meet in STATE CONVEN. TION, at DARRISBURG, on FLIDAY, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate candidates for Auditor General. measures as may be deemed necessary for

WILLIAM H. WELSH.

Chairman of the Democratic State Ex. Com

Where Will be the End?

A vast majority, probably, of the Northern people look upon the many recent and glorious victories of our armies under the lead of the gallant McClellan, as having given the death blow to the rebellion, and they are confidently expecting a speedy return of peace with her many blessings, that in days gone by she was wont to cast around her with such a prodigal charity.

They look upon this terrible war, as nearly ended, expecting that one or two more encounters with the rebel hosts will end the struggle, when the brave men, their fathers, sons, and brothers now upon the battle field, wil return to their homes, hav ing accomplished the object with which they started out, viz, the full and glorious re storation of the U. ion as it was.

Now, while we give to the great results accomplished by McClellan their full signifscance, and admit that they have gone far in their way to restore the Union, yet to us the future is still dark and gloomy.

To the unreflecting mind, the triumph of our arms upon the battle field is all that is necessary to subdue the rebellion-restore peace and re cement the dismembered fragments of this great nation in the same paternal bonds of unity and affection that have existed for the last eighty five years, and which has southerfed to us such unbounded prosperity as a people, and such freedom and happiness to all the individual members constituting this great nation.

We would to God that this were so, and that these unreflecting people were correct in their estimate of the power of armies to re unite, re-cement the dismembered fragments of the Union in the same brotherly affection of the past. But something more than this will be found necessary to heal the gress and out, to make this war accomplish bitter feuds that this strife has engendered. The minds and the feelings of the people North and South have become alienated from each other-strong sectional hates have been aroused that armies cannot conquerbitter recollections and heart burnings for the loved ones who have fallen the victims upon the many blood stained battle fields cannot be forgotten even in the victorious tread of an army with banners-and until all these bleeding wounds are in a measure

healed the Union as it was is not restored. Until the enormous debt that will have been incurred at the end of armed hostility, which, like a vampire, will prey upon the substance of the people, shall be fully paid, the Union will not exist as it was; because in the freedom from burdensome taxation of our people, has been the secret main spring of our prosperity, our liberty, and our pow-

In view of these facts and countless others unmentioned, we see many obstacles in the way of a speedy restoration of peace in a happy reunion of the States- and we will venture to make the prediction here, that this generation will not see the day when the o'd Union, with so many blessings and so few burdens, will be restored. There are many things necessary yet to be done to bring about this much wished for happy result. The war power, however strong, is not sufficient of itself for the purpose. It can conquer, but it cannot cure the heart .-It can make a rebel act loyal, but it cannot

control his thoughts, and although we con quer the physical man, the heart may still be caloused and mad, which at all times. Union: whenever a favorable opportunity would of-

Where is the balm in Gilead whose magic power can cure it of this fearful malady ?-A skillful physician always tries to ascertain the cause of a disease in his patient, and when once found, directs all his remediated formula to the cause of a disease in his patient, and when once found, directs all his remediated formula to the cause of a disease in his patient, and when once found, directs all his remediately free cannot live under the same government. He affirms that the cause of a disease in his patient, and when once found, directs all his remediately free cannot live under the same government. tion is admitted to be the cause of the estrangement of the people of the two sections drawn indelible lines distinctly between of this Union. That estrangement, existing them. All history teaches the same fact. in the minds of the people the agitation being kept alive in the North by the abolitionists was scized upon by a few infatuated fire enters in the South making the management of the paragraphs they copy. Every day we see hundreds of our own in the day we see hundreds of our own in the most respectable papers of the country not people believe their rights were endangered led them into this wicked rebellion. They see deluded into the belief, that the Linger of the country of the country of the country not most respectable papers of the country not crifted at all. We count, for instance, eighteen in that excellent paper, the Philadelphia War Press of last Saturday. We coln Government, as they called it, would deprive them of their constitutional rights liberate their slaves-and compel them to submit to a degradation to a level with their negroes. Fearing the consequences of a liberation of four military below.

This being the cause of the disease, what inform us whether the proclamations have been weighed?—Prentice. are we doing to remedy it. We have done much by our army in the way of opening the I It is a singular fact that the man who war, which, but for the army, must have re- nightmare.

mained closed to our expostulations and protestations, that the object is not to deprive our bleeding and distracted country.

mass of that deluded people within our hearers, to destroy their constitutional privileges cal autocrat. by interfering with any of their local instieradicate the cause. Are we doing it ? We the discussion of emancipation and confisand Surveyor General, and to adopt such of everything else. Abolition speech after cation bills, to the almost entire exclusion speech has been made in the halls of Conthe welfare of the Democratic party and the gress, which find their way into the South em prints, that confirm the rebels in the belief that we do intend abolishing slavery .-Wendell Phillips, that arch disunionist, is-

permitted night after night in some courtly hall in our large cities, to proclaim his treason to the Constitution in his denunciation of it, because it recognizes the institution of slavery. An emancipation bill for the District of Columbia has been passed without a reference to a vote of the people concerned. The Northern Abolition press teems

serve to strengthen them in the belief, which at the outset, their leaders, for sinister motives, informed them was our object. It, therefore, strengthens the rebellion, and renders its suppression more difficult. In stead of eradicating the disease, it irritates it and gives it a stronger hold upon the sysem. Although then we do conquer the rebels after one, or it may be two years more of bloody warfare, the people there are not brought back to their apcient allegiance. The disease will not be cured but only checked so long as we keep a standing army

to prevent its outbreak. No. no we must convince them their reason for secession was a delusion, or this war can never end in the retestablishment of the old Union. If we pursue the course marked out by the abolitionists, we virtually give them a justification of their course, and we will become an oppressor, and upon our hands will rest the the stain of guilt, and we will have to answer for the rivers of nnocent blood that will yet be spilled before this struggle is ended. These are solemn, momentous facts-let the people ponder them well.

The Abolitionists are straining every nerve throughout the entire North, in Conthe Abolition of slavery. They still persist that the Union is not we themselves up as the very paragons of Loy- headquarters. alty, while at the same time, they blaspheme

to the Constitution and opposes their hellountry? They are parties to the murder ous blow. They are the confederates of the dom of the slaves. North. What right have they to lay their paricidal hands upon our bleeding country. had inflicted.

Let them retire and not attempt to prohave created. The blood shed in this struggle must rest upon their heads, and they should at least purge themselves of their awful load of guilt before they attempt to dictate what shall be the punishment of their confederates in the South.

fer, would prompt to new and probably more powerful rebellion.

What then is the cure for the beart?—

"Inat was a gunty climon concern the blood of an enslaved race on our soil—'a covenant with death, and an agreement with bell,' in the making of which Washington committed a greeious

We can't see why Editors dont give hardly know whether to be most gratifled

iliberation of four millions half civilized human beings among them, they were easily led into rebellion.

Southern ear to listen to our story of the pays the printer regulary never gets the

How Will it Work?

The recent order of Gen. Hunter, suppo them of their constitutional rights. But sing it to be genuine, declaring the freedom this is all that our army has or can accom- of the slaves in the States of Georgia, South plish, It cannot reach the seat of the Carolina and Florida, says the Patriot & disease. It only opens up the way for the Union, is the most wicked and idiotic man application of the only remedy that can erad- ifesto put forth since the commencement of icate the disease, and heal the wounds of the war. It can have no other than a mis-Let our policy then be, as the federal bayinduced Congress to offer compensation to chievous effect. The President recently nets open the Southern ear and bring the such States as decide to emancipate their

slaves; but Gen. Hunter undertakes to wipe ing, say to them, both by our actions and out the institution in three states, by a express, assurances, that our object is not stroke of his pen, without proposing to pay is they have been told by their wicked lead for them, thus proving himself an economi-Now what will be the effect of this order? tutions; but that our ol ject is to preserve Will it free the slaves? How can it reach the Union just as it was. This delusion (if them; and how can they read it after it does

t be a delusion) is the cause of secession and reach them? The army under the comrebellion, and to cure the disease, we must mand of Gen. Hunter has a foothold in each are afraid not. The time of the present more than a foothold. He may take Charlessession of Congress has been taken up with ton and Savannah, and use the press in the boon conferred upon them. But their masters will all read this proclamation, and say one to another-" We were not mistaken in believing that the object of this war is to emancipate the negroes. Congress told us less than a year ago that it was not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation or purpose of overthrowing or in . terfering with the rights or established inect of this order upon the Southern people. many a man secretly favorable to the resto-

> enemies of the Union. We trust that this order is not genuine. and if genuine that the Administration will at once disavow it.

> > Gen. Hunter's Order.

The following important order by Gen Hunter, of the Department of the South, was issued from his headquarters, at Hilton Head, S. C., on the 9th of May :

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH, I HILTON HEAD, S. C. May 9 1869 GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.-The three tates of Georgia, Florida and South Caroli na, comprising the Military Department of the South, having deliberately declared them the South having deliberately declared them selves no longer under the protection of the United States of America, and having taken up arms against the United States, it became a military necessity to delare them under martial law. This was accordingly done on the 25th day of April, 1862. Slaevery and martial law in a free country are attempting incompanies. altogether incompatible. The persons in these three States, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, heretofore held as slaves, are therefore declared forever free.

[Official.] "DAVID HUNTER, very in it, and as one of them was heard to "ED. W. SMITH, Acting Assistant General." say the other day upon our streets, "the This order is a step in advance of the fa-Constitution that recognizes slavery is a mous proclamation of General Fremont covenant with hell." Yet, just such men as which he was directed by the President to totally forgotten." these, are trying to control the government, modify. We shall see whether it will be and urging upon it the adoption of their per repudiated at Washington, or whether it culiar policy in regard to slavery. They set was issued in pursuance of instructions from

It will be observed that the order does and denounce the very instrument which not discriminate between the slaves of loyal makes us a nation, and without which there and disloyal owners—they are all declared could be no such thing as loyalty or seces. free, upon the ground that slavery and martial law in a free country are altogether in-They also denounce everybody that adheres | compatible. This, to say the least, is a new discovery, seeing that Gen. Halleck in Misish designs upon it as traitors. Now, what souri. Gen. Dix in Maryland, Gov. Johnson right have they to dictate measures for heal- in Tennessee, and Gen. Butler at New Oring the enormous wounds of our bleeding leans, have each administered military law successfully without proclaiming the free-

Let any man compare the above order of Gen. Hunter with the resolution at the head As well might an assassin be suffered to of our columns, passed by Congress last probe with his reeking dagger the wound he Summer, and determine how far they are compatible, and whether the Government scribe a remedy for the terrible disease they be held guiltless of dissimulation in thus vi-

The Abolitionists scoff at the idea of the the rebel States, and that Congress is not restrained by the Constitution in legislating for them, but may do whatsoever seems best to the majority. If this be true, secession has destroyed our Government. It is not true, and the man who affirms it is as much of a revolutionist as Jefferson Davis. Wade, another leading Republican, says that who ever talks of constitutional rights is a traitor. A traitor to what? Not to the Constitution, not to the Government. stitution; not to the Government, but to the new Government untrammelled by Con-stitutional restrictions which these Abolition traitors are seeking to erect upon the ruins ded in repudiating the old Union, and in foreshadowing a new Government in which their fanatical notions shall rule supreme.

THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION

THE UNION AS IT WAS—THE CONSTITUTION Democratic party flings to the breeze. This is the motto which meets with a cordial response from every patriotic heart. This is the only road to safety—the only refuge from despotism or anarchy.

**** Deautiful - The weather. Gen. McClellan

The following remarks in relation to the ery of " On to Richmond," by many of our 'home guard," we copy from the Reading Gazette. We have men in this town whose delight seems to have been to stand about the corners and denounce the gallant Mc Clellan, as unfit to command an army, because he would not rush troops to the slaughter like dumb beas's They could see no good in his preparations, and seemed to think

that no victory could be achieved unless it was done at the expense of thousands of lives. Their valuable carcasses were out of danger, and they care not for the lives of those brave men who have gone from their own firesides to defend the country in the

hour of her peril. "The crisis of the rebellion is approaching. The onward march to Richmond has been commenced, and is already half accomplishof the three States affected and nothing more than a foothold. He may take Charles.

top and Savannah and use the press in ton and Savannah, and use the press in those cities for the dissemination of his order, and even then at least four fifths of the slaves will remain in blasful ignorance of active fighting will be over, that a cessation of hostilities will follow, and that the way will be opened for negotiation and peacs.— That this may be the result of the decisive blows that are now being dealt by General McClellan's brave army, should be the fer vent prayer of every lover of his country. Gen. McClellan's "On to Richmond," is a very different affair from that which was precipitated less than a year ago by the clamor of impatient politicians, stay at home stitutions of the Southern States; but here is the evidence that Congress intended to deceive us." Such must be the necessary offed. The Northern Abolition press teems with exhortations to those in power to wipe the institution of slavery, right or wrong from existence.

All these things, in some mysterious way, find a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird a transit to the Southern ear, and which gird the proposed proposed to this order upon the Southern people. It will harden and confirm them in rebellion. It will be a powerful argument in the hands of the Southern leaders to stimulate the flagging energies of the people, and make the place of the skillful tactician and brave solt dier can do it. He is fulfilling the promise the made shortly after he was called to take the place of the veteran Scott at the head of the Army: "We shall have no more retreats." His effective preparations before many a man secretly favorable to the recessary on. ration of the Union, sick at heart. Its cir-culation at the South will be worth men ducting the siege of that reber stronghold, his cool intrepidity under all circumstances, and abiding confidence in the final result, ducting the siege of that rebel stronghold, and money to the rebel cause, without the slightest counterbalancing advantage to the Government. Gen. Hunter has indeed plased a powerful weapon into the hands of the temperature of the flying rebel forces and his cubsequent hand-to hand encounters with them before and beyond Williamsburg, in each of which he was victorious, have proved him to be as prompt and courageous in act him to be as prompt and courageous in action, as the victories he planned for others' execution, had previously demonstrated his military genius in council of war. Thus far he has not blundered. Every step he has taken—slowly, cautiously, deliberately, it may be as a commander with a just sense of the responsibilities of his position, invariably moves—has been a success. And there fore the people confide in him and feel as sured that the conquest of Richmond is close at hand.

at hand.

General McClellan has won the most deborne them, the taunte and icore of his a emies; for his deeds are nobly vindicating his fame. His rame will live in the memory of a grateful people, long after his tradu cers and their vile slanders shall have been

General McClellan.

Forney,s Philadelphia Press, alluding to General M'Clellan, says that "no public man in the country, at the present time, has so much reason to cry save me from my friends.'' This is in reply to some New York journal, which has been defending the eral from the malignant persecution of

his enemies. The Press may felicitate itself upon not being one of those friends from whose friendship Gen. M'Clellan may wish to be preserved; for although that paper did not assail him with the fury of the *Tribune*, it did endeavor to damage him by silken, sly and insinuating slander. It endeavored to prove the task before him one that could be easily accomplished, when undertaken, thus depriving him in advance, of any credit for depriving him in advance, of any credit for the achievement. Last week's business in Virginia therefore is nothing in these gen tlemen's estimation, because they informed us, at the beginning, that they would be satisfied with nothing less than has been accompatible, and whether the Government that sanctions General Order No. 11" can be held guiltless of dissimulation in thus violating its solemnly recorded assurances.

Patriot and Union.

The Old Union against the New.

satisfied with nothing less than has been accomplished. Exacting as the task was, however, it has been thoroughly performed, it is so brilliant and overwhelming as to sharm the cabel of conspirators in Washington, who have been "plotting M'Clellan's destruction. His triumph has been so magnificent as to exhort commendation from the convergence of the property of the control of the co very set who have been laboring to destroy The Abolitionists scoff at the idea of the restoration of the Union as it was. They are equally opposed to the Constitution as it is.

They are in fact resolutionists and in the resolution of the year in fact resolutionists and in the resolution of the constitution as it is. confederates in the South.

The Boston Liberator, the "head de vil" of abolitionism, thus speaks of the old Union:

"That was a guilty Union cemented with the blood of an enslaved race on our soil—"a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell," in the making of which Washington and his companions committed a grevious sin. Not for myriads of worlds ought it to be, even rfit could be restored, with all its iniquitous conditions and horribly pro slavery compromises!"

Thomas Jefferson said that "Two races enterment. Nature, habit and op;nion have estable and in this restrained by the Constitution in legislating for a tract public attention, and the public were beginning to form an opinion which was infinitely select upon a moral level with the Southern the Covernment because they expect to use the armies fighting for the defence and perpet uity of the Government as the means of accomplishing its destruction. Observe the course of their leading men. Summer insists and in this which had its effect, in alarming them for the fovernment because they expect to use the armies fighting for the defence and perpet uity of the Government as the means of accomplishing its destruction. Observe the be, even rfit could be restored, with all its iniquitous conditions and horribly pro slavery compromises!"

Thomas Jefferson said that "Two races and that hereafter they are to be governed as territories, subject to such rules and regulations as an irresponsible majority in Condition in Congress in Virginia. This is a triumple successes in Virginia, and the meanest of the crow, Mr. Lovejoy, seiz on the forelock, by offering a restouction. Observe the course of their leading men. Summer insists and in this release they expect to use the down the meanest of the crow, Mr. Lovejoy, seiz on the manufacture. Accordingly we find

ILL FEELING BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST. - Sectionalism begins to creep out in the House between the East and West It will not, for a while, become as rancorous of the old Union. Wilson and Lovejoy and as that between the North and South, but other radical Republicans are equally decivery strong in its political action. In the AS IT IS! This is the banner which the the West would soon be strong enough to get rights in Congress without begging for and even Ohio, the change of sentiment them as a favor. The members from the West in the present Congress represent a population larger, by several hundred thousand, than those from the East,—Phil. Enquirer.

A boy at school in the West when called on to recite his lesson in history, was said, than those from the East,—Phil. Enquirer.

Abolition and Civil War.

Extract from a Speech of Henry Clay, in the United States Senate, February 7, the United States Senate, February 1, 1839, on the Reception of Abolition Peti-

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacable animosities, which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place while the forms of the avistance remain. The area regulated to the control of t Union will have taken place while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now han attempt to describe scenes which now have followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily he concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murder ed inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard they will enter the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.— But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No. sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurely, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ances ers, who nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sa cred honor had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British of the contest with numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.—

But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No. sir; no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurely, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ances'ers, who nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sa cred honor had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British been pussbed back faster, or with smaller loss. side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national indebo its assailants, than the Rebel host since it produces.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The seacher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practical, I desire to see every portion of it.

To use a favorite quotation from Horace—not the Latin Poet, but the Manhatten reductively the world does move." cisive victory of the campaign, with the least sacrifice of life. And yet, there are those amongst us—thark God, they are few!—black hearted and traitorous enough to caluminate his motives, to impugn his suggestions and to deprecate the value of his successes. They profess disappointment that he has not done more fighting, that he has not done more fighting, that he not achieved his victories by wading through the blood and trampling over the mutilated corpses, of thousands of the brave men who compose his army; shutting their eyes stubbornly to the fact that his strategic abilities have enabled him to accomplish all that fight.

Take the state of the state ingu and strong in the stafety and blorty of the extern flow and practical, I desire to see every portion to the Latin Poet, but the Manhatten redaded to the Latin Poet, but the Manhatten red the Latin Poet, but the Manhatten redaded to the Latin Poet, bu compose his army; shutting their eyes stub-bornly to the fact that his strategic abilities have enabled him to accomplish all that fight-ing could have won, and thus to save the lives of his gallant soldiers for other fields and future battles. But, General McClellan can well afford to bear, in silence, as he has borne them, the tasusts and isory of his best stablished by violating the incontestible unon. And beneath the ruins of the Un-ton would be buried, sooner or later, the borne them, the tasusts and isory of his medical season of Con-gress. Phillips testified: "The anti-slavery party had moped for your own bosom to feed upon the bitter by your life—I would doom you an outcast, wandering Salathiel, with mountains to fall to home, but not rash, seek to sub-wise of the lack of the descense of the season of Con-gress. Phillips testified: "The anti-slavery party had moped for your own bosom to feed upon the bitter of your life—I would doom you an outcast, wandering Salathiel, with mountains to fall the properties of the season of Con-gress. Phillips testified: "The anti-slavery party had moped for your own bosom to feed upon the bitter of your life—I would doom you an outcast, wandering Salathiel, with mountains to fall "In six months I expect a separation. berty of both races.

> bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness and glory? Our own real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated and visible. It was clearly discerned at the comsumer of the company of the construction of the company of the comp I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and run-ous schemes, not to forgets the holy nature of the divine mission of the Founder of our religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my country women who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they are most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their feir hands abolition. subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions may prove but the prelude of the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their example, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous connevitably lead to the most calaminous consequences. And let us all as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the revolution, and, if adhered to, it will conduct their prosperity through all that may, in the dispensation of Providence, be reserved for them.

Unconstitutional Legislation.

That distinguished publicist and lawyer, Prof. Joel Parker, of the Cambridge Law School, well known for his adhesion to the political principles of the present Administration, has placed on record the following opinion for the advice of his political friends:

To the Editor of the Boston Journal: DEAR SIR : Will you permit me to say that the sooner the Republican party cuts itself loose from all unconstitutional projects whether they relate to emancipation clamation, conquering States and holding them as Territories, confiscation without trial or any other measure not warranted by the Constitution) the sooner it will begin to provide for its own salvation.

Very truly, yours, Joel PARKER. Cambridge, May 5, 1862. REACTION AMONG THE GERMANS .- The

New York Sun says: A tremendous reaction against the repub an party, as lately constituted, seems to be in progress throughout the entire German population of the northwest. In Iowa, the Demecrats are looking for thousands of ferman votes where they never had them before, and in Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan astonishing.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] The Most Remarkable Conquest of the

One of the most remarkable daptures of this war is McClellan's conquest of Greeley. That of Lovejoy, although extraordinary, is Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my collection, it is the truth and sincerity of my collection, the lattice personnel in the resistance to McClellan's way of doing the since the state of the since the things as the Rebels themselves. Strongly as the Rebels were entrenched at Yorktown, as the Kebels were entrenched at Yorktown, imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on one side will beget union on the other. And this process of regions of the slave States. Which is the slave States in the slave States in the slave states in the slave states in the slave states. Union on the other. And the kebels were entrenched at Yorktown, they were not more thoroughly fortified against McClellan's approached at Yorktown, they were not more thoroughly fortified as where not more thoroughly fortified as when the Tribune behind its iron-clad breastworks of presistent prejudice. Fierce and spiteful saw saw states the kebels were entrenched at Yorktown, they were not more thoroughly fortified as when Tribune behind its iron-clad breastworks of presistent prejudice. Fierce and spiteful saw saw states the Ebels were entrenched at Yorktown, they were not more thoroughly fortified as a sum of the Tribune behind its iron-clad breastworks of presistent prejudice. Fierce and spiteful saw saw states the Ebels were entrenched at Yorktown, they were not more thoroughly fortified as a sum of the Tribune behind its iron-clad breastworks of presistent prejudice. Fierce and spiteful saw saw states the Ebels were entrenched at Yorktown, they were not more thoroughly fortified as a proposed as a minaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their presistent prejudice. Fierce and spiteful saw saw states the Ebels were not more thoroughly fortified as a presistent prejudice. Fierce and spiteful saw saw states as one man, against the Clellan's approaches the against McClellan's approaches than was the Tribune behind its iron-clad breastworks of presistent prejudice. "fire in the rear" at New York. Reluct antly and sullenly as they took up their

compelled retreat, so the Tribune withdrew,

overpowered, but with lowering brow and

flight of the Rebels. But in either case the Confederate were ultimately defeated and compelled to accelerate their flight so that the moral effect of these combats is decided by favorable, though their losses in action may not have greatly exceed our own. An army of seventy thousand effectives, retreating over its own ground without having fought and lost a pitched battle has seldom been mosbed back fister, or with smaller loss in the consequences of this war fall with crushing the consequences of this w

on, but not crush - seas to subnu But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a people before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? — Did ever any other nation contain within its

mencement, and distinctly seen throughout whether you ever expect to get married. our whole career. Shall we wantonly run whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticiple (ellow, even though a rebel, would as soon upon it, and destrey all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I be seech the abolitionists themselves, solemaly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amid the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small partino of the clark of the employment of the care of the employment of the clark of the employment of the clark of the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small partino of the clark of the employment of the em know but we would rather have you around us and hiss in that shape than coil around us and kiss us in your present one.

But you are certainly a smart girl, MinBut you are certainly a smart girl, MinCertification of the was "Take him out!" Take him to the river!" &c., Mr. Lacroix says:

"I wish to telk the public plainly anoth-

But you are certainly a smart girl, of the number of you. May be, as the weeks and months move on, you will grow wiser, and give up your treason, which the teachings of the Louisville things; it is because I have tried to improve things; it is because I have tried to improve marry a patriot, and invite us to the wed-Write soon, Minnie. - Prentice, of the Louisville Journal.

A NEW AND TERRIBLE WAR WEAPON. - A corespondent writing from Newbern, says.

By order of Governor Curtin. it is expected that the Fifty first Pennsylvania Volunteers that the Fifty first Pennsylvania Volunteers will be furnished with a battery of two newly invented guns, which are easily transbattery of two ported, and are capable of discharging one bundred one ounce balls per minute. If the ported, and are capable of discharging one hundred one ounce balls per minute. If the weapon is approved by the General of Division, the gans will be forthcoming immediately. One man can carry the gun proper, and it requires but five men to man it in action. Once get the range of the enemy, and no force could stand against a regiment capable of discharging a volley of two hundred balls, from a sqad of ten men per minute, not considering the havoc the remainder of the regiment were creating with their Enfields. It is very probable that the weapons are already on their way hither. Should the Fifty first obtain another show, armed with this new weapon, "somebody will be with this new weapon, "somebody will be hurt.—Patriot & Union.

.... The Special election for a member of The Special election for a member of Congress in the district composed of the counties of Bucks and Lehigh, appointed for the 24th of May inst.. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Cooper, excites considerable interest on account of the indication it will afford of the drift of public opinion upon the grave questions now agitating the country. The Democrats have nominated John D. Stiles, of Lehigh, and the Republi cans George Lear of Bucks.

This has always been regarded as a close and doubtful district. In the fall of 1858 it elected Henry C. Longenecker, Republican At the election of 1860, Dr. Cooper beat Longenecker 143 votes out of a poll of 21, 383. Both parties are exerting themselves to carry the district on the 24th inst. Our Demecratic friends appear confident of suc

The higher you rise, the wider is your horizon; so the more you know, the more you will see to be known

The Responsibility of the War.

We know of no example for the sublime impudence of the Republican leaders in de-nying their responsibility of the war. They shall not escape the responsibility, never-

The war por secession was a necessary The war nor secession was a necessary consequence of the election of Mr. Lincoln, He could himself have averted secession, and, of course war, by a few assuring words, spoken in good time after his election. The Republican leaders in Congress could have averted secession, and of course war, by a little assuring legislation during the first few weeks of the session which commenced in December, 1860; and after the secession of the Cotton States, they could have confled secession to those States, which would have speedily collapsed, by a little assuring leg-

secession to those States, which would have speedily collapsed, by a little assuring legislation. All this every intelligent reader understands as well as we do, and we have only to recall his recollection of events from the election to the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln to fix in every readers mind, the responsibility for the war.

But let is bring a little testimony to bear upon the question. Republicans are of late very fond of quoting Douglas. In making him a witness they admit us to the right of cross question, and they cannot impeach that credibility of their own witness in any respect. We seek to know from Douglas, therefore, whether the Republican leaders might not have averted secession and war might not have averted secession and war by assuring legislation; and we find his an-swer in a speech delivered by him in the Senate on the 3d of January, 1861, on the measure of conciliation which he himself had

I believe this to be a fair basis of ami-"I believe this to be a fair basis of amis-cable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden) pray tell us what you are

(Mr. Crittenden) pray tell us what you are willing to do?

"I address this inquiry to Republicans alone, for the reason that in the committee of thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the Cotton States (Messrs. Toombs and Davis) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) as a final settlement of the contraversy if intended and sustained by the Republican members.

"Hence the responsibility of our disagree.

crown, and established our national independence

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The seacher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in cause of civil liberty. Wherever it is safe and practical, i desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjayment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own race to that of any other people, and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the

have purchased nothing but disgrace. The North is bankrupt in character as in money. Before the summer ends we shall see two We have said enough, and showed enough

The Rev. John P. Lacroix, pastor of the

things; it is because I have tried to improve things, it is because I have tried to improve the singing in Church and Sabbath school; it is because in my preaching instead of whining, and sweating, and bleating and screaming, and hammering the Bible. I choose to talk to the people in a respectable, and reasonable an decent manner. The majority of our local present were I. majority of our local preachers I esteem, but I am persecuted because I do not chose to invite into the pulpit certain nominal local paeachers for whom I know the most

local peachers for whom I know the most of my congregation has little or no respect. I am hated by this clique because I do not belch out war and politics in every sermon. Nothing is too bad to say about me. If the devil should leave hell, he could not invent more malicious lies against me than have been circulated hyreabouts."

We suppose Rev. Lacroix is a Democrat and don't suit the Abolition Republican wing of the Church. Can it be possible that this Church must be again divided, and its influence for good destroyed entirely on account of mixing up politics with religion? or is the determination of some of its members to dedicate the Church to the negro and the degradation of the white man?—M'Arthur (O.) Democrat.

The customers of a certain cooper town out West, caused him a vast deal of vexation by their saving habits and persistence in getting all their tubs and casks repaired buying little work.

"I stood it long enough, however," said he, "until one day old Sam Crabtree brough in an old bunghole, to which he said h wanted a new barrel made. Then I quit the business in disgust."

A child of five, having seen her fath er for the first time, he having been absent in California, was much astonished that he should claim any authority over her, and on an occasion of rebellion, as he administered punishment, she cried out: "I wish you had never married into our family."

A pious minister after lecturing a ragged Sunday School class in a most edifying manner, proposed to close the exercises by singing 'Jordan,' meaning the hymn, 'Or Jordan's stormy banks I stand.' The whole school struck up, 'Jordan am a hard road to travel I believe.''