they will be effected by the result of the Gubernatorial contest in Pennsylvania. The election of Mr. Curtin in 1860 was hailed by his friends as the sure forerunner of the triumph of his party and its principles throughout the North. In his defeat in 1863 will be recognized by every one, the certain and early downfall of his party. His election in 1860 foretold the determination of the majority of the North to abandon the time honored principles upon which the government had been administered for sixty years. His defeat in 1863 will indicate a repudiation of the doctrines of the Chicago Platform, and a return to the principles of Democracy. His election in 1860 foreshadowed the inauguration of the "irrepressible conflict." His defeat in 1863 will show that the people of Pennsylvania at least repudiate that false and bloody heresy. It is not who he is, or what he is, individually, that makes his election or defeat a matter of the least moment to the nation at large. As the candidate of the Republican party he is the representative of that fell spirit of fanaticism which has swept over the land with more than the fatal effects of the Simoons. He now stands as the impersonation of that foul monster, Abolition, whose breath is malaria and whose touch is infection. Therefore it is a matter of the first consequence in a national point of view that he should be defeated by an overwhelming majority on the second Tuesday of October next.

As Pennsylvanians, as citizens of this noble old Commonwealth of ours, we have additional reasons for desiring his defeat. Whether his private character is good or bad, whether he has social virtues or vices, are questions of little importance; and he being a citizen of this County, it is not the wish of the democracy to make them the themes of discussion during the present campaign. His public acts, his official conduct, are the property of the people; and it becomes a community of freemen to carefully examine and fearlessly criticise every official deed of their public servants. The accusations against him may be divided into two classes; those made by his own party and those urged by ourselves. I have in my hand a copy of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, a leading abolition daily of this date, of the 5th inst. and I will read from the editorial columns some of the charges made by republicans. In an article entitled a "Parting word to the Convention," the editor says:

"The delegates to the State Convention are now among us. Before they proceed to do their duty, we have a word to say to them.

We had reason to believe that Governor CURTIN, notwithstanding his ostensible withdrawal, was a candidate for renomination, and confident that he would be successful.

We felt assured that he could not be elected. We knew that he *ought* not. It became our duty, therefore, to sound the alarm, and endeavor to save the party if possible.

We have endeavored to show that he imposed upon the soldiers, by farming them out to his friends, and then denying that he had employed them.

We have exhibited the record to establish the fact that he had approved a bill, acknowledged by him to be wrong, which robbed the Treasury of many millions of money—that as the condition of this approval, he had taken an agreement for the State, which he abstracted and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given it—and that when interrogated by the Legislature, he confessed the fact, and offered as his apology, a reason which is shown to *have been untrue*.

We have demonstrated the fact that he bargained away the sovereignty of a Republican. Un ted mit ee, appointed to inquire into the means which had been used to procure the passage of that bill."

Here are accusations distinctly and specifically made of a most serious character. In previous numbers of the *Gazette* the evidence was detailed fully substantiating each one of these several charges. This is the indictment presented against him by his party friends. Before he can ask or expect any honest man to vote for him, he must defend himself successfully against each and every one of the counts in this indictment. It will neither do for him to sneer at these things, nor attempt to override them by general and sweeping assertions of his "patriotism and unconditional loyalty." Every Tory of the Revolution could successfully put forth the same claim. Nor can he allege that these charges are the malicious fabrications of his political opponents; for they originate in his own party, and are given as reasons why he ought not to be renominated and cannot be re-elected.

As Democrats we have additional allegations to make. We charge him with having in the canvass of 1860 acted the part of a flagrant demagogue, deliberately attempting to deceive the people as to the real character and extent of the approaching national crisis, boasting in his public speeches that "the were Wide Awakes" enough within the sound of his voice to overrun the South and drive every secessionist into the Gulf of Mexico," that notwithstanding this nonsense and bravado he has already sent more men to the battle field from Pennsylvania than the entire number of those who voted for him in 1860 and the South still remains unconquered! We charge him with having, as soon as he had carried the State by such arts and deceptions, in a speech made from the steps of this Court House, boasted that he had his heel on the necks of the democrats, and would keep it there for three years to come" Too faithfully has he made good that threat. We charge him with having selected my for positions of high trust and responsibility, previously know to him as men destitute of honor, integrity and morality, and whom he knew would be influenced and controlled by no consideration but their own private gains. We charge him with having willfully and deliberately violated the oath he took to support the Constitution of the State and to see that its laws were faithfully executed, by permitting citizens of the Commonwealth to be arrested by agents of the federal administration, without any warrant and without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation; by permitting the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press to be outraged and trampled upon; by permitting citizens accused of offences triable alone within the State, to be transported beyond the borders and immured for weeks and months within the dungeons cells of military prisons; all of which were palpable violations of the Constitution, outrages upon the rights of individuals, and dangers assaults upon the principles of free government. We charge him with having, in truckling subserviency to federal domination, criminally neglected to exercise the constitutional and legitimate functions of Governor and Commander-in-chief of the militia of the State in case of threatened invasion, thereby offering the greatest possible inducement for the confederate army to invade our borders, despoil our citizens, and lay waste our beautiful and productive valleys. We charge him with having increased the mortality and suffering among our wounded at Gettysburg, for want of proper medical attention, by conniving with other officials in obtaining the discharge of certain surgeons of the drafted regiments, instead of sending them with the other Surgeons of those regiments to assist in taking care of our wounded, simply because they were *democrats!* We charge him with having criminally neglected to obtain for Centre County, a credit to which she was justly and legally entitled for more than *four hundred* men furnished to the army over and above all previous quotas; and that too, when these men were furnished upon the explicit promise of the Governor that the county should receive such credit upon the then next call for troops; and for which men this county has already paid in the shape of bounty and relief, more than thirty thousand dollars; by which neglect four hundred of our citizens are now torn from their families and forced into the army against their consent, or compelled to pay the enormous sum of *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars* to redeem themselves from the bonds of abolition conscription! And finally we charge upon him the monstrous design of subverting this State Government and preventing a fair election in October next by importing into the State large military forces to overawe the people! Most of these charges are established by the records and the known history of the last three years. They can all be substantiated by the most overwhelming testimoney.

In a speech at Harrisburg on the 6th inst. Gov. Curtin says that neither he nor the distinguished gentleman nominated by our party, can claim any preeminent fitness for the position for which they are both candidates. As far as he is concerned the assertion is undoubtedly true. From what we have already said it must be apparent to every one, what probable his *modesty* prevented his claiming, that he is preeminently *unfit* for that or any other position of public trust within the gift of the people. But as far as Judge Woodward is concerned, the statement is perfectly gratuitous. Although he puts forth no pretentions for himself, yet in consequence of his great abilities, his vast knowledge and learning, and his unimpeachable integrity, he is over all other men preeminently fitted to be our chief magistrate. There is no man in Pennsylvania, in any political party who has so many claims to the confidence of the people, and who is so well qualified in every respect to fill the gubernatorial chair as George W. Woodward. We promise our political opponents that during his term, even their rights shall all be respected and secured; we promise our own friends that during his term no cabinet officer will be compelled to resign or forfeit his own self respect; and we promise every one during the three years after his inauguration an honest and enconomical administration of the State Government. We have to-day a large majority of the people of Pennsylvania with us, and no species of demagogueism can turn them from us. Nothing can prevent the success of Woodward and Lowrie but the use of military force against the people. Our opponents threaten to resort to that desperate expedient. If they do it will be our right and duty to meet force with force. And now in the beginning of the campaign we throw our banner to the breeze inscribed with the motto: A FAIR ELECTION OR A FREE FIGHT.

An Abolition Journal on Curtin and Woodward.

We clip the following article from the Pittsburg *Dispatch* a leading and influential daily abolition paper of this State.—Both the *Dispatch* and *Gazette* told some plain truths about "our Andy," before their convention met, which must now be rather unwhole ome to his party friends.—They have however made up the record against him which must damn him in the opinion of all respectable men.

The fact is not so much a matter of leading men as to necessitate the renomination of Andrew G. Curtin to the Gubernatorial chair, notwithstanding his avowed desire to escape such honor. Mr. Curtin, so long ago as the 15th of April, anounced that he should "retire from office" at the close of his term, assigning as a reason therefor, that his constuition had been so completely broken down by the laborous duties of his office that a prolongation of those duties might endanger his life. For the consolation of the select circle of friends who might have grieved over his complete retirement to private life, his Excellency further intimated that a snug diplomatic position, which he should not feel at liberty to refuse, had been tendered him. To say that this early and official announcement of Gov. Curtin's intention to abandon any designs on the Gubernatorial chair was hailed with satisfaction by the sincere advocates of Republican principles throughout the State, is to give but a faint idea of the relief such a prospect afforded. It is idle to disguise the fact that the previous course of Gov. Curtin had not been satisfactory to the mass of the Republican party. Rightfully or wrongfully, he has been held responsible by the voters of the party for the shoddy swindles which disgraced the State's management of her quota of three months' troops; he is held responsible for the mismanagement of the Reserve corps, and for the shamefully bungling manner in which the draft of 1862 was put into operation. Since his declination has been published, the course of Gov. Curtin has been even unsatisfactory to men of his party, especially in the western portion of the State. During the last invasion of the Monongahela valley by the rebels, all efforts of the authorities here to secure even the priviledge of organizing troops for home defense failed; and during the latter invasion by Lee's army, instead of adopting a decisive policy of enrollment, the State authorities published frantic appeals to the people, and made daily changes in the form of enlistments, untill military affairs in the State were thrown into utter confusion.

The fact that his public declination of a renomination was simply a base trick to deceive his competitors for the office, and that it has been followed by constant, energetic and perhaps successful, wire-pulling to secure the nomination, are facts well known to every intelligent man. How far the personal and political unpopularity of Gov. Curtin may operate in deterring the convention from nominating him, we have no means of knowing, but that his nomination would endanger the success of the Union ticket, otherwise certain to carry the State by a fair majority, cannot be denied. The Democratic State Convention displayed a shrewdness in this respect which the Union Convention will do well to copy. Setting aside every prominent candidate for the office—all, without exception, party hacks of the most unpopular character—THEIR DELEGATES UNITED UPON ONE OF THE STRONGEST MEN IN THE PARTY A JURIST OF ACKNOWLEDGE ABILITY, WIDELY KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE STATE AND BUT LITTLE COMMITTED to the extreme doctrines of the party. If, on the contrary, the Union Convention shall determine, in defiance of public opinion, to risk the success of the party by renominating the present incumbent, upon its shoulders will rest the responsibility for the possible defeat of the party. It will require a decided majority, indeed to enable any party in this State to carry on a successful campaign burdened by such a nominee as Curtin.

Read the splendid speech of J. H. Orvis, Esq., in to-days paper.

The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Sept. 4, 1863

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHNY.

County Ticket.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

C. T. ALEXANDER,

of Bellefonte.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,

JAMES LIPTON,

of Milesburg.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,

J. P. GEPHEART,

of Millheim.

FOR TREASURER,

JOHN SHANNON,

of Centre Hall.

FOR SHERIFF.

RICHARD CONLEY,

of Gregg Township.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JAMES FORSMAN,

of Snow Shoe.

FOR AUDITOR.

J. W. SNYDER,

of Ferguson Township.

FOR CORONER,

JOSEPH ADAMS,

of Milesburg.

Democrats! Rally!! MASS MEETING.

A GRAND MEETING of the citizens of Centre, Mifflin and the adjoining counties, who are in favor of the supremacy of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, and opposed to all arbitrary arrests and every other feature of tyranny and despotism, will be held at

CENTRE HILL,

Centre County, Pa., on SATURDAY, September 5th, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

ROBERT SWINEFORD and JOSEPH BUCHER, Esqs. of Union County, JOSEPH PARKER, Esq., of Mifflin, JOHN H. ORVIS and C. T. ALEXANDER, of Centre, and other able speakers will be present to address the Democracy. By order of the

COMMITTE

Democratic Meetings!

Meetings of the Democracy will be held at the following times and places:

Knox's School House, Monday Evening Sept. 7th
Jacksonville, Tuesday Evening Sept. 8th
Fort Matilda, Wednesday Evening. Sept. 9th.
Howard, Thursday Evening Sept. 10th
M'Clickey's School-house, Friday Eve. Sept. 11th
Eagleville, Saturday Evening, Sept 12th.
Waddell's School house, Tuesday Eve. Sept. 15th.
Rock Hill, Thursday Evening, Sept. 17th
Whisky Hollow, Friday Evening, Sept. 18th
Hublersburg, Saturday, 2 o'clock, P. M., Sep. 19th

John H. Orvis, W. J. Kealsh, W. F. Reynolds, P. Gray Meek, Joe W. Furey, C. T. Alexander, John P. Mitchell, Col. Reuben Keller and other speakers, will meet and address the people at the above named localities

Remember.

REMEMBER tax-payers, that Andrew G. Curtin, approved and signed the Bill commiting the tonage tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, by which our State was cheated out of more than *six millions of dollars*, and remember that in consequence of this act, the proportion of additional State tax, for centre county, will be more than five hundred dollars annually. Can you vote for him after that?

REMEMBER, tax-payers, that Andrew G. Curtin, through his cowardness and corruption, gave Pennsylvania over into the hands of the Federal Administration, that it permitted the Confederate army to invade the State, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars *will not* liquidate the debt incurred upon that ocasion remember that all this could have been prevented, had Andrew G. Curtin acted as became a *Governor*, instead of playing tool to the Administration at Washington. Can you vote for him after that display of embecility?

REMEMBER, tax-payers, that Andrew G. Curtin, has been the warm friends, of the contractor who has pocketed your hard earned money—the especial favorite of shoddy manufacturers, who have robed you by clothing the army with chip-hats, worthless pants, coats and shoes with pine shaving soles—and by feeding it on rotten Herring and stinking beef—the delight of speculators and horse jockies—and the defender of drunken officals and treasury plunderers. Can you vote for him after the friendship he has shown to the thieves that rob you?

REMEMBER, Tax-payers that Andrew G. Curtin, is in favor of purchasing every nigger in the South, and that you will have to raise, the money to pay for them,—remember that the tax for that purpose must be paid if such men as Curtin are continued in office, no difference if your wives and little ones, do suffer for want—or yourselves be compelled to labor day and night to make up the amount.—Can you vote for him when pledged to such a policy.

REMEMBER, tax payers of Centre county, that Andrew G. Curtin neglected to obtain a credit for the four hundred and ten *surplus men*, sent into the army at a cost to you of more than thirty *thousand dollars* remember that you, and your children and your childrens children will have to labor, and pay takes to liquidate this debt, incurred in consequence of the neglect, folly, and corruption, of the man that now asks your support. Can you give it after such negligence?

REMEMBER CITIZENS and voters, of Centre county that Andrew G. Curtin, though incompetence and carelessness, has caused you to pay, over one *hundred thousand dollars*, to redeem yourselves your friends and neighbors, from the operations of an odious, and unconstitutional conscription act, and remember that this amount would have been saved to you had he done his duty, and seen that the overplus of men furnished, was credited to the amount required of this county. Can you vote for him after such conduct?

Relief Fund and Negroes.

We are informed that, during Court week, Judge Linn decided that the provisions of the laws and regulations concerning the relief fund, extended to and included negroes as well as whites. So, hereafter, we may expect to see, on every "relief day," the wives and daughters of the white soldiers jostled about the Commissioners office by some brawny wench! This must be very soothing to ladies of delicacy, who, heretofore, found it hard enough to go in a crowd, as it were, and accept alms from the public, to have it decided that they are the recipients of public charity upon the same terms and in common with negresses. We thought it outrageous enough for the administration to degrade our white soldiers to the level of the nigger by placing them side by side in the field; but it seems these Union League patriots are determined to carry out their doctrine of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity," into social life, and to make it be felt around every hearth-stone. There will be an end to the endurance and long suffering of this people some time, and then what fearful retribution will fall upon the heads of these abolitionionists and their miserable victims—"the American citizens of African descent." These hypocrites pretend to extreme humanitarianism, pretend to be the special friend of the African race, and yet they are constantly forcing these people out of their natural sphere and into an antagonism with the white race, which, in the end, must inevitably produce a collision that will result in the total extermination of the blacks. The theories of the abolitionists are repulsive and disgusting enough, while tempted to be reduced to practice, they become absolutely revolting to the feelings and sensations of all who have not already hugged the phantom of "negro equality" to their bosoms until they are willing to hug the negress herself.

And how will the tax-payers, who are now burdened with enormous taxation, such as heretofore was undreamed of in America, relish the idea of having their burdens increased for the purpose of supporting these sons and daughters of Ham? Poor men, even, who indeed "eat their bread in the sweat of their brows," and labor from dawn till darkness comes again, to earn a scanty living, have, heretofore, thought it hard enough to pay a portion of their small earnings to the "relief fund," in consequence of this abolition party and its miserable dogmas, but they felt constrained by human ty to give for the relief of the families of their white neighbors who had become the deluded victims of the advocates of "subjugation." When, however, they learn that the money raised for this purpose, is to be applied to the support of negroes, upon a perfect equality with the whites, they will have just reason to complain, and be indignant. Only last week *five* of these "sable sons of Africa" were convicted of *felonies* in our County court, and four of them, at a cost of many hundred dollars, sent to the Penitentiary. The people are being taxed to death in consequence of the crimes of negroes and their white equals—the abolitionists—without inaugurating any more schemes of this kind. We have too many "colored brethren amongst us now, without offering any additional inducements for them to settle in our midst. These continuous and systematic efforts of such men as Judge Linn, to obliterate all barriers between the two races in the United States, must have an end sometime, or we will have mobs, riots anarchy and confusion reigning continually, where once all was peace, quiet and order. The people will have an opportunity, on the second Tuesday of October, to set the seal of their condemnation upon this whole spawn of abolition heresies, and we shall be woefully mistaken if they do not do this most effectually.

☞ Their is no use of talking, there *is* but *two* parties in this State. One in favor of white men and white mens rights, who will support Woodward, Lowrie and Liberty, composed of the honest, patriotic, laboring, unbought people, that believe in the government of our fathers, and the supremacy of the white race—the other in favor of Despotism and negro equality which will support Curtin Agnew and the usurpation of old Abe, composed of office-holders, Provost Marshals, Tax-Assessors, Tax-Collectors, Post Masters, Conscript Agents, Draft Commissioners, Army Chaplains, Army Contractors, Niggers, and the miserable devils who consider themselves no better than negroes, that believe the Constitution is a "covenant with death and a league with hell" and that John Brown was superior to our Savior.

A Black Record—Let White Men Read.

Those of our readers who have a particular "hankerin" after the negro—who desire to be placed on a social and political equality with them—would seat them at the table with their family, and receive them in their parlors as friends—would go to the polls and deposit their votes, besides some big buck—would sit in the jury box with him—would have their children malatoes and see their grand children grow up with leather hides and black backs—should not fail to vote for Daniel Agnew for Judge of the supreme Court. He is decidedly a "niggers man," one that believes an ignorant, sooty, stinking, nigger is just as good as himself, and we have not the least doubt but he is, and perhaps better. His course in the Convention that amended the Constitution of Pennsylvania, should deprive him of the vote of every *white* man in the State, who believe our free *white* ancestors framed our institution for free *white* men, and their decendants. No man that considers himself better than a negro will vote for him—no man that would see the white laborers of Pennsylvania provided for will vote for him—no man that would prevent our State from being overrun by a lot of lazy, loafing, contrabands will vote for him—no *white* man whose family depends upon his labor for support *can* vote for him. Let Daniel Agnew be ejected, and his influence will be given to fill Pennsylvania with Southern niggers, who will drive the white laborer from his place—and leave the white mans family to want and destitution,—let him be elected and negroes will fill the cars, the Stage coaches, and sitting rooms, will jostle white men from the pavement—and insult white women with impunity. Our State so far as he can make it, will be no better than Mexico or Central America. The Uniontown *Genious of Liberty* thus exposes his course in the Reform Convention.

"The Repuolicans have been as unfortunate in the nomination of Judge Agnew as that of Gov. Curtin. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1838, and his course in that body on the question of negro suffrage was such as will not very strongly commend him to the favor of white men.

"It is known that under the Constitution of 1790 it was a mooted question whether colored men were entitled to vote. In some parts of the State they were allowed to exercise the right and in othera it was proposed to put this question at rest by confining the elective franchise of the white men only. With this view Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, on the 22d of June 1837, offered the following proviso of the 3d art.

'Provided, also, That the rights of an elector shall in no case extent to other than free white male citizens."

"On this proviso the yeas and nays were called, and Judge Agnew voted against and Judge Woodward, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, who was also a member of the Convention, voted for it—the proviso was lost.—(Debates, vol. 3. p, 81.)

On the 17th of January, 1838, Mr. Martin renewed his effort, by moving to insert the word "white" among the "citizens." A long and able debate ensued, Judge Woodward taking an active and leading part in favor of the motion and against negro suffrage. On the 20th of January a vote was taken on the motion, by yeas and nays, and the word 'white' was inserted in the third article of the Constitution, Judge Agnew voting against it, and Judge Woodward for it. [Debates, vol. 10. p, 106.]

"To that motion, thus carried against the opposition of Judge Agnew, we owe the fact that negroes are not to-day voters in Pennsylvania.

"An attempt was subsequently made to continue the right of suffrage to those negroes who had before exercised it; and for this Judge Agnew voted, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread." Judge Woodward voted against it.

"This is the man for whom white men are asked to vote. Had he succeeded in making negroes voters his chances of election would now be pretty fair, but as white men are through the efforts of men like Judge Woodward, alone invested with the invaluable right of suffrage, it is not likely that Judge Agnew will ever reach the Supreme Bench.

"We can not refrain from giving the concluding paragraph of a powerful speech made in the Convention by Judge Woodward on this question of negro suffrage;

"I am sure the sober sense of our citizens would be outraged by a decision that negroes are to vote, and this will be decided if you object the amendment. At no stage of our history have one people been willing to give them this right, and now let us not offend against nature, and do violence to the general feeling, by saying that in all time to come they shall possess it. Let us not reduce the inestimable right of suffrage to this degradation, lest the people spurn it from them, as unworthy any longer of their affections, but let us preserve and bequeath it as we have inherited it, and then posterity will have no reproaches for our memories.'"

☞ P. Gray Meek, the young and accomplished Editor of the Bellefonte WATCHMAN was drafted. Give us your hand, friend Meek to see whether you are pale.—Some fellows down our way grew fearfully pale when they learned of their good fortune—and they were brave Abolitionists too—men who want the South whipped, and who have talked already about taking the job by contract, calculating on executing it in a few days. Well, Gray, we hope you are going——to pay your three hundred dollars, the price of human blood in this country, at this day.—*Lewisburg Argus*,

Now friend Winegarden, if we did get took and you left, that don't say that you ought to be staring into our face to see if it is pale,—some "fellows" up here, like the ones you speak of, that infest your neighborhood *did* get white when they heard the news, others didn't, but got out of the party that was robbing them of their money, and tearing them from their homes, and are going now heart and soul for Woodward, and Lowrie and the whole Democratic ticket. We went, yes we did, and "forked" over the "greenbacks" knowing that they will be used by some abolition contractor to buy "red-eye-rot-gut-whiskey" with, which we hope and pray will poison him dead, dead, *dead*. But you need'nt crow "old fell," for Abram, will send a commission some of these days for you, and Weirick and Smith of the Fulton *Democrat*, and Meyers of the Bedford *Gazette* than we'll see who gets pale.

For the Watchman.

Thoughts on the Crisis, No 1.

Nothing is more distasteful to the true Patriot than the idea of resistance to the constituted authorities; no matter how far they may have overstepped legal bounds or how tyrannical may have been their rule. To this principle, implanted in the great Democratic heart by those who lived and moved when Democracy first had a name, does Abraham Lincoln owe his present position and the position of his head. We need not turn back the pages of history a century to discover, that for much less than the crimes of which he has been guilty, men far better than he ever was have lost their heads. We will not say whether or not justice was done in these cases; but of one thing we are quite certain, justice has never been done in the case of Mr. Lincoln. Ten years prior to his election he was a Revolutionist, in the strongest sense of the word, endeavoring, by voice and example, to stir up strife between two portions of this Republic, and to get up parties founded on geographical distinctions, thus utterly disrespecting the warning of the great man who perhaps did more to establish this Government than any other—George Washington. The nomination of Mr. Lincoln was revolutionary, his election was revolutionary and his administration has been revolutionary to a degree scarcely less than that of Jeff. Davis himself. The only difference has been that Mr. Davis openly defied the Constitution, while Mr. Lincoln swore solemnly, before Almigty God, to protect and defend it, and with the purpose in his heart, as pledged to the abolitionists who elevated him to power, of violating its most solemn compacts, and of waging a war of extermination against a portion of the people who claimed its protection. "A house divided against itself cannot stand," was a favorite passage with Mr. Lincoln, yet he went deliberately to work to divide our house against itself, and when divided, became the chief of one of the opposing factions.

He would like to have the American people believe that he found the country in such a condition that a necessity existed to lay aside the Constitution, and that he was but the creature of circumstances. If such a dire necessity ever did exist—which we utterly deny—why not say at once that the great temple in which we have worshiped liberty, is fallen? Why not say that the bonds of Union are forever severed, and that the mighty structure which has dazzled the world, is demolished? Daniel Webster, whose name is held in so much veneration by the American people, said: "The Constitution is the *bond* and the ONLY BOND, of the Union of these States."

If this be true, and a necessity existed to throw aside the Constitution, in the name of God, what means the fearful tale of bloodshed and devastation which these years of Republican administration have recorded? For what have our armies gone forth? For what have we dug half a million of graves and for what are our brethren enduring privations, the bare mention of which, sickens the soul? They went forth, as we supposed, to fight for the Union; to put down "rebellion" against it. But if, as the mighty Webster says, the Constitution is the ONLY BOND OF UNION, and if that "only bond" is so weak that it separates by its own weight, or if, as our rulers say, a "necessity" exists to go beyond it, in the name of Heaven, where are we, and for what are we filling the world with misery? We ask the question seriously, but scarcely hope for an answer.

The great Webster says that the Constitution is the ONLY BOND OF Union. The sagacious Abraham says that that bond is broken.—What is the conclusion? Naturally, that the Union is no more and that every blow struck outside of the Constitution but severs wider the sundered portions.

Now, while we are willing to admit that Abraham Lincoln is as wicked as the Father of Evil can wish, we cannot think so poorly of his intellect as to believe that he is fighting for something which he says is an absurdity. We do not believe it—we do not believe that he works without a purpose as one who beateth the air. There is fearful method in his madness. He but carries out the bloody programme laid down by the abolition party years ago, and has not taken a single false step since his career of blood began. His purpose never was the restoration of the Union; but ever since his political career began, he has had one object paramount to all others, which was, the dismemberment of the Union, the destruction of slavery and the utter overthrow of the great American Republic. The great fathers of the Nation warned us against such men: the last political words of Washington and of Jackson were warnings to steer clear of all who favored geographical distinctions as foundations for political platforms. Voices from the grave came up to tell of our danger, and even the pages of Holy Writ pointed out destruction to those who were led as we are to-day. We have only to read the speeches and public acts, of every one of the men with whom our President has surrounded himself, to know that they are but carrying out the policy determined upon years ago, and adhered to most tenaciously through all the opposition the good sense and patriotism of a great people could have against them. It is revolutionary in the highest degree, and Abraham Lincoln has agian made himself amenable to the laws he is pretending to execute. If he had not, why should a Congress of his chosen friends, pass laws to protect him in the exercise of powers he had usurped?

Through all the lanes of infamy, and in all the sinks of corruption where we find Abraham Lincoln, we find Andrew G. Curtin clinging to his skirts, and holding up his hands in the bloody work he has engaged to accomplish. After yoking the old Keystone State to the Abolition car of Despotism, after making the citizens of Pennsylvania a hiss and a bye-word he is again before them asking them to continue him in a position he has disgraced.—Will they do it? Will those who have friends and relative sleeping beneath the bloody sod of the South, vote for one who "exults in the monument erected over the bones of thirty thousand Pennsylvanians."—Shall our State be cursed for three years longer with a ruler who dare not gather its sons to her rescue, without permission from Washington, when our towns are sucking and the invader knocks at the walls of our Capital? We confidently leave the answer of this question to the future; yet we will presume to predict that the outraged sons of Pennsylvania will roll up a majority against him beneath which he will stagger to the shades of eternal oblivion.

M.

Howard, Aug. 31st 1863.

Who will Support Curtin, Who Woodward.

In the last issue of the *Republican* the editor undertook to give a list of those who would support the respective candidates for governor in the coming election. His classification, says the Fulton *Democrat* was not near full enough, and we take the liberty of adding to it. Among the supporters of Andy Curtin will be found.

Every original disunionist in the State from Thad. Stephens down.

Every one who avows that the Union as it was can never be restored.

Every one who asserts that the war can only end in the extinction of slavery.

Every one who believes the Constitution to be a "covenant with death and a league with hell."

Every one who sanctions the repeated violations of that sacred instrument.

Every one who believes that Lincoln may violate it at his pleasure

Every one who justifies the arrest, the imprisonment, and the exile of Democratic editors and orators for exercising the plainly guaranteed constitutional rights of free speech.

Every one who believes Lincoln may supend the writ of *habeas corpus* at his pleasure.

Every one who believes he may do away with the sacred right of trial by the jury.

Every one who believes that the negro race is superior to the white.

Every one who believes the negro to be the equal of the white man.

Every one who wants to see him admitted to social and political equality, and and like Judge Agnew would desire to see the Constitution of Pennsylvania, so amended as to give him a right to vote.

Every one who believes the white race would be improved by amalgamation with the black.

Every one who would have this is a war for the freedom of the negro.

Every one who believes that it neither can nor ought to end except in the extinction of slavery.

Every one who endorses the emancipation policy of the President.

Every one who thinks the nation can only be saved by the help of negro soldiers.

Every one, in short, who believes in an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, an anti slavery God, and all the foolish and pernicious proclamations of Abraham, the faithful father of the Contrabands.

Every one who has been engaged in plundering the public treasury, except it may be Simon Cameron.

Every shoddy contractor.

Every maker of shoes that has paper soles.

Every manufacturer who is making a fortune out of government contracts.

Every corrupt offical who has both hands up to the elbows in the public coffers.

Every greedy scoundrel who thinks he will soon get his paws in

Every "greenback patriot."

Every man who is making money out of the war.

Every one who has made a fortune out of it.

Every one who expects to make a fortune out of it.

Every one who holds an office under Lincoln.

Every one who holds an office under Curtin.

Every Provost Marshal, and all in their employ.

Every tax collector, and assessor, and in short, the whole gang of vampires who are fattening on the blood of the people and the treasure of the nation, will vote for Andrew G. Curtin. But these long, as the list is, and numerous as they are, are not yet strong enough to carry the coming election.

There is a much larger class who will vote for George W. Woodward. Among these will be found every man who is loyal to the Constitution, every one who desires to see the Union restored, every one who knows his own rights as a freeman and respects the rights of his fellow citizens, every true friend of liberty, and every hater of despotism, every one who desires to see the majesty of the civil law preserved inviolate, every one who believes that this government was made by white men for white men, every one who is in favor of keeping the negroes in their proper place as an inferior race, every one who has sense enough to see how much our liberties are endangered by the assumptions of arbitrary power by the present administration, every one who condemns the negro war policy of the President and his advisers, in short every conservative thinking man in the State, together with the honest masses who are suffering from the multiplied woes this war has brought upon us, and who desire to see it end speedily, and in a manner honorable and just to all parties.—These constitute a vast majority of our population, and they will speak their sentiments in thunder tones at the approaching election. If we have a free vote we have no fear but that the result will be a glorious triumph. Nothing can prevent this but force or fraud at the polls, and that we do not think our opponents will dare to attempt.

OUR PARTY.—The Wheeling, Va., *Register* says: "'Our party,' says a Union exchange, is a Union party.' Yes, it is a Union party—a Union of shoddy contractors, horse contractors, army jobbers, navy supply furnishers, railroad monopolists, postmasters collectors, appraisers, revenue officers, paymasters, &c. They join a Union in order to keep the treasury of the Union under their control. The Democratic peace party, without any patronage, is the Union party, for it labors to restore, as our fathers intended it should be a perpetual Union of willing States!"

CAN'T SWALLOW HIM.—John Botherline, of the Hollidaysburg *Whig*, refuses to hoist the name of Curtin, for Govenor. It must be an unsavory mess, indeed, when such men as he have no stomach for it. Poor Andy Curtin you are unfortunate when spavined horses are endorsed and you are—rejected.