Congress and if my Alderman or Justice of the Passe of this Commonwealth shall the organization of jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive, or shall grant or issue may nertificate, or warrant of removal, an aforesaid, then, and in either case, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeasor in office, be deemed grainly in an advantage of its time, and shall, on conviction thereof be sintened to pay, at the discretion of the Court, any sum not exceeding but thousand dollars; and the o her one-half to the use of this Common

... If any person or persons, claiming any ne gro or mulatio as a figitive from servitude or labor, shall, under any pretence of authority whattooser, violently and tumultuously, seize upon and carry away to any place, orat-tempt to seize and carry away, in a rictous, violant, tumultuous and unreasonable manviolant, tunnituous and unreasonable manner, and so as to disturb or andanger the public peace, any negro or mulatto within this Commonwealth, sither with or without the intent on a fathing sich negro before any Piatrict or Circuit Judge, the person or person so offending against the peace of this Commonwealth, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, on conviction thereof shall be. sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thou sand dollars, and further to be imprisoned it. the County Jail, for any period at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding three months.

According to this law, it is a crime for man in Pennsylvania to obey the Constitu-tion and the laws of the United States. Afthe owner of a runaway slave finds hi reparty in that State, and acting under the delusion that the supreme law of the Republie is of binding force there, were to attempt to regain it, if he did not lose his life by assaults from hegroes, as was the case with Goranck he would, at least, stand a

good chance of getting into the Penniten The law of Michigan, approved Februa ту 18. 1856, ів ав follows:

TITLE XXXII., CRAZ 177, Suc. 2. All per sons so arrested and claimed as fugitive slaves shall be entitled to a trial by jury.

Sac. 6. No person arrested and claimed as a fugitive slave shall be imprisoned in any jail or other prison in this State; and any person baving the care or control of any jail or prison, and knowingly permitting the imprisonment of such alleged fugitive or slave therin shall be subjected to the payment of a fine of not less than five hun-dred or more than one thousand dollars.

The law of Wisconsin, Revised Statues 1858. Chap 158, Sec. 52, declares that:

It shall be the duty of the district attorneys, within their respective counties, whenever any inhabitant of this State is arrested or claimed as a fugitive slave, or bong informed thereof diligently and faith-fully to use all lawful means to protect, de-fend, and procure to be discharged every such person so arrested or claimed as a fu gitive slave.

Sac. 57. provides for a trial by jury o the person claimed as a fugitive slave. SEC. 59. declares that "no deposition shall be received as evidence."

The above law is clearly subversive o the Constitution of the United States, and of the laws of Congress, in at least the specifications-in granting to a fugitive slave a trial by jury, and in refusing to recaive depositions in evidence. The laws of the Federal Government declares that depo sitions shall be received in evidence. And the Constitution require that the fugitive slave." shall be given up on claim."

Chief Justice Story, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, declares that fugitives from labor, and fugitives from justice, are to be rendered upon the same grounds He says: "It is obvious that these provi sions for the arrest and removal of fugitives of both classes contemplate summary judi cial proceedings, and not the ordinary in vestigations to ascertain whether the complaint be well founded, or the claim of ownership be establised beyond all legal controversy. * * * * * * * * Congress appears to have acted upon this opinion; and accordingly, in the statute upon this subject, have authorized summary proceedings before a magistrate, upon which he may grant a warrant for remo-

Although the Leislature of the State of New York fulled to pass the Personal Liberty Bill reported in the winter of 1859, yet there is already a Liberty Law on the Mtatute Book of this State which gives the right of trial by jury to the fugitive from labor, and is therefore plainly unconstitutional, and directly opposed to the Congressional laws of both 1798, and 1850.

The law was passed in 1840, when Mr. Seward was Governor, and was entitled "An Act to extend the right' of trial by jury."

It requires that every such claim shall be tried by jury ; that the District Attorney charge of the county; that the claimant shall in every case give bonds with large penalties and two sureties, freeholder's and than under the provisions of the said law,

Such a law, and every other like it, is in palpable conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is in direct hostility to the old Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, as well as the amerded law of 1850. Every intelligent jurist will concede that the claim contemplated by the Constitution was to be disposed of summarily on claim without habeas corpus or jury trial. Kent says:

"The Constitution and Law of the United States contemplates a summary proceeding, and a surrender on claim made, and not the delay, expense and vexation of a suit and

The Supreme Court of the State of New The Supreme Court of the Sinte of New York decided, et an early day, that the old attaints of the State Providing for a jury trial under the common law writ de homine replegiando, in favor of fugitives from service. was unconstitutional and void, and the judgement of the court was affirmed in the Court State of the court was affirmed in the Court State of the state of the court was affirmed in the Court State of the state of the court state of th the Court of Errors. See Jack vs. Martin, 12 Wendell, 811; B. C., 14 Wendell, 607.

And yet the Legislature of the State of New York, in 1840, passed the act in quertion. It remains to this day unrepealed

upon the Statute Book. . The northern States which have been in undisguised and rampant rebellion against the Constitution and the Federal Govern ment are. Maine, Vermont Massachusette Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania.

It is but a few years since the Govenor of Ohio refused to give up to the State of Virginia two fugitives from justice, Owen Brown and Francis Merriman, who were charged with participating in Harper's Ferry murders. This was practically nullification in its most flagrant form.

Nout the same time, a fugitive alave was demanded of Gov. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who contemtuously refused to give him up though, by his oath of office he had sworn to obey the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

In 1859, the Governor of Illinois refused to give up a theif (who was demanded as a fugitive from justice) to the State of Kentucky, because he was a slave. Had the thief been a white man be would no doub have been given up quick enough.

So, also, the Governor of Iowa refused the rendition of Copic to Virginia, who was charged with theorime ofmurder in the old John Brown affair.

These Governors are thus in the habit of nullifying the Constitution, refusing to obey the laws of the Federal Government, and breaking their oath of office in the exercise of their extraordinary fundaces for negroes. Thus it is seen that twelve of the non-

slaveholding States have passed nots nullifying the laws of the Federal Government, and violating the Constitution. These Federal laws, and this clause of the Constitution, were resisted by bodies of armed men in a majority of the northern States. In many instances blood was shed; and in almost every case, the murderers were protec ted by the State authorities, and were shiel ded from just punishment by State laws. For having attempted to nullify a single act of Congress. South Carolina was execrated but these northen States have defiantly nullified two acts of Congress, and violently trampled the Constitution under their feet and turn round demanding the applause due to virtuous deeds for their rebellious actions The nullifying act of South Carolina was based upon the alleged unconstitutionality of the obnoxious Federal law, and this charge of nconstitutionality seems to have been finally admitted, both by President Jackson and by the Congress, for the set was so far nded as to suit the views of South Caroliffa. But these northern nullifying States make no such excuse for their rebellion They have not claimed that these acts of Congress, which they have nullified, are un? constitutional. They resist the Constitution itself with the same irreverent violence that they use in nullifying the laws made for its administration. The nullification of South Carolina claimed to be for the protection of their own rights; but this northern nullification is an admitted aggression upon the rights of others. It stands forth a naked assault upon the Constitution, a wilful nullification of Constitutional laws, neither seeking paliation, nor offering the apology of an excuse. It is a total depravity-an unmitigated despotism and wrong.

With what face can we demand that the South shall keep the bond of our Union while we are in a perpetual war against it ourselves, and while these 'nullifying and and revolutionary laws disgrace our statute

In his speech at Capon Springs, June 1851, Daniel Webster remarked:

"I do not hesitate to say and repeal, that f the Northern States refuse wilfully and of the Constitution which respects the restora-tion of fugitive slaves, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain broken on one side is a bargain broken on all sides."

Again and again, we repeat that the first thing for the northern people to do, is to repeal all these rebellious laws.

While they stand we are in no condition reprove the South

While they stand, the South possesses moral advantage over us, which carries with it the respect of the law respecting portion of mankind.

While they stand, the best portion our own northern people feel and know that we are in the wrong, and cannot shut their eyes

While these laws stand there can be no peace, and there should/be no peace.

If the northern States will not retractheir nullifying steps-if they cannot learn to let the South alone, in the peaceable possession of its Constitutional rights-if they shall defend every such fugitive at the will not confess the guilt of their nullifications, and give guarantees for the future, they prove to the world that they" do not wish the linion restored. If they will not mhabitants of the State, and imposes heavy do this, then we agree with the immortal And and penalties on any person seeking Webster, that "the South is no longer bound to observe the compact." It was broken by us By our repentance only will jutice demand that the South return to it -Old Guard,

> --- To show the depths to which fanaticism and the leaders of the Lincoln party can go, we append the following precious morsel from the Cincinatti Gazette:

"It is true the South Carolina delega-tion is spixed in complexion—some may think this puts a different color on the question. But the Constitution of the United States knows no color, and the Constitution of South Carolina is in suspense.
And to us the color of a man's loyalty is
of much more moment than the color of his
skin. Shall we refuse admittance to Robnot astray ?"

It is worthy of remark, the manner is Abe! They do not allude to him as an officer subject to a Constitution and laws, but they talk of him as a despot whose will is means which will best protect our rights, law and whose subjects the people are!

Lincoln's reception at the Sanitary
Fair was as tame and stupid as his own
jokes. There was not the least enthusiasm Rhede Island, and Pennsylvania.

There was not the least enthusiasm to manifested by the paople. The shaddying should not dead yelled until they were house, earlies on their Statute Books are New hut it was of no use—their efforts to get up of a extrement fell still-horn. The gory of inger of blood was pointed at them in morkery, and they shrunk away in fear and committee of sotual rebellion, whatever their stillings may be.

But still, the Western States have been in a pondiffice of sotual rebellion, whatever their stillings may be.

Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MENTY, . Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1864.

Change of Terms .-- After the 4th of July the subscription price of the WATCHMAN will be as follows: \$2,00 when paid in advance, \$2,50 when not paid within three expiration of the year. Until that time subscriptions will be received at old rates. The exorbitant price of paper, and of all other material used about a printing office, renders tills step imperatively necessary.

The War.

The war news of the week can be summed up vithout much trouble. Grant defeated at Peersburg, Hunter defeated at Lynchburg, Sherhan defeated at Marietta, Georgia, and the Federal forces in Louisiana retreating to New Orleans. This is about the sum and substance f all the reports that have reached us since our last issue. Nothing more can be taken of the kloyal" journals. There is no use of trying to deceive the people any longer. From bmmencement of the present campaign has been nothing but a continuous defeat. The loss of the Federal army in Virginia alone since Grant commenced his movement against Richmond, is not less than one hundred and twenty five thousand men. The Age of Wednesday has the following:

nesday has the following:
Serretary Stanton has at length sent a despatch. In describes an unsuccessful movement made by General Sherman on Sunday and Monday last. On Sunday the Confederates were encamped on t. e ridge which runs northess and southwest in front of Marietta. At dawn on Monday a furious cannonade was opened upon the Confederates along the entire ridge. Under cover of this fire McPherson and Thomas advanced. They marched up the side of the hill and reached the enemy's work. They were repulsed, and retreated to their original lines. McPherson reports a loss of five hundred, and Thomas a loss of five hundred, and Thomas a loss of two thous and. Between one and two hundred Confeder. and. Between one and two hundred Confederate prisoners were captured. The enemy's loss and. Between one and two hundred Confederate prisoners were captured. The enemy's loss, Secretary Stanton says, was much smaller than Blerman's. A large force of Confederates are prisoned here at the appointed time, in Special set, suddenly appeared before Lafayste. In Georgia. This town is twelve miles west of Dalton, on Sherman's supply road. It is a fortified post intended as a defence of the railroad, and it garrisoned by some Kentucky troops. The Confederates surrounded the town and demanded its currender. This was refused, and they captured it. They were afterwards attacked by one of the Kentucky regiments and lost seventy prisoners. The account of the contest ceases without telling its result, Gen. House reason without telling its result, Gen. House reason of Allegheny country. Virginia, about fifty miles from Lynchburg. There he will be protected by two or three high ridges of the Alleghenies. The Confederates are pursuing him closely. They report having captured thirteen of his centor. eghenies. The Confederates are pursuing his closely. They report having captured thirtee of his cannon. Gon, Hunter has sent a dispate Secretary Stanton, though from what place not stated. He says that want of ammunition and supplies and the superior force of the enemy made blin retreat from Lynchburg. He

s resting his troops.

Who Obeys the Law? The opposition have resorted to such low scurrility in the abuse of the Democratic party that it is sickening to any man of sense, and scarcely deserves no tice. All the terms of abuse to be found in our language have been resorted to, the dictionaries have been exhaust ed, and all the low filth of the lower class has been ransacked for epithets to apply to Democrats. All this has been silently borne, and treated with the scorn it deserved. But when charges against men who never violated a law in their lives, and their security seriously endangered, it is time to enquire, who is it that violates the law? When some ignorant, debased "Leaguer" applies the term "traitor" to a democrat, it is easily borne, we can "treat a fool according to his folly;" but when our members are arrested without waras to who are fighting on the side of the old rant and borne from their homes and would be the last person to assist in breath to propose to continue in power protecting one who was worthy of pun- the very chief of robbers. Is it possible offence against the Constitution and laws of his country, let him be tried and nunished by them, and not a mur mur will be heard from our ranks; but is to depend upon every black-guard who has found boon companions in the "Loyal League," then would we counsel resistance unto death, not against the law: but against those revolution ists who, in defiance of its provisions set up their will as the standard. If those who have been chosen to administer our laws, weakly allow them to be trampled upon, so that they no longer serve for our protection, and we are bie for the darkness which has fallen compelled to fall back upon the great natural law of self-preservation, then for what may be expected if he is rewe say bring into the contest every energy of men who have Heaven-born rights to protect, and let the advocates of the "Higher Law" system know that the fange of the trodden "Copcalled us "serpent," let them beware our fangs. That such a state of things. should exist, we are extremely sorry. which the miscegen editors speak of Old fall back for protection upon our

us, except by gapramuses or by those State distinctions, a consolidated gov who wilfully ter to stir up swife. Yet erament, with himself at its hand. We the law Age been violated and the Condomot wonder that those who have hith the law Age been violated and the Con-stitution set at neight, and because we erto acted with the Republican party charge the orime upon its authors we should heatate in their photos. But the are maligned and persecuted. It is only Democratic party will offer them a necessary to quote the words of chance of escape. For its course in the Lincoln to prove that he disregards the future, it can point back to a long re-Constitution and his oath of office, for cord, beginning at the birth of the govhe tells us plainly that he has gone beyoud the limits prescribed by that instrument. And from Abraham down to the lowest menial in his train the same the country from the perils which now. example has been followed. They tell environ it, and if the people are not famonths, and \$3,00 when not paid before the us that "the salvation of the country is tally blind to their own interests, there worth more than all the laws on earth. Calculating that our people are so ignorant as to believe that the country can be himself, for never again will so imporsaved by destroying its laws, that they tant a period be traced in our history. can be persuaded to fight on until there is neither laws or men, and that then with the blue sky, the green .earth, and the new made graves—with no rights to the liberties we have enjoyed, or are we enjoy, no law to protect, and amid only fit for the despotism of Lincoln or the darkness of desolation, there will Fremont? be a glorious country. These are the men who have violated the laws, men who would have us believe that the past greatness of our country was not in consequence of its from them, notwithstanding the bolstering up laws; but that there was some magic in fluence outside of all law which control., delphia, he says: "we're going through ed our destiny. But there are men who never resisted or violated the law, they numbered some two hundred and fifty four thousand in this State a year ago, there is probably a greater number now They have shown their regard for the powers constitutionally established by submission to the most despotic acts. They hate and detest abolitionism and its war; but have borne their share of

> the burden imposed upon the country without a shadow of resistance. In the streets of this town, a few weeks ago, a scene was enacted which fully shows the spirit animating the different parties, and answers the question as to who does and who does not obey the law. A Democrat was drafted, and Loyal Leaguer, a rowdy of course; and ple have been swept into the vortex of

down, let them beware of its recoil. Dare They be Supported?

Were it not for the fearful forebod ings which the condition of our country must call up in the minds of all, the two platforms brought forth by the abo litionists this year would be a source of merriment. But when we remember that it is the liberty of our people which is threatened, and the overthrow of the Republic which is shadowed forth, we cannot but look seriously upon the threats and promises contained in the platforms upon which Abraham Lincoln and John C. Fremont stand. It is plain that they both understand that the peo ple are not to be robbed violently of their birthright, and they think to cheat of the gravest character are made them-with the shallow of liberty while they steal away the substance. It is rather amusing that the men who nominated Lincoln at Baltimore should pretend to respect the Constitution, and at the same time make a nomination of a man who has violated it scores of times and threatens to destroy it entirely And for them to speak of economy in the public expenditure, when the world knows that the most gigantic thefts have ous to our own liberties to continue in Constitution that was given to us by our families to be confined for an indefinite been traced to the very head of the adto inquire into a matter which so seri- and there left without further investigaously affects the most sacred right an tion. It is well to resolve that such American citizen can lay claim to. We things must cease; but not in the next ishment, or to counsel resistance to laws that the American people can be cheated enacted in accordance with the Consti-linto the support of either of these tntion. If a democrat is guilty of an monsters? Has not their record plainly proved that their promises are "wells without water, clouds driven with a tempest?" Carrit be that our people will elect a man to administer laws if our security pf person and property which he has repeatedly violated, and by which his liberty, if not his life, is forfeit? We do not think so. We believe, that with a fair election, the American people will hurl those men from authority to have abused the power entrusted in their hands and led millions of our fellow-bitizens to consolidation of all the States, a subjudeath. The abolition party now shrinks gated Republic—the blackest despotism from the awful record of blood; but the world ever saw. before God and man, they are responsiupon us." We have Lincoln's own words elected, and all the leaders of the party propose to make it a war of exhaustion, him in power, they deserve only the fate hoping that the South must first perhead" can strike deep. They have | next fall's election, therefore, hang the

> have always characterized the democration of his nomination, we believe Fremont to them to huri from authority the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln of his nomination, we believe Fremont to them to huri from authority the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln as it would like to de unless Johnson ill state of the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln as it would like to de unless Johnson ill state of the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln as it would like to de unless Johnson ill state of the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln as it would like to de unless Johnson ill state of them to huri from authority the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln as it would like to de unless Johnson ill state of them to huri from authority the man material, says it cannot support. Lincoln as it would like to de unless Johnson ill state of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens them with the horrors of the man as who threatens the man as who the man as who threatens the man as who have always characterized the democra- of his nomination, we believe Fremont to them to hurl from authority the man,

exament and reaching down to the pres ent era of blood. It can wouly promise that all its energy shall be used to rescue As hope of rescue still. Let each man examine the questions before him for For eighty years our government has been an experiment, and now the last test is to be applied. Are we worthy of

November's election will suswer. Three Years Longer.

In a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln, at the Sanitary Fair in Philaon this line if it takes all summer." say nothing of the seas of human blood which spread out before us when we recall the horrors of the three vears just past, we wonder if Lincoln has never met in his career with such a thing as an impossibility. He speaks of three years as the longest possible period to which the war can be prolonged, and as 'going through on this line' means nothing more nor less than the utter subjugation and destruction of the South, he means that all this shall be accomplished in the next three years, provided that he is re-elected. If the American people desire the annihilation of the South, which we do not believe, history, and our own experience tells us that there is not power on earth to crush the South into the measures proposed by the Abolitionists. Since the inaugaration of the present

Administration, two millions of our peo-

war, full one twentieth of the entire population of the North has been destroyed in the strife, and the end appears no nearer now than then. Yet the man who has been the leader in these movements which have brought upon us all the horrors we have now before us. dares to ask the people to continue him in power, even while threatening them with at least three years more of war .--Will our countrymen vote to continue in office a man who demands their blood and promises nothing but a ruined Republic, crushed down to the dust with debt, and shorn of the only means of ever rising again to a place among nations? He tells us that he will "make desolation and call it peace," that he will continue this exhausting was until a large portion of our people are exterminated. Allowing it to be possible for Lincoln and his party to carry out their programme, and all their schemes of Abolition, configuration and annihilation, would we of the North be willing that the strife should continue three years longer for the accomplishment of that end? Are we prepared to sacrifice our last element of strength, and our real liberty for the empty name of being able to "whip" the South? Where is the glory in having conquered our brethren who stood side by side with us in all the perils of the past, and whose sires shared with ours the dangers and privations of the struggle for Independence. And would it not be extremely dangerard for the restraints put by the Constitution and laws, and for the lives and happiness of the people? Will we retain in our service a President who can deal in obscene jokes above the very graves of his victims, and amid the horrors of the battle-field? With such men to Administer the government and guide our destinies, every blow struck in this unholy strife against the South is aimed at our liberties as well as theirs; is any one foolish onough to suppose that a party Which will violate the Con stitution they are sworn to protect and defend as well their own most sacred promises, for the purpose of subjugating a portion of our own people, will stop at that if their efforts are successful?-The thing which Abolitionists speak of as a Union is no more nor less than a

hoping that the South must first fail, because its population is less through the cities of the North, all than our own. Upon the result of next fall's election, therefore, hang the lives of millions of American citizens.

We say nothing of the expense of money, for the lives of men are not to be weighed against gold though hank. The follies and extravagance of his Administration are such as to disgust many honest men of his own party, who will either own party, who want a man at the head of the Nation who will administer the laws of the Nation who will administe the laws of the Nation who will administe the laws of the Nation who will administer the laws of the Nation who will administe the laws of the Nation who will administe the laws of the Nation who will administer the laws of the Nation who will administe the laws of the Na which will fall upon them. He passer If it should become necessary for us to If it is should become necessary for us to fall back for protection upon our strength, and to use in our defence the least of the dangers which threatens us. We believe that Fremont was nominated because the leaders of his party deeply; but we cannot help it if it is most all the farm house, a member of which has perished in the storm he has called the world in the storm he has called the will be a change, this man as Lineghn, too, for the lives of men are not to be weighed against gold, though bank ruptcy and financial ruin are not the least of the dangers which threatens us. We believe that Fremont was nominated because the leaders of his party and no drop of pity is wrung from his for four years length. He seeks not to stay the decommon black guard, as Lincoln has stroying hand; but while the lives of our cities is unasse to free the Monroe doctrine, and that the farm house, a member of which has called the beat of the Monroe doctrine, and has perished in the storm he has called the beats. That there will be a change, this more to be the Monroe doctrine, and has perished in the storm he has called to beat a perished in the storm he has called to beat a story in the National Administration seems and now to give the National Administration seems have moved to support an obscence joker and on drop of pity is wrung from his with hundreds of millions of millions

But we only ask that Lincoln's

Precedent for Procis

It appears that the older waging war by proclamaticas is not original with him, that that the only thing which was supposed to distribute from his brain during his entire life is not his own. We find in Knighterbooker's his tory of New York that William the Testy resorted to the same expedient against the Yankees who came from Connecticut, and that his proclamation had about the same effect as those which have made our own President so famous. The similarity is so great that we cannot refrain from quoting literally a passage from Knickerbocker's authentic history: " Never was a more comprehensive, s more expeditious, or, what is still better, a more economical measure de-

vised, than this of defeating the Yankees by proclamation—an expedient, likewise, so gentle and humane, there were ten chances to one in favor of its succeeding-but there was one chance to ten that it would not succeed—as the ill-natured fates would have it, that single chance carried the day! The proclamation was perfect in all its parts, well constructed, well written, well sealed and well publishedall that was wanting to insure its effeet was, that the Yankees should stand in awe of it: but, provoking to relate, they treated it with the most absolute contempt, applied it to an unseemly purpose, and thus did the first warlike proclamation come to a shameful end-a fate which I am credibly

precedent for his proclamations in the administration of the old Dutch Governors of New Amsterdam, who, as the historian above quoted informs us, usually did their work like an unruly horse, with the wrong end foremost. How true it is that history repeats itself.

-The comments of the English press upon the campaign of Gen. Grant have given offence to those who believe that great campaigns can be planned, and great battles fought by mere newspaper heroes. But to sensible men, who know that war is an art which few understand and that the most accurate knowledge of all its parts is necessary when the enemy is led by a man such as Gen. Lee, these comments recommend themselves as truths. Ever since the commencement of Grant's career as a general, he has displayed an utter recklessness of the loss of the lives of his men, and seems to depend much more upon crushing the enemy with numbers than upon mil itary skill. This propensity in Gen. Grant has been the cause of his sacrificing the lives of more men than any other leader of our armies. Since he crossed the Rapidan and opened the battles of the Wilderness, he has de stroyed one of the finest armies the world ever saw, and has accomplished nothing. He has not gained a single military point of any importance, and after losing more than a hundred thousand of his men has only reached point where he might have been mouths ago without the loss of a man; and from present indications he will soon be compelled to take the defensive, with many doubts of his ability to maintain

it against Gen. Lee's superior strategy. The comparison we drew last week between the "rebels" of 1864, and the "rebels" of 1776, has brought some of the "loyalists" out in all their fury. They might know by this time that we do not publish a paper to please them, and that their threats and denunciations will not deter us from telling the truth. We believe that the same spirit actuates the people of the Southern States in the

--- Congress has at length repealed the \$300 clause of the Confiscation Bill. It is do or die with the able-dodied men of the North now, unless they have enough to buy a substitute. The word for the masses now will be go, -whether to war, to Canada, or to fighting Provost Marshalls and Conscription agents, remains to be seen.

-The General Democratic Convention has been postponed until the 29th of August.

But we only ask that Lincoln's keepers will let him run at large, let him talk, let him make known his real pur poses, as he has done in this case, and if the American people vote to continue him in power, they deserve only the fate which will fall upon them. He passes

most snamerii outrages been perpetrated upon members of our party, and
the infliction of summary vengeance driven from his presence high-toned for more, and the "Loyal League" says
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have always characterized by sheddy contractors and
among the "Loyal League" says

It is certainly the common of mes of sagacity, who have my sublished candidate for the Democratic scenination, that the Convention should be postponion to the first of September. Those who have their mind fines them is each think which they wish to nominate at all. name upon a sensitivity, where they was to nominate at all charards, upones postposement. Their policy is selfah and foolish. By September it is more than probable that the affinite driver definity will be such that a nomination might harmade which would carry the entire strength of the cultive Democratic warry and a rest form outside of ocratic party, and a wast force extride of that party. Trumph would then be certain. But if a nomination is made of any man who has the blood of this nogro war upon who has the blood of this nogro war upon his hands and his soul, defeat, wretched, disgrassful defeat, is inevitable. It is fixed so armly, that nothing under heaven can change it, that not only the policy but the principle of the war will likelye the determined condemnation of the true ancorrupted Democracy. No nomination will bind them to single hour smarther support of this war, or of any man who theyer the despetic principle that the Federal Government his a right to make war upon its severeign masters, the States.—Day-Book.

WHAT FURE PATRIOTS! It is amusing to WHAT FURN PATRIOTS! It is amusing to hear that class of men, consisting of Builer, Dix, Dickson, Holt, Johnson: Cameron, Forny, Dougherty, &c., talking about the pure patriotism which guided their actions in leaving the Democratic party. A slight reference to the present positions they occupy shows that the patriotism which governs them is of the popying kind. Butler and Dix are Major Generals; Dickinson is a state officer, in New York; Helt is Judge Advocate General: Forny is clerk of the senate and omers, in New 1072; Helt is sudge Advocate General; Forny is elerk of the senate and Chief of the kitchen Cabinet at Washington; Cameron was Secretary of War and Dougherty wanted to be Attorney General for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Of course the idea of making it pay was not thought of by these worthing when they injust the of by these worthies when they joined abolition party. Again, at the recent Abo-ition Convention at Baltimore, out of the ten candidates named for the vice Presi-'informed has befallen but too many of 'its successors.'

Thus we see that Lincoln finds a recedent for his proclamations in the

hypocrits,—Easton Senlinel.

—The Democratic Press, of Fon Du Lac, Wisconsiu, has a fearless and evidently well considered article on peace, which con cludes with the following words:

"As we said, we are for peace on any terms that recognize the great 'principle of civil liberty, which is now in deadly perli—peace upon 'any terms' that shall rougnize the right of self government, the sovereignty of the states, and the liberty of the citizen. Such a peace is at any time reognize the right of seif government, the sovereignty of the states, and the liberty of the citizen. Such a peace is at any time within our reach—and by accepting it we shall be obliged to yield no right of our own except the self assumed right to govern others who do not choose to be governed by us. In short we are for peace under almost any circumstances, as infinitely better than the present condition of things, and as the only possible step remaining to be taken to preserve our liberties, and save ourselves rom a tyranny more unendurable than evon that of a Nero or a Caligula."

THE CAMPAIGN. -- A number of the best THE CAMPAION.—A number of the best men in the opposition party of this county have declared themselves for Fremont.

From what we hear from abread, the party is pretty well divided. Those of the opposition who honestly believe in the fanatinal teachings of the party, and who are influenced to act by honest convictions of Abd's principles, or for Fremont. All the their principles, go for Fremont. All the Brigadier Generals, Postmasters, Revenue Collectors, Provost Marshalls, Taz Assessore, Contraband Agents, Cotton Speculatory, Army Contractors, and thieves and public plunderers generally, are for Lin-

Those who believe in the Union-the Those who believe in the Union—the Constitution—the laws and the enforcement thereof.—in the salvation of the country for the future good of the Union, will rote for neither Fremont or Lincoln, but for the Democratic candidate.—Holmes Co. Farmer,

"REBEL" STARYATION. One of the cor-"REBEL" STARVATION.—One of the cor-respondents with Grant's army thus dispels the idea of rebel starvation. He says: "The country is abundantly supplied with everything. Granaries are filled with corn until they overflow. Gardens grow all the luxuries of the season. Flooks and hords have not deserted the pastures and hills. Corydon and Thyrsis eat their country mes-ses in the shade. You'd focuent the hard ses in the shade. Fowls frequent the barn yards, and the dove cotes are not abandon-ed by their meek and innocent is mittes. Our horses wade through clover knee deep, and the growing wheat brushes their sides as they pass through it. Immense tracts are filled with thriving corn fields. We have very serious doubts, engendered by our late experience, of ever starving the Confederacy, and we look for the end only by hard fighting, in connection with Gen. Grant's left flank strategy."

present war, that induced our fathers to the State of New Jersey asked for a loan at present war, that induced our fathers to take up arms against the tyranical acts of George III. We believe the result of this conflict will be the same as was the result of that—the recognition of the rights for which our fathers fought, and, so believing, we shall say, regardless of the threats of the followers of King Abraham.

The same time. So the lang ways for a loan at the same time. Both loans ways for slope, that Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Chase's interest was payable in gold, thus being twice as valuable as the other. Mr. Ch fact that New Jersey is under Democratic rule, and the United States is controlled by the Abolitionists, may perhaps explain the reason.

> KING GEORGE AND KING ABRAHAM .- To show how closely our government has copied the act of the British King towards our Revolutionary fathers, we quote the charges they made against King George as follows:
>
> "He caused the stampact to be passed. He made the military above evil power. He sent men into banishment and exile without sutherity of law. He excited the negroes to insurrectiour. He discarded the constitution and laws of the colonies." Has not Abra-ham Littooln done all this, and even more and worse? No truthful man will deny it.'

> In the days of John Adams, men of the Democratic party were persecuted and imprisoned for defending the Constitutional rights of the people. In the days of Biddle Bank, High Tariffs and Bankrupt Laws, hank, high Tarins and hankupt laws, they were persecuted for unbedding the Constitution. In the days of Abraham Lincola they are persecuted, impriscued, property seized and opprobrious spi het hasped upon them—all for upholding the Constitution and the rights of American citizens. How long, oh I how long, will the honest masses be build!

THE TRUE DOUTRISE.—The Dayton Em THE TRUE DOORNIES.—The Dayton Empire bays: "The Chisago Convention must put the party upon its true platform, or is will find the people missing. An attampt to commit the Democratic party to the further prosession of the war either by direct or indirect means will gessit dissectionally to the country. The people are the people and the people will have an expression on that peigt. We can alt agree upon a compromise that principle is not involved. But house that promise their periodical.

be for poace." PARDORED.—The negro saldles, school Charles Ridley, who shot a white Miss at Camp. William Pean, steen mostle thou and was tyled at Marristown, convicted of shurtlist in the second degree; shd sentenced