

The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

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NO. 35.

THE OLD STORY.
Come sit me, Katy, and tell me
Of what was going on last night
When you took that moonbeamed
Hud pounced all the girls with her light!

You came back with cheeks glowing crimson,
And eyes blazing with light,
And a smile which, half sad, half triumphant,
Still over your sweet mouth appeared.

Did he talk of the beauty of summer?
Or praise the willow's green?
Or speak of our arbor's so rustic,
Where woodbine and jessamine bloom?

He told you a "story" Oh! did he?
Well, Katy, dear, tell it to me!
You've "almost forgot it!" Already!
How very much flattered he'd be.

You say that you "think I may guess it?"
Yes, Katy, the story I know!
'Tis an old tale, yet always a sweet one,
I'm certain that you would love to hear.

It was not in the first days of Adam,
When Adam and Eve were in their bowers,
In Eve's little ear it was whispered,
While she, blushing, played with the flowers.

You're blushing, too; what is the matter?
Why what do you say to me?
Your grandmother's a good deal greater
Than the very same story, you see.

Just three little words tell this story—
What thousands of hearts they have thrilled!
How many with joy have gladdened!
How many with tears have been filled!

These three little words, "I love you!"
You could never have said them,
That you heard there last night by the woodbine,
Beneath the moon's silvery veil.

Don't say that I know nothing about it—
You know very well it is true!
How you trembled, how you blushed
The same story that he told you.

Exchange.
GEARY AND HIS BIOGRAPHERS.
The Abolition State Central Committee, have brought forth a labored effort on the civil and military history of their candidate Geo. W. Geary. They are freely circulating a pamphlet among the people, as a guillotine to cut off votes, hoping to take advantage of these times when military excitement runs high. They would force upon the people of Pennsylvania, a man who is not fit for the position of Governor, and who, if elected, would only be a mere machine in the hands of designing Abolitionists whose only motto is "rule or ruin."

But unfortunately for the credit of Geary, there are too many living witnesses on the stage of action. His Biographers are true to their natural propensity to deceive, and have published unscrupulously a whole tissue of abominable and falsehood in the hope of retaining power.

A short review of the two pamphlets in circulation, will be all that is necessary to show the whole and show that he is a man of straw, unworthy of our confidence or support. In the fourth Geary Governor, there is neither merit nor capacity. As to his ancestry nothing need be said. All men are born somewhere, and that place should happen to be a pig sty, it does not follow as a consequence, that all men are hogs. True merit alone is essential to true greatness. It matters not little whether he was born in Westmoreland county, or elsewhere there is no disguising that he is like the potato the best part under the ground.

His capacity for Governor has been tested on several occasions. As Territory Governor of Kansas, he was a feeble, weak, and ineffectual man, incapable of governing even ten thousand frontier settlers. What then must be his qualifications, for discharging the weighty responsibilities of the great Keystone State of this Federal Union. His own history tells us that his administration terminated in "six months." Brief as it was, there was ample time to bring out the man. In that brief period, his weak vacillating character could no longer be tolerated. Murder, arson, rape, riot, in short the very demon of strife, rife between the contending parties, and yet he was "all things to all men." He left the Territorial Government in chaos, and to pack the matter into the main district. Certainly this important service to the Government should not be entirely overlooked.

But he was elected first Alcalde of the city of San Francisco, a judge of first instance. If this can be tortured into making a great man of him, then a Mexican granger who had filled the office before him with as much honor and ability, should have been entitled to as much respect. In that position he certainly gave greater satisfaction, who should not our Abolition friends send for him? His complexion might possibly give a truer representative of his principles. They would only have to draw a little upon the imagination for wool and Pennsylvania would have quite a Governor as by electing John W. Geary. But the tenure of his office there, as well as in Kansas was short. His great talents were not recognized by the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast. Three years were the full measure of his exploits in that quarter of the globe, during which time it is claimed for him that he services secured the adoption of a free State Constitution for California.

But the most important services that distinguished his public career on the coast remain to be studied. Here it is reported by his friends:
"On the 1st of Sep. 1846, a Convention of Delegates assembled to form a State Constitution at Monterey. This body included the best talent, and the ripest experience in the Territory. Col. Geary, 'queer as it may seem,' was not a member of this Convention, but from some unaccountable circumstance had such controlling influence upon this body, as to have inserted a free state clause in the newly framed constitution." Could anything be more absurd? How in the name of common sense did he accomplish this great feat, when he came, if it be true, in the month of December of two United States Senators to represent the new State in Congress.

ally—found a natre in his blanket—knocked him down—took his out of some empty musket—secured his baggage again and fell off his military. But he has a good military reputation, which with political friends has been sending broad cast over the State. A more conglomeration of malice never had been made public. The Geary Campaign alone is sufficient to prove this. For our present purpose, we shall make some extracts from a work entitled "Sherman and his Campaigns" page 107—
"On the 27th of October, a Portenon bridge was thrown across the Tennessee river. On the following morning before the enemy could receive from his surprise. Hooker with his corps, had crossed, seized the heights rising from Lookout valley, and took up position. That night the 28th the battle of Wauhatchie was fought. The result of this battle is claimed for Geary by his biographical committee who are ever engaged in perverting the record.

The history of it is this. Hooker devised the plan for the attack, leaving General Geary with his division in front of the river, and Sherman with his division to the left, with express orders to Geary to make too strong a demonstration, until he was fully apprised that Hooker was in position to attack in flank. Either from vaulting ambition, or from not comprehending his orders, the latter of which is most probable, he brought on an action before Hooker's position had been perfected. This indecision cost the life of many a brave soldier, his men fought bravely, but to them belongs the honor of holding the position for the time being, until Gen. Hooker arrived and prevented them from being cut to pieces. Had the Federal army had been given a different coloring, to that given by these pamphlet history makers, who attempt to give him alone the honor of this affair.

The history of the engagement, does not show that his name is entitled to any honor for the part he took in it. In army parlance it was known as "Hookers night fight" of the Wauhatchie. Here is a sample of the absurdities of this pamphlet, which says, "to the loss of the enemy in this engagement it cannot fall short of fifteen hundred." The facts are, there were 157 killed, and 180 taken prisoner. The total loss of the enemy 287. This reader will see leaves a discrepancy of 1213 to be accounted for in some other way than the truth, by the history makers of Gen. Geary political campaign military exploits. Not a word is said about the loss of the Federal army. It is a notorious fact, hundreds were slain of his division by prematurely bringing on the engagement in disobedience of orders.

Having no disposition of Wauhatchie, he proceeded to "Look Out Mountain," for another of his great exploits. "The enemy were driven by a succession of terrible assaults from their rebelious ranks and rifle pits" we are also told. This battle is ascribed to Geary, but on page 138 of the history of the campaign, the credit is given to Gen. Hooker, to whom the glory belongs. The most ridiculous part, is that Look Out Mountain never was fortified to any extent. It was used as its name indicates, as a place or tower of observation by the enemy. There were however some trifling fortifications made after the battle of Chickamauga, when Rosecrans had to fall back on Chattanooga, but these fortifications were no part of the facts with which Gen. Geary had to do. Mountain, who took the rebels and riflemen and rode so fortidly, is ascribed in this abolition document. This pamphlet was not taken by successive assaults, but by flanking the enemy, and gaining the summit several miles from where they were posted. Gen. Grant, having twice crossed the army of Tennessee over the river, and had it in position beyond Chattanooga ready to attack the enemy on Mission ridge, this "look out" surrounded on three sides, leaving but one open to the "rebels" from which they made the best possible time, "skedaddling" to join their main forces on Mission ridge. Nothing but a faint was made against the position of the enemy, while the rest of the night they were busy with the desperate fighting ascribed to the taking of the mountain, don't appear in the history as given by abolition Central Committee. The large number of prisoners taken without the recording of any slain, goes far to prove the surprise and the real character of the fight. Gen. Geary's name, is not in any way connected with either the battles of Wauhatchie or Lookout mountains, Mission Ridge, or Ringold, by any historian of those campaigns.

Surely it must have been base ingratitude to have overlooked so prominent a character, who had rendered his country the important services claimed for him, now by these working politicians of the abolition party, who have put particular stress upon these points, first that he "fought alone," second that he was "relected specially for the arduous work" of taking the mountain, and third that he kept the enemy from making a stand on Mission Ridge. Quere, how has the bloody and hard fought battle of the next day made if Geary prevented the "rebels" from making a stand on Mission ridge?

Truly this committee is inconsistent in history and it is inconsistent with truth. At the battle of Mission ridge, the principal fighting of the day was on the rebels right. They were opposed by the army of Tennessee, under Sherman's immediate command. On the extreme Union left, it was where Gen. Thomas pressed the rebel center, and Sherman doubled up their right. The command which Geary had in charge is the one which should have "watched the gap," but instead of this the "rebels" were allowed to stampede. This Central Committee makes it out that Gen. Geary merely pursued the enemy after he had in them occupy. At Ringold he was held at bay until Gen. Sherman had to again get him out of trouble. Thus we have an exhibition of the valorous deeds, so eloquently commended upon by the abolition central committee.

This brings us down to the closing scenes of that year, that of driving the Confederates out of Tennessee. The consummation of this is again large ascribed to Geary as might have been expected of the committee. This brings us to the next day, when Gen. Geary does not appear in the history of

that campaign which given faithfully by Col. Downman and Irwin.
On the 7th of May, 1864, Gen. Sherman commenced the first of the series of his grand campaign. On the 9th two days after, we find Gen. Geary's name mentioned in connection with his division. After this time during the one hundred days of fighting, to the fall of Atlanta, his name does not occur. Had he performed anything worthy of note, his egotism would have in some way then given him the celebrity. His name appears again in the organization for the march eastward, simply as commander of a Division. From that time until Sherman arrived at Savannah it occurs but three times, and then only as the posthumous of his division. He is not represented as having taken any part in the many skirmishes with the enemy. But we now approach the climax of their absurdities! "Gen. Geary led, in the advance on Savannah and received the surrender of the City." In all seriousness, what is there in all this to his credit. The city had already been surrendered to Gen. Sherman by the civil authorities. The Confederate forces having fled the night previous. Next Gen. Geary's division was left to Savannah river, over which the enemy had to cross, and the same day their retreat was heard on his front, he kept staidly and for some reason perhaps, seemed to be incapable of comprehending it.

As to Gen. Geary governing the city, in a manner satisfactory, after its occupancy by the Union troops, is a matter that might be of the circumstantial order. If destroying all the trees fences around the public parks and cemetery, the destruction of shanty and ornament trees along the thoroughfare, together with the destruction by fire of more than one fourth of the best part of the city through neglect, can be called good administrative capabilities, then he is entitled to it.

It is in vain that we follow the fortunes of Gen. Geary through the Carolinas to find at least something on which to build a military reputation. We have followed him down until the surrender of Gen. Johnston and his whole army to the victorious Sherman, without finding anything in those days of those meritorious actions claimed for him, by those would be patriots of this abolition State Central Committee.

Are the people of Pennsylvania, prepared to give the honor to the Government of one who has had so many opportunities to have made himself immortal in the history of his country, without accomplishing it? There is too much sober thinking among the people of the negro. The Democrats plead for the supremacy of the White Race, according to the law of God; and as opposed to the negro suffrage. The abolitionists plead for the equality of the races before the law, and therefore negro suffrage in the Territories and all the States, and the D. C.
The Democrats plead for God and all the States, and the D. C. as the only Constitutional "legal" term.
The abolitionists have flooded the country with paper trash called money, and say that the laboring classes "cannot be satisfied with promises to pay."
The Democrats plead for just and equal taxes on bonds and every other kind of property.

The abolitionists say, the rich can put their money into bonds not taxed and thus escape all taxes of every kind. Suppose all our citizens were to do this, they would pay taxes to support the Government! Can't we all be abolition bond holders? The Democrats plead that taxation without representation is tyranny.
The abolitionists admit this to be correct when applied to the people and States of the North, but say, it "alleges the case" when applied to the people and States of the South under Radical Tyranny. But we don't see the point, only that then their position "is in a moral."

As EXTINCT RACE—One of the most remarkable facts that ever inhabited the earth is now extinct. In the sixteenth century, pestilence, slavery, and the cruelty of the Spaniards, succeeded in totally exterminating them. They are described as having been gigantic in stature, but of a singularly mild and gentle nature. Their food consisted of barley, wheat, and goat's milk, and their agriculture was of the simplest kind. They had a religion which taught them of a future state of rewards and punishments after death, and of good and evil spirits. They regarded the volcano of Teneriffe as a place of punishment for the bad. The bodies of their dead were carefully embalmed, and deposited in catacombs, which continue to be an object of curiosity to those who visit the islands. Their marriage rites were very solemn; and, before engaging in them, the brides were fattened on milk. At the present day, these strange people are totally extinct.

RADICAL PERSECUTION—We heard of a radical who wanted to employ that worthy black and his wife. The following conversation took place:
Radical: I want to hire you and your wife to build a brick house for you.
Colored: What do you want with us?
R: I want you to work in the barn, chop wood, &c., and your wife to work for my wife and daughters, and wait on them.
C: My wife is not very young, you know.
R: A man without a wife is too much trouble; you have to run after him so much.
C: I would marry your daughter.
R: Oh, but my daughter is white.
C: I don't care a-d-n-t; I would marry her and your wife, rather than put you to any trouble.
The radical didn't wait colored man, and colored man had no faith in radical.

LUXURY AND EXTRAVAGANCE—WHO PAYS THE FIDDLER?
Ten years ago there resided at Mount Pleasant, in this State, a young clergyman of the name of Harlan, who sometimes preached, but whose chief business was teaching school in the Mount Pleasant College, at a salary of probably \$500 or \$600 a year. He dressed plainly, and his family lived economically in a plain cheap town cottage. In the winter of 1855-6, this clergyman was elected by a Puritan Legislature Senator in the American Congress, and soon this former unpretending clergyman, as styled a huge proportion in dress, equipage, style and fashion and mode of life. He built a palatial residence in Mount Pleasant at a cost of \$11,000, and furnished it at a cost of \$7,000 more; and the family of his brother became the leader of the gay, aristocratic and fashionable world about Mount Pleasant, but the preacher had increased in proportion so much that he must needs have a residence on the Capitol Hill in Washington, and he purchased a grand residence there at a cost of \$20,000 more. So grandly was his residence furnished that in the summer of 1856 some burglars, having broken their way into the house, found scattered about, to the value of \$3,000, and unaccountably pocketed the same and carried them off. Report says, too, that during the operation on the preacher's family library, two boxes at the theater, at the cost of \$100 a week, or thereabout; that he holds his weekly levees for the gay and festive of that city of wealth and luxury; and between the obedience and flattery of liveried servants and other extravagances, the house of the former humble minister of the gospel now resembles a palace of monarchy than the residence of an American gentleman. But where does all the money come from, and who pays for the fiddling?—Knowlton's Constitution.

THE ISSUE BRIEFLY STATED.
The Democrats plead for the Constitution without the addition of the last proposed Amendment.
The abolitionists contend for this Amendment because in its partial operation it will favor them and the negroes. The Democrats plead for the Union with the rights, dignity and equality of the States unimpaired.
The abolitionists say, the States lately in rebellion can not be represented if they adopted the proposed amendment; and thus degraded their people down to the level of the negro. The Democrats plead for the Supremacy of the White Race, according to the law of God; and as opposed to the negro suffrage. The abolitionists plead for the equality of the races before the law, and therefore negro suffrage in the Territories and all the States, and the D. C.

THE REMOVAL OF STANTON.—The news comes from Washington that Edwin M. Stanton, the vilest of mankind, will now certainly leave the Cabinet. We have heard this rumor so often, that we begin to distrust entirely, and shall wait for its realization before we give it our confidence. In connection with this report comes another rumor which we exceedingly regret to hear. It is said that President Johnson intends to break the fall of Stanton by giving him the mission to Madrid, in other words, to let him escape from the country unwelcome of justice. If Stanton should have the good luck to get away from these shores, it is not at all likely that he will ever return. He will hide his cowardly crimes in some obscure European town where he can live in quiet on the plunder he has looted, and where his average hand of justice cannot reach him.

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THE GREAT SLANDER.
One of the characteristics of a brave soldier is magnanimity. It is rarely supposed that magnanimity is allied to courage. The history of warfare clearly shows that the true hero always claims to be generous to his enemies, but who, in the heat of the battle, is so ready to turn upon him, as to be called a traitor. Not so, however, with "General" J. W. Geary, the abolition nominee for Governor. He seems to have reversed the rule and has done so to his companions in arms. The common virtues of the profane to which they belonged. Among the gallant men from Pennsylvania who fought in defence of the Republic were thousands who now repudiate the Radical platform and candidly in order to give proper expression to their sentiments, they recently assembled in convention at Hagerstown. Some of the best and bravest soldiers of the "war" participated in that movement. We need not enumerate them. Yet all these without exception, have been slandered in the vilest manner by Geary. At a dinner meeting held in Baumgardner's rooms, near York, he denounced them all as "traitors, cowards, thieves, and impostors in arms," and added to the gross slander the flagrant statement that "he knew it, because he had taken them from the army himself." This unbecoming and brutal assault upon the brave men who paid their lives for the Union, has justly excited the most intense indignation, not only among the soldiers and sailors, slanders, but everywhere throughout the country. Hundreds of Republicans who intended to vote for this man, and whose determination to do so they would not have given up, were deterred by the publication of his infamous speech, and he is now regarded as the vilest man of his age and party. He is now regarded as the vilest man of his age and party. He is now regarded as the vilest man of his age and party.

SOLDIERS FRIENDS.
Forney bawls loudly for the nomination of soldiers by the Republican party, but he has not yet brought forward a soldier for the United States Senate. He thinks soldiers would do enough to fill the empty offices, but in all this great number of officers, sent from two to three hundred thousand men to the field, he has not yet found one soldier as well fitted for and well entitled to a seat in the Senate, as himself. Modest man! Great friend of soldiers!

THE CITY AUTHORITIES.
The disgraceful conduct of the municipal authorities of Philadelphia, in refusing to admit the hospitalities of this metropolis to the 175 soldiers of the United States, has covered them with everlasting shame and contempt. Under the lack of party prejudice, these poor, weak officials nearly walked away, and had not the malice to meet and confront public sentiment upon the subject. The Mayor with characteristic cowardice, fled from the city, in order to avoid the indignities of those who, in their policy, desired to avert, if possible, the impending disgrace which the course of the authorities threatened to bring upon their homes and families. Honest, impartial, unprejudiced men felt that a great wrong was being perpetrated by those who were betraying the trust reposed in them by the people. They vainly sought to prevent the consummation of this atrocious infamy of official policy, but their voices were powerless. The Mayor sank down into the lowest depths of disgrace. The city councils thought even deeper to the mire. "I would have you, and Garrison, and Melville, to be received, side by side with the President of the United States, these contemptible parasites, grossly and pointedly insulted the Chief Magistrate of the Republic and its heroic defender, and by their shameful measures made themselves the laughing stock of the entire city. Never was such a rebuke administered to faithless public servants, as that which the Mayor and city councils received from the people of Philadelphia yesterday. Without their countenance and presence, the demonstration was grand and magnificent, and the only thing that could have possibly detracted from the oration would have been the sudden appearance in its midst of these slinking officials, who are now justly regarded with scorn and contempt by all who take an honest pride in the good name and fair fame of our city."—Age.

AT THE LAST.
The stream is calmest when it nears the tide,
And flows the sweetest at the orellide,
And winds divinest when they pass away,
And birds divinest when they pass away.

Morning is lovely, but a holier charm
I feel when the sun's rays
And weary man must ever love her best,
For morning life is full, but night is best.
She comes from Heaven, and on her wings
A holy fragrance like the breath of prayer:
Footsteps of angels follow in her trace,
To shut the weary eye of day in peace.

All things are hushed before her as she throws
O'er earth and air her mantle of repose,
There is a calm, a beauty, and a power,
That morning knows not, and the evening hour.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide,
Like Spanner Evening down the golden tide,
And leave behind us, as we pass away,
Sweet, story twilight round our sleeping clay.

THIS THAT AND THE OTHER.
—Austin has unconsciously cooled Venice too hotly.
—The Hunzarian Convention of 1840 is to be renewed.
—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has returned to Fort Sumter.
—Hon. David W. Barnett has been chosen U. S. Senator from Texas.
—The corn crop in Virginia has been seriously injured by the drought.
—Marrying a woman for her beauty is like eating a bird for its singing.
—A treaty of peace has been signed by Austria, Prussia, Italy and Bavaria.
—An order has been issued abolishing the Post Marshal General's bureau.
—In Cincinnati during the first ten days of August, 899 persons died of cholera.
—Congress is going to pay itself a higher salary for keeping the Union dissolved.
—The rats have suddenly dropped General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.
No event can be more gratifying to a true Democrat, or indeed, more encouraging, than the result of the recent election in Kentucky. Always intensely hating the abolitionists at heart, but sadly and wofully represented by an active and unscrupulous gang of political adventurers, the hereditary foes of Democracy; this State has finally secured that freedom of voting which it lost when Lincoln, by the aid of his hireling troops, crushed it out. Never was a baser or more despicable act committed than Burnsides despotic tool of the John Brown party, enacted when he put the State under martial law in August 1865, only three days before the election for Governor. This atrocious act was openly approved by the New York Tribune and the entire John Brown press. By means of this military edict Bramlette was elected Governor, and holds his office until next fall, when the now dismembered Democracy of that State will make short work of their castigation box Executive. Four years since a long time to endure such an outrageous insult, not to speak of the innumerable wrongs which he has been the means of bringing upon Kentucky. But it is often worthy to submit to temporary wrongs that fly to the gods, than to grovel before the gods of this world.

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.
The result of the election is worthy of notice. Not only have the upstart tyrants received a blow from which they will never recover, but a persecuted man, Judge Duval, has been voted for and elected to office by the very people who have been so insolently told two years ago that they should not be allowed to do so. Thus, has time made all things even. His majority will be at least forty thousand, and this has been obtained in spite of severe opposition, when all the elements of disaffection joined to defeat him. The campaign consisted mainly in denouncing Duval as "the rebel candidate," but despite the malignity of Friends and the perfidy of others, the result is a glorious victory. It is but justice to say, that not a little of this success is owing to the able earnest labors of the Louisville Courier, which has parried the blows and confounded the sophistries of the opposition party in a masterly manner. This victory in Kentucky ought to send encouragement everywhere, and teach us to endure patiently and wait for the harvest. The despotic cloud has been lifted from that State, and the southern States have only to bide their time for the deliverance which, we trust, draweth near.—N. Y. Day Book.

THE BOOM IS SEALED.
Their is evidently great trepidation in the Radical ranks all over the country. They begin to see the handwriting on the wall—hence the insane appeals of their press, not only here in Pennsylvania, but throughout the entire North. The National Union Convention is a great source of trouble, and they are resorting to all possible means to counteract the happy effect it will already have had on the public mind. And as if to verify the truth of the old adage that "unfortunates never come single," they are now perplexed beyond measure at the call made by a large number of the army officers—the fighting Generals of the war—for a Soldiers' Convention to be held at Cleveland on the 17th of September, to sustain President Johnson in his patriotic efforts for a restoration of the Union. They also see that the great Democratic party of the country was never more firmly united, and that thousands and thousands of conservative Republicans are joining heart and hand with them to crush out of existence the Radical faction which has driven the Nation to the very verge of bankruptcy, anarchy and destruction.

All this is so apparent that Greeley would give the glory prospect for his party. Forney reveals like a bedlamite, and is ready to call upon the mountains to fall upon and hide him from the scornful gaze of an insulted and betrayed people. The Beast Butler froths and foams at the thought of the fearful retribution which awaits him, and Stevens, in his wrath and malignity, vents his spleen on the foreign population who cannot be induced to swallow the negro. In the mean time, the conservative element of the country is hourly gaining strength and efficiency, and will win the election. It is now an overture which is irresistible, and the halls of Congress will be purged of the rascals and disunionists who have for so long a time been permitted to lord and tyrannize over its goodly heritage of our fathers.

Their doom is sealed. Belshazzar-like, the leaders of the radical party are trembling with fear. Their cohorts are becoming more and more demoralized. The light of truth is breaking in upon the country, and dispelling the dark clouds of error and superstition. The people are aroused to a sense of their danger, and they are determined that the Union and the Constitution shall be preserved, and that the rascals of all shall be put down. It is the consciousness of all this that has struck terror into the Radical camp, and caused the trepidation and alarm which is apparent in all the writings and speeches of disunion leaders.

Courage, Democrats, we have the advantage; the day is our own. The country will be redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled from the foul tranny which has paralyzed its energies and wasted its substance for the last five or six years.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

CLERICAL.—Just about this time the community will be flooded with innumerable appeals to the passions and prejudices of the people. There will be found in the midland papers of this day and their accompanying pamphlets. In these, connected stories of great cruelty to the "poor negro" and unimpaired, perpetrated by the people of the north, will be set forth in glowing colors. The terrible imaginations of the disunionists will be severely tested to furnish plentiful material for the radicals. We will not weary of these tales and we will not weary of these tales and we will not weary of these tales.

OUR FRIEND B. F. MYERS.—The Bedford Gazette, who was lately nominated as the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, in the Bedford and Somerset district, will be triumphantly elected, as he deserves to be. This will be one stroke against Thad. Stevens and darkies' rule.

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