#### AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY JOHN B. BRATTON.

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Additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

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## Boetical.

### THE SOLDIER TO HIS MOTHER

BY THOMAS MACKELLAR.

"Kiss my little brother and my sister, and tell them I died for my country.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay,
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.
I lay thinking of you, mother,
And the loving ones at home,
I'll to any days of the greather. Till to our dear cottage, mother, Boy again I seemed to come.

He to whom you taught me, mother, On my infant knee to pray,
Kept my heart from fainting, mother,
When the vision most When the vision passed away. In the gray of morning, mother, Comrades bore me to the town From my bosom tender fingres
Washed the blood that trickled dow

I must soon to going, mother,
Going to the home of rest:
Kiss me as of old, my mother,
Press me nearer to your breast,
Would I could repay you, mother,
For your faithful love and care;
God uphold and bless you, mother,
In this bitter wee you bear.

Kiss for me my little brother, Kiss my sisters, loved so well; When you sit together, mother, Tell them how their brother fell. Tell to them the story, mether, When I sleep beneath the sed, That I died to save my country All from love to her and God.

Peace is in my bosoin, mother,— Hark! I hear the angels call! Don't you hear them singing, mother? Listen to the music's swell! Now I leave you, loving, mother— God be with you—fare you well.

# Miscellaneous.

TALKING TO CHILDREN.—The Superintendant of a Sunday school was questioning his! pupils concerning the addresses delive ed to them during the previous session. "Children, what did Mr. Phonny tell you

No answer was made. 'Can't any one tell me what he said? Susie, can't vou remember?" Sussie, a bright little one of seven years,

this morning?"

fully lisped out:--

he didn't thay nothing." experience of a clergyman in Maine who was opposed to having any mirth in Sunday opposed to having school. He thought it injurious to all and the wax to run through the cloth. unnecessary for the entertainment of the children. He offered to hiddress the school and show that they could be well entertained seriously. I am credibly assured that the fol-

lowing dialogue ensued:—
"Children, I am going to tell you about Peter. Who knows who Peter was?' No answer was made.

'Cannot any one-those large girls-tell me who Peter was?"

voice of childhood repeated :--

Peter, Peter, pumpkin-eater, Had a wife and couldn't keep her." At this point he was stopped, but not before the full point was taken by the school, and Mother Goese's poem appreciated.

The Deutsonn Church .- Old Judge L. of Alabama kept a demijohn of good old Jamaica in his private office for his own comfor and the entertainment of his particular friends. The Judge had noticed for some time that on Monday mornings his Jamaica was considerably lighter than he left H on Saturday nights. Another fact had gradual ly established itself in his mind. His son Sam was missing from the paternal pew in church on Sundays. One Sunday afternoon Sam came in and went up stairs rather heavy, when the Judge hailed him;

"Sam, where have been?"
"To whurch, sir," was the prompt reply.
"What church, Sam?" Second Methodist, sir."

"Had a good sermon, Sam?" "Very powerful, sir; it quite singgered

"Ah! I see," said the Judge, "quite pow-The next Sunday the son came home rath-

er earlier than usual, and apparently not so uch "under the weather." His father hailed him with. Well Sam, been to the Second Methodist

Yell Sam, Been to the Couldn't get in;
"Good sermon, my boy?"
"Fact was, father, that I couldn't get in;
church shut an and a ticket on the door." church shut up and a ticket on the door."

Sorry, Sam; keep going—you may get good by it yet." Sam says on going to the office for his usu-Spirit dal refreshments, he found the John" empty, and bearing the following bel: "There will be no service here to day, this

church being closed for repairs." An old bachelor says he used to be terribly bitten by mosquitoes until he got married, when the bloodthirsty villains found out that he

out that his wife was much the tenderest, and lis has not been troubled since. Talk of the telleshness of old bachelors. heavy sermon, 'I am very tired.' know how to pity us.

### Romance in Real Life.

A singular trial has occupied the attention of the Paris judges, involving the right to the title and estate of one of the highest of the noble families of France.—Some thirty-years ago the heir of this noble house was confided to the charge of a wet nurse, and his parents, fully occupied with the gaieties of the fashionable world, seldom saw their infant.

One day, when the mother paid one of her fleeting visits, the nurse, in her excitement, let the child fall and broke his arm, and she was induced by her husband to take her own child, a boy about the same age, to receive the maternal embrace. Instead of the customary smiling indifference, however, with which she and her charge had been usually expostulate, the carriage had driven off, and the woman was standing, open-mouthed and lone, on the threshold. The husband entitle of American eitzen—who reverses the title of American eitzen—who reverses the lone, on the threshold.

cheatean to explain the disaster, and what was his consternation on learning that the lady had only visited the chateau for the night, and that she already started by the railway for Germany, carrying with her the child, and full of anger and disappointment against the nurse for having allowed her dear baby to get so dirty, lean and brown. Her country in this great crisis of her destiny that all that is needed, is to be satisfied of family's return; but they did not return for feasible mode of relief and extrication, and of

time after were the facts revealed, when the nurse on her deathbed made a dying declaration to the above fact. The gentleman at To clearly indicate the mode of relief it present in possession of the estate, and whose right is questioned, is well known in England, having been secretary to the French Embassy in London for many years, and only recently removed to a higher position.

### Closing Fruit Jars.

The Homestead gives the following advice respecting jars for preserved fruit, and the

manner of closing them when filled: For the preservation of all kinds of truit, use

off. With cloth thus prepared, after the jar from the rest, or to enfecble the sacred ties is filled with hot preserves, and while will hot, which link together the various parts." Had close the mouth and bind it on with good the countrymen of Washington sufficiently arose, and with one finger in her mouth bash, linen cord. Then with shears trim off as much of the waxed cord as it is desirable "Pleathe, thir, he talked ande thed ath how and then dip it in some melted wax, which never have existed; but, on the contrary, we he loved uth, and he talked—and—we should be made with only about half as much, should, at this time, under the support which tallow. Scaling wax may be used instead if a most bountiful Providence is extending to desired. The jars should be put where the us, he in the enjoyment of a degree of prosdesired. The jars should be put where the us, be in the enjoyment of a degree of pros-This was not quite so unfortunate as the wax will cool at once, so that the exhaustion caused by the cooling of the preserves and the condensation of the steam, may not cause fortunately, sectional parties have grown up, can be more thoroughly air-tight than the

bottles so prepared. A SOLDIER'S BURIAL.—A letter from the

field of Shiloh says: On Wednesday evening we observed a few men working on the face of the hill, not far from the boats. We turned aside to see and found them engaged in digging a grave for a dead rebel soldier, who had him there for some time wrapped up in his blanket. The work 'Can any boy or girl in the school tell me was done with little ceremony, but with deho Peter was

"I can," said a little fellow in the further tered by anybody. Before he was laid in his lonely resting place we uncovered his face. It

"Ah, that's a good boy. Now you come up on the platform by my side, and stand up in this chair, and tell those large girls who Jimmy did as he was bid, and in the shrill impression than whole catacombs of slain bes. Perchance he had been forced into the unholy service, and it may be that a mother and sisters were at that moment weeping for

me again ?'
'Nay, dearest.'

And wilt thou be my own faithful loving rife?-O, wilt thou? And she wilted. 'And we shall live lovingly together in a little shanty-shan't we?'

And they shantied. July load on, "fetched up," against the side of a house that had been newly painted. Shoving clear by a vigor effort, he took one glimpse at his shoulder, another at the house, third at his hands, and exclaimed: "Well, that's a mighty careless trick in whoever minted that house, to leave it standing out

all night for people to run against." A Row in Perspective.— Ma, Aunt Jane has been eating the honey,' said an observing

How do you know my dear?' asked the stonished mother.
'Cause I heard father say he wanted sip the honey from her lips,' responded the

"Come here you mischievous rescel. Won't you whip me, father?"

"Will you swear you won't?"

Deacon,' said a minister, after a very

## Volitical.

ADDRESS

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COM-

To the Democrats, and all the other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Pennsyl-

address you upon subjects of the gravest modanger. The nation writhes under the throes greeted, a cry of angry borror burst from the mother—"Grands Dieux! what a filthy little all our wealth; all our physical powers; all all our wealth; all our physical powers; all of wide-spread civil war. All our patriotism;

deavored to console her with the hope that memory of the men of the Revolution who on the morrow all would be right:

The screaming heir was quickly attended to by the village doctor, and by dawn the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day the good man had walked to the next day at the next of the next of the keyottation with the next of the next of the keyottation will be right:

The screaming heir was quickly attended to the next of the next of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the head of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the next of the head of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the next of the head of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the next of the head of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the next of the head of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the head of the keyottation will be reported to the next of the head of the head of the next of the head to pledge life, fortune and sacred honor for his country, in this, her hour of greatest need and peril. None can withhold such assurances of a just estimate of the importance of preserving the existence of our Republican institutions. We approach you with the full conviction, that the hearts of the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are with their the mest effective organization to combine al

appreciated his patriotic warning, the wide spread civil war that now afflicts us would

perity and happiness (we venture to assert) unequalled in the history of nations. Most un-Nothing begetting sectional bitterness; and already the title of American citizen begins to pale efore the invasive progress of such titles as fortherner and Southerner. Years ago men in the North, then a very insignificant combination, began to assail our onstitution and our Union. This faction

basing its opposition upon a misguided senti-mentality in regard to the servitude of the ne-

the same time there had existed an insignificant, and of themselves powerless, band of

ganizations in the Union were split up into which must speedily produce the same reorganizations North and South. Nomina sult.

MITTEE.

The Democratic State Central Committee ment. The life of our beloved country is in object! How lean—how dirty—how ill-cared of whatever virtue exists in the Republic is for!" and, in a pet, she seized the infant in her arms, and before the stupified nurse could her arms, and before the stupified nurse could save the National Constitution and the Union

Both children grew up, and not until some the forces that can be applied to speedily

the cause or causes of our present difficulties. should follow upon their removal. It is not compatible with the practical efficiency of an address, such as this, to engage in any elaborate exposition, or historical account of the gradual progress of antecedent causes, that have at last culminated in the dreadful resalts we now behold. We shall, therefore, necessarily be brief, and best discharge our glass bottles or jars. Select, those of even thickness, for they are often exposed to considerable heat, and while they should not be so thin as to break we maintain, cannot be successfully control several States unimpaired; and that as soon in common handling, or burst from internal pressure caused by fermentation, still they should not be thick, or if pressed glass, when saw might arise upon the decay of patriotism.

Verted. The troubles that are now upon us as the objects are accomplished the warrenght to cease."

Thus, the faith of the President and Conblown-glass jars can be readily obtained. So and against which they undertook to guard much for the bottles. Now, as to closing by the Constitution of the United States, and them air tight, we know that corks will not the establishment thereby of what was do it. The very structure of the substance is deemed by them—and has, until recently, against it, undees cork of the most velvetry proved to be the harmonious action of the character is obtained, and that is costly. We recommend waxed cloth tied over the jars as substitute at once obeap and effective, and ington, in his farewell address, pointed have never found anything superior to the out these dangers; and, above all, indicated Prepare the cloth in this way:

gree race in the Southern States, and allowing that sentimentality to swallow up all the restoration of respect and chedience to true feelings of patriotism, and all duty as the Constitution and laws of the Federal Gov-

citizens, boldly proclaimed their hostility to ernment. These hopes have not been real-the Constitution and the Union, which they ized, and the explanation of this disappointrightly claimed recognized and was pledged not to invade the control of the States rest the evidence afforded of the terrible fact that pectively over the institution of domestic the Abolitionists in the North are determin-slavery. Disloyal declarations such as "beted that the white population of the South ter no Union at all than a Union with slave | shall be exterminated or held in subjugation holders," became the axiomatic dicta of this and that our Government shall be overthrown faction, then and now (in its formidable proportions) best known as Abolitionists. Without dwelling upon the progress and growth of this faction, it is to lamentably true and well known that proclaiming through its leaders their object to be "the ultimate extinctheir onici object to be the unfaithful to tions of slavery" it attained to such consequence that the people of the slaveholding States became alarmed and began to form counter combinations to resist the threatened overthrow of what they claimed to be rights that were intended to be sacredly guarded by the Constitution of the United States. At

> disunionists in one or two of the slavehoding tates, who seized upon the opportunity thus afforded by the aggressive action of the Abolitionists to stimulate these counter movements. These efforts were too successful; ing continually supplied by the successes of renew and repeat our old pledge, the Abolitionists. Abuse and obloquy against the slaveholder streamed out from pits in the North, where the virus of Aboli-

parties—the Abolitionists North, and the Se- purpose, and upon the conviction that a recessionists South—the very antipodes of each turn to Congress of Senators and Representa-'Indeed,' replied the Deacon, 'then you'll other in their sentiments; they met on the lives from the Southern States would result we forbear to discuss the question, whether in their sentiments is they met on the lives from the Southern States would result ready organized a full regiment of negroes. We forbear to discuss the question, whether than would justly subject all who giv it

organization of probable minorities in others, in procuring the adoption of ordinances of Secession, or for the withdrawal of such States from the American Union as are now banded under the designation of the Confederate States, Obtaining, thus, the formal organization of a government, they set at defi-ance the Constitution and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution within the pretended jurisdiction of this revolutinary government, The Government of the United States, in strict accordance with its powers, undertook to enforce these laws and to demand obedience to them-armed resistance was at once inaugurated on the part of th eSecessionists, and thus began a rebellion and civil war that has become one of gigantic proportions, and for many of its characteristics one of the most formidable that ever ex-

000 men stood ready to obey the summons to meet the foes of the Union. President Linoln, in his inaugural address had said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have them as such. Then followed various emanno lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."

The Congress of the United States, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, in July,

1861-Resolved. That the present deplorable civil would appear to be proper to first determine war has been forced upon the country by the the cause or causes of our present difficulties. Disunionists of the Southern States, now in Understanding the causes, it would seem to arms against the Constitutional Government, be in the order of nature, that restoration and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country that this war is not waged on their part any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but

gress was pledged to every loyal man in the North that the war was to be carried on for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Under the inspiration of this high, patriotic, and holy purpose, our gallant countrymen have marched to the battle-field, keeping step to the music of the Union, enduring privations and sufferings that would Prepare the cloth in this way:

As the evidence of a waning attachment for Melt together some rosin, beeswax and talthe Union and as the precursor of its fall, the low in equal parts; tear the cloth in strips creation of sectional parties. It was in view energy, skill, and munitions of war that four inches wide, or at least wide enough of probable of make it is the low in the low in the low in equal parts; tear the cloth in strips creation of sectional parties. It was in view energy, skill, and munitions of war that energy, skill, and munitions of war that evinced an increase concentration of sentifour inches wide, or at least wide enough of probable efforts in this direction that heap evinced an increase concentration of senti-conveniently to the over the mouth of the jat, pealed to his countrymen to indignantly ment in belight of the rebellion, yet, before and dip these strips, drawing them through irown upon the first dawning of every at the mighty shock of our arms—inflicted by the hot wax and stripping nearly all the wax tempt to alienate any portion of our country to soldiers of the Union-they for a time were vanquished; their forts, towns, and other strong olds were rapidly taken, and, amid the shouts of the exultant and trium phant soldiery who had enlisted for the mere purpose of re-establishing devotion to, and the protection of, our proud national ensign, developed among the people where such successes occurred. It was hoped and believed that, with a few more similarly important

blows inflicted upon the rebellion, force would have been spent, and that the people of the rebellious States being assured that the pledges of the President and Congress would be faithfully observed would have relaxed their efforts in behalf, of their usurping government, and that the Union men of the South, and the returning sense of the inestimable value of the Union to all divisions of population there, would complete ment, in a great degree at least, is found in and the Union of these States finally and for ever broken up. Yes! exterminate the whites of the South, or govern them as a subjugated people, and overthrow the Govern-ment and destroy the Union, is their purpose.

And we ask your candid consideration for a moment, until we present to you a few points, from which you will see that the inference is irresisitble that this is the design of this mor disloyal band. The Constitution and the Union were early regarded by the Abolitionists as the barriers that stood in the way of negro emancipation. Hence, such Constitution was by them denounced as "a covenent with death and an agreement with hell." So late as the 15th of June last a portion of the members of this

band, at a meeting in Massachusetts, passed a formal resolution, viz : Resolved, That as Abolitionists, devoted and materials too, for such efforts, were be-ing continually supplied by the successes of renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with Slaveholders." No support to any Adome pul- ministration or Government that permits slavery on any portion of its soilthets were indulged in by pulpits in the South against the Abolitionists. Church or-

itions for the Presidency were made upon issues, in fainter or bolder terms, involving minent evidencies that, from time to time, the question of the existence or limitation have been afforded that the Abolitionists of the area of domestic slavery. The deci-sions of the the Supreme Court of the United States were resisted, its integrity assailed, States were resisted, its integrity assailed, The deci-this Government. A few of them are found in the unconstitutional, so called, "Personal and its remodelling avowed. These were fol- Liberty Bills' of several States; the repeat lowed by outbreaks, as illustrated by the ed declarations of prominent party leaders raid of John Brown into Virginia. Mean oven in the last Presidential campaign, (see the moastrous heresy that the Union was but an alliance of Sovereign States and; that any one of its members might, in the exercise of in high Theatro to see him play Falstaff, with which he had been so highly pleased, replied: "Yaas, I was much pleas; Tlaugh mosh; yaas, it was good fun; but one soche fun, it is enoff!"

the moastrous heresy that the Union was but an alliance of Sovereign States and; that any one of its members might, in the exercise of election,) in which he, declared that the object of the Republican party was "the ultimate extinction of slavery." In the avoyed determination to resist the decision of the Supreme Court of any called Secessionism, and, under its bannesh; yaas, it was good fun; but one soche fun, it is enoff!" time the retalitory and disunion movements the speech delivered by Frank P. Blair, at in the South, crystallized and proclaimed the Franklin Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on States was rallied. Wade, "a Union where all men are equal, or Thus were confronted two great sectional no Union at all. Acting upon this original

tended to overthrow the Constitution and the Union. Each alike are the enemies of the Republic. The Secssionists, claiming to net from the apprehension that the threat for gallant armies in the field, and the whole nature. act from the apprehension that the threat for the altimate extinction of slavery" would be put in execution, spaceed by bare majorities in some cases, and by the more efficient by Congress in July, 1861, immediately after in the second of the property of the clearly established fact, that the merce of clothes, and the waste of clothes, and the waste of clothes, and the waste of clothes, and only unsupported by one temable ground, even to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is unterly disqual-likely and its effects, it is in the highest degree of the control of the policy of Abolitionism, therefore, is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, the merce is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clear is not exposi

> in the following terms:— its effect to discourage enlistments by our own race; resulting from the commendable into which the Government of the United States rapuguance of the white men to be placed upof Secessionism. Although the imaginary has been forced by the treasonable attempt on an equality of military rank with the neadvantages of a Southern Confederacy, enterhas been forced by the treasonable attempt on an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of an equality of military rank when has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the least objection at the least objecti purpose than the restoration of the authority tion is the fact, that this inferior race having of the Constitution and welfare of the whole their minds and passions, inflamed by the

cation or change. This resolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. Love-joy, by the following vote, yeas 60, nays 58.

Of those who voted to thus defeat the resolutions while arguing against them the "merciless Indian as essential that the energies of the loval ment of the complaints of the substantial extension of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that without such extinction of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loval ment of the control of the loval ment of the control of the loval ment of t isted among a civilized people. At its out- tion 59 were Republican, while every Demo-

usiasm, and an armed force of over 700,-0 men stood ready to obey the summons to

Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, to blot out the State governments of the rebel State, reduce them to a territorial condition, and to govern cipation schemes, and among them the project of confiscation of slave nominally, but really a bill to emancipate them. We cannot probably better prove the operation of such Lincoln, in reference to his appeal to them to adopt his project, that the Federal Government should aid them with money to pay the master for his negro upon his emancipation.

end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to se-cession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so we must glance at Southern society divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same object they are moved to a common end, but by different and inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehends what was previously national independence and set up State demonination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this Government. This latter class are not disunionists per se; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this administration is inimical to their rights are the enemies of the Republic? As long as these two classes act together, they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former

fy them that no harm is intended to them

and their instations; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property

but is simply defending its legitimate author

rity, and they will gladly return to allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them. Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanmity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen meas are after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through. which can have no other effort than to dis tract and divide loyal men and exasperate and drive still further from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authoity in the same direction, until in several fering to arrest them. And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of a principle which the people of the So States regard as rainous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the induraed state of Southern

foeling.
To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those n arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you) gree that the institution of slavery is lever of their power" but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the pprehension that the powers of a common overnment, created for common and equal otection to the interests of all, will be wieldd against the institutions of the Southern Signed by,

C. A. Wickliffe, Chairman. Garrett Davis, R. Wilson, J. J. Crittenden, Jno. S. Carlile, J. W. Crisfield, J. S. Jackson, H. Grider, John S. Phelps. Francis Thomas. Charles B. Calvert, C. L. L. Leary, Edwin H. Webster, H. Mallory, Aaron Harding, James S. Rollins, J, W. Menzies, Thos. L. Price,

G. W. Dunlap, Wm. A. Hall. In further prosecution of the emancipation roject of the Abolitionists we have the proposition to arm and enlist the negroes as sold-

by Congress in July, 1861, immediately after the Bull Run disaster, it was sought to re-thillery fire—not to speak of the bayonet charge affirm in the present Congress, through a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, nitely greater proportions when regarded in in the following terms:—

people of the United States, who are perma- tales of real or imaginary wrongs which Abnently involved in the preservation of our obtionism is too careful to impart to them, present form of Government, without modified will, with arms in their hands, perpetrate the atrocities of "the indiscriminate slaugh-

set, the appeal was made to the loyal men of the North, to fly to says, in order to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to maintain in the negative.

It is out too by were Republican, while every Demo-savages."

Savages."

The history of negro wars and insurred of the North be directed against the Abolitions in St. Domingo, and other West India tion fees of the Union as it is against Secession for the North be directed against the Abolitions in St. Domingo, and other West India tion fees of the Union as it is against Secession for the North be directed against the Abolitions in St. Domingo, and other West India tion fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the properties of the North bedirected against the Abolitions in St. Domingo, and other West India tion fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the properties of the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the properties of the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the Union as it is against Secession with the North bedirected against the Abolition fees of the North bedirected against the North, to fly to same, in order to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to maintain the Union. With the rapidity of magic this appeal was responded to with unbounded enappeal was responded to with unbounded enappear was responded to with est development of humanity in the white man. And yet, should the negroes in the Southern States be employed and armed by the Southern to a territorial condition, and to govern as such. Then followed various emantion schemes, and among them the proof confiscation of slave nominally, but read to southern the southern to a territorial condition, and to govern the total condition of the Democratic party. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it is the only party in Pennsylvania, that is not in the scale. Against such a fiendish policy would not only the moral sensibilities of all the lowest the population of the Democratic party. There or a territorial condition of the Democratic party. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it is the only party in Pennsylvania, that is not in the scale. Against such a fiendish policy would not only the moral sensibilities of all the lowest territorial condition of the Democratic party. There or a territorial condition of the Democratic party. There or a territo neasures upon the Southern mind, than to olitionism, be most painfully shocked, but we believe, may now be counted in the ranks

But what sane man can doubt that under such policy the last spark of Union senti-ment in the South would be extinguished, and the entire Southern population become united as one person against the Government The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never revolted States into the Union? Can the 8, for the extermination of eight millions of peoand notice the classes into which it has been most of whom are now bound to members of our own population by the closest ties of consanguinity? If we were to exhaust all our physical resources and all our pecuniary means, could we, if we would accomplish such purpose of extermination? Can we hold known as the States Rights party, and is the Southern States or people in subjugation much the lesser class, seek to break down mational independence and set up State dethe Union; without, in fact, establishing a

ministration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. Believing we have done so, it remains to injurie: What is the relief for us in this our hour of gloom for our beloved country? We answer: Remove the causes; remove Aboliexecution of the letter, insist that the Government shall stand by its plighted faith—to conduct the war to uphold the Constitution. and the Union, and not, as Abolitionism vanians, you have possibly a greater stake in the preservation of the Union than the people of any other State. Should the co-operative, yet, in some sense, hostile movements of Abolitionism and Seceshionism succeed, and disunion become an established fact, Pennsylvania, owing to her peculiar geographical position, would be exposed to the desolation and become the battle field of the conflicting forces that might undertake to settle all questions that would remain as the heritage of

disunion. These, however, we forbear now to contemplate; for we are unwilling to believe that that God who presides over the destines of During the present civil war the Post has natiosn" will permit such a terrible dispensation to befall us. We are unwilling to be lieve that the people of the free States will ever become so maddened as to aid the spirit At the same time it has been neuroing in its of Abolitionism, that seems now to brood over us like some evil genius, that would control us to our destruction. It cannot be that we are to have a doom worse than befell Baby lon after she had "become the habitation of devils and the hold of every foul spirit."

The only excuse offered by Abolitionist for its policy, is the plausible fallacy that, "slavery is the cause of our threatened dis-union." To those who look only to immediate and proximate causes, this position is captivating but to those who remember that the ic character, and is a gentleman of promptoriginal Union, which waged the war of the Revolution, was winde up of thirteen slave-holding States, that the Union at the time of the department of promptonic productions. While our candidates have great reason to the adoption of the present Constitution, consisted of twelve slaveholling to one free State, it is very plain, that instead of slavery producing distinct that, unless it had been recognized and the faith of the whole people pledged for its protection, this Union would have never existed.

It would be as reasonable to argue that houses and money should be exterminated, because so long as they exist there will be incendiaries and thieves, as to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long as it exists there will be Abolitionists. Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the Constitutional laws of the Federal Government, as shuject to the laws and protection of the States where they exist, as is the right of the master to the services of his negro slave in States where negro slavery is recognized. Incendiaries and thinves no more violate the recognized rights of others when they burn houses and commit robbery, than do Abolitionists, when, by the underground railroad or other devices, they deprive the slaveholder of the South of that property to which the Constitution and laws of his State, as well as those of the United States guarantee protection. If in the attempt to commit arson or robbery, life is taken, it is murder in the first degree; so too it is murder of the same grade to take life in the unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the services of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the present war, if Abolitionists should succeed in diverting it from its proper purpose of upholding the Constitution and the Union iers. Indeed, we are informed, from official and prostituting it to their cherished object sources, that one General in the army has al-

such direction to the penalty of the law im-posed against the highest of crimes. The policy of Abolitionism, therefore, is not criminal and disloyal. By eradicating Abolitionism, we remove not only sectionalism from the North, but the cause of sectionalism in the South.

. The fall of Abolitionism, we verily believe. would in a short time be attended by the fall fained by many in the revolted States, lins secured for it unconditional supporters, yet the desolation that has already attended upon their efforts at separation, the continued pres-sure of our arms, and the recollections of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of Southern Sectionalism, revive their sentiments of nationality.

tion it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loyal men quire in what way can these energies be most effectively directed to accomplish the desired whites of the Northern States who have not mot. The national men; who supported Bell become brutalized by the devilishness of Aband Everett in the late Presidential canvass, quote the following extract from the reply of the whole civilized world would condemn us, of the Democratic party. The only other potwenty out of twenty-eight representatives and probably, in the cause of humanity, rise litical organization in this State is the enemy of the Democratic party. The only other potwenty out of twenty-eight representatives and probably, in the cause of humanity, rise of the democratic party, who has rallied once more under the designation of the People's Party. This party held their Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th inst., and their true character is abundantly shown in that in their resolutions they enlogize and sustain Senator Wilmot while they condemn Senator Senator Whimot while they concern Senator Cowan, both by the homage paid to Mr. Wilmot, and by refusing to Mr. Cowan even the need of "faint praise." The distinguishing feature in the political course of those two Senators, it is well known, is, that Mr. Wilmot has aumorated the extrement Abellition. 000,000 of white people there be held under our republices form of Government, in subjugation? Is it believed that the people of the North can be maddened into the effort mot has supported the extremest Abolition. measures of the present Congress, whilst Mr. ple, with whom we have hitherto lived in a Cowan has won the admiration and confi-Union held together by fraternal bonds, and dence of every Union-loving patriot in the land by his honest and fearless opposition to

these measures measures that tended to make Disunion perpetual.

Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, hesitate which of the two political organizations is entitled to his support? The standard bearers selected by the Democratic State. Convention are in every respect deserving of

nia. In 1834 he was elected to represent Union and Northumberland counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many Senators in that body vielded to the influen then, to be pursued is obvious. The former tionism and Secessionism. Put down the force that were employed by the late bank of the mer at the ballot-box; put down the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions. Satisfy them that no harm is intended to them with eleven others, as honest men, resisted these influences, and won the reputation of faithful among the faithless. He was upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and would have it, to make district complete and took an active part in the rayision of our civto overthrow the Constitution! As Pensyl- il code. At the expiration of his Senatorial term, Mr. Slenker returned again to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since then has been out of public position, except that in 1856 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket in this State. Mr. Slenker is a gentleman of commanding abilities; highly exemplary in his habits of life; of great industry and purity of

character. Col. James P. Barr, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of Pittsburg Post, a newspaper Mr. Barr's connection with it, has ever been the advocate of sound National principles. ably advocated the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the pre-servation of the Constitution and the Union. hostility to that disloyal party of combination that has sought to prostitute such war to the mere purpose of negro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make distinct perpetual, and to permanently destroy our republican form of government. Mr. Barr, like Mr. Slenker, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the county of Westmoreland—is a practical printer has raised himself to a proud political and business position by his industry and energet-

entertain a just pride that they have been scleeted as the standard-bearers of a great national party, struggling to maintain the Union and Constitution against dangerous and insidious assaults of their enemies, still, that party may congratulate itself that it is so worthily represented in its standard bear-

Fellow countrymen, a great issue is before vou—it involves the momentous consideration whether our Constitution and Union shall be preserved; whether Abolition foes North, or Secession foos South, shall destroy them! Every patriot in the land should, know and feel that the only chance for the preservation of our present Government, its Constitution and the Union based thereon, is in the success of the Democratic party in the free States at the next election! If we fail, then all is lost. and the hitherto glorious fabrio our once great Government, will fall in the abyes of anarchy, or else upon its ruins a despotism will be reared.

In eitheir event our future will be marked in desolated homes, ruined fortunes, the deprivation of personal liberty and personal security and very possibly our soil and our streams be eddened with the blood of our own people. In such circumstances we appeal t loyal Pennsylvanian to do his duty by giving his energies his influence, and his vote to insure the success of the nominees of the Democratic party.

By order of the Committee. F. W. HUGHES, Chairman. Philadelphia, July 29th, 1862. Will you take something !" said o cetotaler to his friend, while standing near

tavorn. "I don't care if I do," was the reply. "Well," said Frank, "let take a walk !"