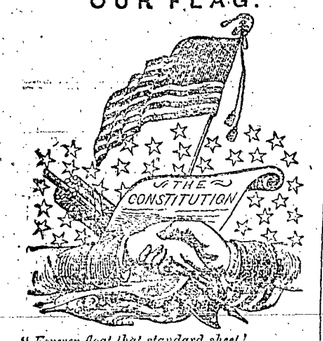
AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., OCTOBER 9, 1862.

OUR FLAG.



"Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner waving o'er us!"

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

ISAAC SLENKER,

UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

JAMES P. BARR,

PITTSBURG.

Democratic County Ticket.

For Congress,
JOSEPH BAILY, of Perry.

For Senator,
GEORGE H. BUCHER, of Cumberland co.

For Assembly,
JOHN P. RHOADS, of Carlisle.

For District Attorney.
J. W. D. GILLELEN, of Carlisle.

For Commissioner,
GEORGE SCOBEY, of Carlisle.

For Director of the Poor.
ROBERT ELLIOTT, of Hopewell.

For Surveyor,
JOHN C. ECKELS, of Silver Spring.

For Auditor.
WILLIAM M. GARDNER, of E. Pennsboro'.

For Coroner.
DAVID SMITH, of Carlisle.

☞ *Election, Tuesday, October 14, 1862.* ☜

☞ SANFORD'S Company of Ethiopean performers will give one of its inimitable entertainments at Rheem's Hall this (Wednesday) evening. This company is celebrated over our country, as the best singers and performers extant. See large bills for particulars.

THE DRAFT.—The draft has been postponed to the 10th of October, but let no one hence infer that it will not come—for come it will. It is well for those subject to military duty to make up their minds at once, and be prepared for it. Cumberland county is indebted, under the President's three hundred thousand draft, eight hundred and ten able-bodied men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, and they must be forthcoming. Be ready, therefore, when you receive your notice of draft, to step into the ranks and march—for, although postponed for the present, the draft is as inevitable as death or taxation.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Old Southampton Speaks!

LEESBURG, Oct. 6, 1862

Mr. Editor—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of Southampton township, was held in this place on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of endorsing the nomination of Hon. Jos. BAILY for Congress. The meeting was organized by appointing that veteran Democrat, Col. JAMES CHESNUT president, and other necessary offices. It was a voluntary outburst of the people in favor of the nominee, as no formal notice of the meeting had been previously made. Mr. Baily was present, and made a few remarks in reference to the disorganizing schemes of a few selfish politicians—to his course in Congress—and in defence of the regularity of his nomination. That tried old war horse of democracy, Col. JAMES CHESNUT, was then enthusiastically called for, who, for near an hour entertained the meeting with an eloquent speech. He declared that Mr. BAILY had been regularly nominated and was justly entitled to the support of every true Democrat; that he had proven his devotion to his country in the hour of her peril; that he had been endorsed by the votes of ninety-seven delegates in the conventions of Cumberland and Perry; and only fourteen delegates could be found in the two conventions against him. He denounced the course of the disorganizers as injust to Mr. BAILY, who had proven himself to be a true and patriotic representative. He closed his remarks by appealing to the democracy of Southampton and all other Union-loving citizens to vote for their well-tried and faithful representative, Mr. BAILY. The meeting was unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of his re-election, and adjourned with three cheers for him and Col. CHESNUT.

SOUTHAMPTON.

DEMOCRATS!

Be firm! Stand by your principles. On TUESDAY NEXT rebuke the tyrants who have been branding you as *"traitors."* Mr. LINCOLN has declared Martial Law in loyal Pennsylvania, and says he intends, in the face of law and the Constitution, to set free *four millions of slaves!* If this spirit is not arrested—if the fanatics who now trample the Constitution, defy law and laugh to scorn the teachings of JACKSON, CLAY, WEBSTER and DOUGLAS, are not silenced and put down, then indeed may we bid farewell to our heretofore free government, for our glorious Union will exist only in history.

Remember Patriots,

That the daughter of the patriotic author of the "Star Spangled Banner," mourns a husband and a son who are now held by the bars and bolts of a prison, without knowing why they are imprisoned. Over their prison flaunts, as if in mockery, that Star Spangled Banner the noble father of Mrs. HOWARD made immortal in song.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATE PROCLAMATIONS.

We published in our last two most extraordinary Proclamations of President LINCOLN. In No 1, he announces it as his intention to enslave all white men, by suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and declaring Martial Law in all the free States. Those who afford "aid and comfort to rebels," are to be sent to prison at once, and any attacks upon the administration is to be considered "affording aid and comfort!"

Under this latter clause we strongly suspect that President LINCOLN himself might be convicted, for aside from Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, and a few others we might name, we doubt whether any man in the land has given the Rebels more *aid and comfort* than President LINCOLN by his incessant agitation of the subject of slavery. We solemnly and sincerely believe that if he were under pay to the Rebel Government, he could not subserve their cause better and promote its interests in a more effectual manner, than he has been doing for the past six months. But for slavery agitation, and the abolition interference with the plans of Gen. McCLELLAN, Richmond would now be ours and the thousands of our troops who were slaughtered at Manassas, like sheep in the shambles, through the imbecility of the incompetent officers who were appointed to command them, might still be living. As soon as the gallant McCLELLAN restores order out of the Chaos and confusion produced by others, and wins a brilliant victory or two, and things generally begin to look bright and hopeful, the President is taken with a relapse of his itching propensity, to intermeddle with slavery, and the next thing from him is a Proclamation, (very like those issued by Hunter and Fremont, which he was obliged to repudiate by the force of public sentiment)—to dishearten and discourage the *true* friends of the Union. Our hopes for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union lessen at each interference with the subject of slavery by the President, and we sometimes ejaculate—*will he never cease his negro agitation until the country is destroyed and our Government ruined?*

The fanatics in the late Congress acted upon the abused idea, that slavery must be destroyed before the rebellion can be crushed and the Union restored; and we regret to see, *by the acts of the President*, that he too, has imbibed that ridiculous and nonsensical notion. A greater delusion no man ever labored under. The attempts on the part of Congress and the President, to destroy slavery, will not aid a single iota the objects proposed; on the contrary, it will only multiply and aggravate the difficulties. All the Proclamations that may be issued for that purpose, will most assuredly fail, and be as little heeded as the idle bablings of a madman. Why do we say so? *Because the President's Proclamation cannot be enforced beyond, and outside of the loyal States.* Suppose Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and the other States in rebellion at the present time, should remain so on the first of next January, when the President issues his Proclamation to free the slaves in those States, who could be found in those States bold enough to circulate and read the Proclamation to the negroes, and who would be there to carry into effect the President's wishes, and the laws of the United States? The rebellious States must *first* be subdued, before slavery can be destroyed in them.—Slavery is a local institution, and the people in those States where it exists, rightfully contend that the President, nor Congress, has any right to interfere with it.

Long before the adjournment of the late session of Congress the people throughout the country became painfully sensible of the fact, that its actions were interfering with the vigorous prosecution of the war, and when finally, it did adjourn, it was hailed with delight by almost every one. They hoped that plenty of men and means would be given to the brave McCLELLAN, to enable him to prosecute the war, in the shortest possible time, to a successful issue, and they earnestly prayed, that all who attempted to interfere with his plans in the future, whether President, Cabinet, Horace Greeley of the fanatics in the late Congress before he succeeded in suppressing the Rebellion and restoring the Union—might be confined in Fort Warren, or some other Government Bastile, until the war was closed and Peace restored.

THE ISSUE.

We are glad President LINCOLN, in obedience to the demands of such semi-traitors as Sumner, Phillips, Beecher, Wilmot and Helper, issued his Emancipation Proclamation previous to the election in this State. The people are thus afforded an opportunity to speak their sentiments for and against this infamous measure at the polls. The issue is fairly made up by the President himself. Those who favor the Proclamation and the emancipation of four millions of slaves, and desire the war to continue to an indefinite period, will vote the Republican ticket. Those who are opposed to having four millions of ignorant blacks foisted upon the North, to compete with white men, will vote the Democratic ticket.

Freemen of Cumberland! is there a man of you who will endorse the high-handed outrage perpetrated upon you by your sworn Executive? Rampant Abolitionists may, but will the business man, the farmer, the mechanic or the white laborer? If not, be at the polls on TUESDAY NEXT, and deposit your votes for the candidates who are opposed to all violations of the Constitution, and opposed to the introduction of four millions of blacks into our midst.

Senate.

The Democratic nominee for the State Senate, Hon. George H. Bucher, is one of the most reliable and substantial men of Cumberland county, and while we should have preferred the nomination of our townsman, we can have no hesitation in giving him a cordial support. He has been endorsed by the Democracy of Cumberland county as a sound, reliable Union man, and as such we sustain him. We bespeak for him the support of all true friends of the country, and have no doubt that his nomination will be ratified at the election. Mr. Bucher is spending a few days in this county this week, and is everywhere creating a favorable impression.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

☞ There was a grand review of the Army of the Potomac on Thursday last, at which the President was present.

FALSE CHARGES.

The York Democratic papers are making charges against Mr. BAILY, the regular nominee of the Democratic party for Congress, which are as vindictive as they are false.

They say he is the nominee of the Republican Conferees. This is false. The Republican Conference adjourned without making any nomination.

They stigmatize him as an Abolitionist.—This is false. During his entire Congressional career, he voted uniformly against Abolition schemes as fast as they came up. Nor did he, for the purpose of obtaining big contracts from the Government, represent himself as a warm "Lincoln man" and Abolitionist, as *did* some of the men who are now slandering him by denouncing him as an Abolitionist.

They say he has not denounced corruption. This is false. He did, in his speech, denounce, in severe and withering language, *all* Government peculators—not even excepting those *pure* and very *conscientious* Democrats who got contracts, and made some $200,000, by pretending great love for "old ABE." When the resolution censuring CAMERON, WELLES and CUMMINGS, was voted on, we found Mr. BAILY's name in the affirmative.

The York papers, among other complaints, say Mr. BAILY has done nothing for York county. In the name of honesty, what could he have done for York county, except to represent her, to the best of his judgment? He had no patronage to bestow; he had no influence with the administration, and even if he had influence, surely Mr. GLOSSBRENNER'S *"radical"* Democratic supporters would not accept office under LINCOLN. Now, we will make this bargain with our friends of York—after we again elect Mr. BAILY to Congress, we will agree that he shall give York county every office in *his* gift. We hope this will satisfy our sore-head neighbors.

Another alligation against Mr. BAILY is, that he has not stood up for the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." This is false. Mr. B. declared in his speech that he was in favor of this very thing.

Another charge is that he dodged the question and did not vote on the District of Columbia Emancipation bill. Mr. BAILY was at home in Perry county, when that vote was taken. We *know* he *had* to be at home on that day; he could not help it. But, before he left the House to proceed home, he "paired off," as it is called, with a Republican member who favored the measure. The vote was taken during Mr. BAILY's absence, but the Republican member (Mr. PATTON,) true to the promise he had made to Mr. BAILY, did not vote. Therefore the Bill neither lost nor gained a vote by BAILY's absence. It is well known that he was decidedly opposed to the bill, as he was to all other Abolition projects.

Again, asks a correspondent of the York Press, "did he (Baily) not shamefully desert the Democratic party and go with the Abolition party, body, soul and breeches and *stock too?" No, he did not.* We will not pronounce this charge merely false, for this is too mild an expression to use; but we brand it a wilful, deliberate *lie*, without one semblance of truth.

We have thus taken up and answered some of the reckless falsehoods circulated against Mr. BAILY by reckless men. Democrats! it is for you to rebuke the slanderers, by electing Mr. BAILY by a decisive vote. He is your regular nominee; he has served you faithfully thus far, and, our word for it, he will not deceive you if you send him back to Congress. This is no time for disorganization—no time for volunteer candidates to attempt to sow seeds of discord. BAILY *should* be, and WILL be elected by a triumphant majority.

LETTERS FROM MR. BAILY.

Carlisle, Oct. 3, 1862.

To the Editor of the Volunteer:

DEAR SIR:—My attention has just been called to a communication, signed "A Looker On," in the York *Gazette* of last week, in which the writer declares that he "happens to know that a letter was read in the Republican Congressional Conference, held at Bridgeport, on the 25th ult., from Mr. Baily himself." I now declare, upon my honor, that I did not write a letter to said Conference or to any single member of it, or to any member of the Republican party, or any other party, on the subject of the Republican nomination for Congress. I therefore brand the declarations of "A Looker On" as wilfully and maliciously false.

I shall forward a copy of this letter to each editor in the district, requesting its publication. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH BAILY.

To the Democratic Party of the 15th Congressional District.

FELLOW DEMOCRATS—As many rumors have been put into circulation by my disorganizing competitor and some of those who are advocating his unjust claims to your support, I deem it my duty to you and in justice to myself to say that all such reports are false. I have made no pledges to the Republican party whatever, in any shape or form, in reference to the organization of the House, or for any other purpose, whatever. Their support of me is voluntary, as they have asked no pledges from me; and I have been informed by many of them that if they had any prospect of electing a candidate of their own party, they would not vote for me. My public record is before you—I am opposed to rebellion against the Government in every shape, and think that all the powers of the Constitution should be exerted to suppress the present unjustifiable one, and in this course I am sustained by the Democratic Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 4th of July last, by the following resolution which that body passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of the democratic party to extend an *unqualified support* to the national government in the suppression of the present unjustifiable rebellion."

I have been a Democrat all my life. Can my competitor say as much? It is within the memory of many of you, that he edited a Whig paper, in York. But a very few years ago he held the very responsible office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Natianal House of Representatives, a majority of which body was composed of Abolitionists and Know Nothings. Probably, my very exacting and disorganizing competitor can explain by what means he obtained their votes? If I had permitted some of those who are now pursuing me with such unrelenting hatred, to have used my position in Congress to promote their unjust purposes, I assure you, fellow Democrats, there would be no opposition to me from them now.

Fellow Democrats! I have been nominated as your candidate, strictly according to the usages of the party; precisely as every other candidate has heretofore been nominated. Will you allow me to be stricken down by an unscrupulous set of speculators and contractors, and thereby lend your aid to enable them to extort from and plunder the government? With you I leave this issue, and in whatever manner you may decide it, I shall have the satisfaction of ever remembering that I have done no act detrimental to the interests of my country or my party.

JOS. BAILY.

For the Volunteer.

A LYING AND FRAUDULENT CIRCULAR!

Circulars of the most infamous character headed "Meeting of the Cumberland County Democratic Committee,"—"Baily Repudiated,"—have been sown broad-cast through Cumberland, Perry and York Counties, by the hirelings of Adam J. Glossbrenner, who has set himself up as a candidate for Congress. These circulars are signed by John Bricker, Matthew Galbraith, and others, many of whom are not members of the Democratic Standing Committee at all, and they are given to the world as the proceedings of the Democratic Standing Committee! This bare faced falsehood purports to be signed by men, whose characters ought to have held them above the commission of so vile and contemptible a fraud. We are induced to believe that the name of R. K. Burns, and some others, are forgeries; for, however much they may be opposed to Mr. Baily, we cannot yet consent to believe that they have knowingly affixed their names to a circular which pretends to be the action of a committee, when those gentlemen know as well as they are living, that the very resolutions published as being endorsed by the Committee, were actually repudiated and thrown out by that body. Are those gentlemen willing to endorse a *lie*, and to father a fraud? LET THEM SPEAK!!!

When Mr. Glossbrenner has to resort to such low, vile, abominable and wicked devices to secure his election, he ought to be shunned by every honest and honorable man. Such means are degrading to human nature, although worthy of *some of the hirelings* he has in his employ. When Mr. Glossbrenner can explain how he came to be elected Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Representatives, by *Republican* votes, it will be time for him and his adherents to cast reproach and suspicion on Mr. Baily. CONTRACTS! CONTRACTS! CONTRACTS! are the great object of his warmest friends and supporters; not patriotism, not love of the Democratic party.—We have been told by a gentleman from Newville, that Glossbrenner's party actually planned the following scheme for electioneering purposes:—"to go to all the Dunkards, Menonites, and other religious denominations of a similar character, and tell them tha 'Joseph Baily was in favor of carrying on the war, and that Mr. Glossbrenner was in favor of peace; and that there would be no peace, unless Glossbrenner and such as he were elected.'" A gentleman of Newville says he can prove that this is part of their programme.

But to go back to the subject of the circular. The Standing Committee, or rather a number of the members of that Committee, with others who were not members, did meet at Martin's Hotel, on Wednesday last. As they really passed no resolutions of any kind, but determined to do nothing, we did not intend to take any formal notice of their proceedings. But the lying and fraudulent circular which we have mentioned, has caused a number of our citizens to call upon the officers of that meeting for a full, exact and detailed statement of all its proceedings.—That has been furnished by the officers of the meeting, and here we publish it, that every honest Democrat may peruse it:

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDING COMMITTEE OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—In pursuance of a printed notice signed by John M'Crea and others, a large number of the members of the Democratic Standing Committee assembled at Martin's Hotel, on the 2nd inst., at 1 o'clock. On motion, Wm. H. Miller, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Wm. Willis appointed Secretary.

The Chair asked some gentleman to state the object of the meeting, when Prof. R. K. Burns arose and stated, that for his part, he had come to nominate "a Democrat for Congress." The Chair requested the gentleman to show from whence the authority of this meeting was derived to make a nomination. Two sets of resolutions were then presented to the Chair, to be read. One set of resolutions read as follows:

"The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland County have been convened at an unusual time, and under very extraordinary circumstances—and it becomes them as conservators of the best interests of the party who appointed them to meet the exigency with calmness, but no less with determination. The nominee of this and Perry county to represent this district in Congress, occupies the strange and anomalous position of being more acceptable to the Republicans of the district than he is to the whole party which we represent—and in view of his entire silence upon the subject, and the circumstances under which this state of things was brought about, at a time of all others the most important, not only to the country but to our party, we feel that WE CANNOT, and that THE PARTY SHOULD NOT BE CALLED UPON TO ENDORSE JOSEPH BAILY by voting for him for Congress. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic voters of this county are and should be at liberty to vote for such a reliable and trustworthy Democrat for Congress as their own sense of propriety indicates.

Resolved, That in the nominee of York county we have a man well qualified to represent this District in Congress, and therefore recommend ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER for the support of the Democratic voters in this Congressional District."

The second set of resolutions read as follows:

"WHEREAS, the members of the Standing Committee of Cumberland County have been called together this day by certain individuals, without any regular notice through the Democratic papers, and without giving the informal notice that was given in sufficient time (some of the members being absent from the County, and others who were notified not getting the notice twenty-four hours before the time appointed for the meeting,) so that some of the Committee are necessarily absent: Therefore we protest against the organization of the Committee at the present time, as the meeting is improperly and irregularly called, and without sufficient notice to the members.

Therefore, not as a Standing Committee, but as an informal meeting of Democrats, be it

Resolved, That the Standing Committee of the Democratic party of this county, being the mere creation of the County Convention, and deriving its very existence and all its power from that Convention, have no right to dispute the propriety of its action in the nomination which has been made for Congress, nor in regard to any of its nominations. Such conduct would be presumptuous and disorganizing. As a Committee we have no authority but that which has been delegated to us by the Convention which created us.—They have delegated to us no right to call in question or to annul their action. The same principle which would annul their action in making nominations would annul their action in creating this Committee, and would therefore leave us divested of all authority.

Resolved, That when organized as a Committee, we will attend simply to the legitimate duties assigned by the Convention—that of providing for the wants of the party during the coming year in matters wherein the County Convention has not provided; and that we will not be led into disorganizing acts by the requests or wishes of factious men who care more for their self-interests, than the good of the party or the welfare of the country.

Resolved, That when Joseph Baily declared in his speech, delivered in Congress, that "the great and only purpose of the Government in my (his) judgment, should be to maintain and defend the *Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was prior to the rebellion,*" he uttered what is now everywhere acknowledged to be the great fundamental principle of the Democratic party.—With this principle inscribed on his banner, and being regularly nominated by the Democratic Conference, every Democrat who refuses to support him is disloyal to his party, and disloyal to his country.

Resolved, That whether the Republican party have or have not agreed to support Mr. Baily, is no cause for the Democratic party to object to him, so long as he adheres to Democratic principles, and stands upon a Democratic platform. If the Republican party comes into the support of wholesome doctrines, and regard these doctrines as vital to the best interests of the nation, we should rejoice instead of cavelling.

Resolved, That the denunciations which have been heaped upon Joseph Baily, and the reports that have been circulated that he is an Abolitionist, are wretched slanders on his character, and are only made by those who are, really and in heart, disloyal to the principles of his party."

Both sets of resolutions were laid before the meeting for its consideration. After some remarks by Mr. Cornman, the Chair addressed the meeting at length, on the subject of Mr. Baily's speech in Congress, several of the members present denouncing it as an Abolition document, and containing sentiments in approval of a military despotism. The Chair read the whole speech, declaring that it contained nothing of the kind, but on the contrary uttered the very sentiments of the New York resolutions, and the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention. He called upon any one present to show wherein the speech was subject to the charges made against it. After considerable discussion on this and other points, a motion was made that the meeting adjourn until 1 o'clock. The motion prevailed, and the meeting adjourned.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., the meeting was again called to order, when Mr. Willis offered the following resolutions, which he said he did as a "peace offering:"

"*Resolved*, That we recommend to the Democrats of each township in this County, to perfect their organization as much as possible, and to do everything they can to secure the success of our ticket.

Resolved, That we now adjourn *sine die.*"

Mr. Willis offered this as an amendment to the former resolutions. This gave rise to some discussion, after which a vote was taken on the amendment. A division was called for, which resulted in 15 voting for the amendment, and 16 voting against it.

The original resolutions were then called for, when Mr. Wherry took the floor, and addressed the meeting at some length, stating that he could not vote for either of the series of resolutions offered; the first because they were disorganizing in their character, and because we had no right to annul the action of the County Convention, and the second, because the language was too harsh towards those who refused to support Mr. Baily. He then moved that both series of resolutions be laid on the table. This motion was seconded, and the vote taken. The Chair decided that it was carried in the affirmative. A division was called for, when those in favor of the resolution were requested to stand up. Eighteen stood up. Those opposed to the motion were requested to stand up, and fourteen stood up. So the motion was carried.

A motion was then made and seconded, that the meeting do now adjourn *sine die.* The vote was taken and decided in the affirmative. The Chair asked if a division was called for. No division was called for, and the Chair declared the meeting adjourned.

W. H. MILLER,
President.

WM. WILLIS, *Secretary.*"

Here then, Democrats, are the full proceedings in detail of all that the Standing Committee did, showing clearly that the resolutions published in the circular spoken of, were voted out by four of a majority. In the face of this, the circular falsely asserts that if a direct vote had been had on the resolutions, they would have carried. What could be a more direct vote, than on a motion to lay them on the table, in other words, to cast them out?

After the Committee adjourned, the minority met by themselves, and without any opposition, of course, passed their resolutions. On this action they have circulated over the whole country, that they carried everything, and that "Baily was repudiated!" On such fraud and falsehood the cause of Adam J. Glossbrenner is built. It is for those who love fraud and falsehood to support him.

General Emancipation.

The President has yielded to the Abolition pressure, and issued a proclamation declaring that on the first of January, 1863, all the slaves in States then in rebellion, or in any "designated part of a State," *"shall be then thenceforward and forever free,"* and the government of the United States "will do no act or acts to *repress such persons*, or *any of them*, in *any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*"

GREELEY, SUMNER & Co. have triumphed. Abolitionism is rampant in the administration, in Congress, wherever their influence could prevail. The proclamation of the President in an outrage upon the humanity and good sense of the country, to say nothing of its gross unconstitutionality. Now, then, the negroes have a chance—or will have, after the first of January. They may rise, if they will, and massacre white men, women and children, till their hands are smeared and their appetites glutted with blood. They may do it with impunity—for they have the assurance of the President of the United States that the government "will do no act or acts to *repress* them in *any* efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

The proclamation is one of general emancipation. In the States in rebellion the negroes are proclaimed free without compensation—in the loyal slave States, if there shall be any at that time, the slaves are to be *paid* for at a fixed compensation, the President says, although there is not a dollar in the treasury to do it with. He is remarkably liberal with what is not his—the people's money; and reminds one of the Devil offering all the kingdoms of the earth, when he didn't own a foot of it.

In the name of the Constitution, of Humanity and of Wisdom, we solemnly protest against this proclamation! And we prophecy nothing but evil as its legitimate result.

RELIGIOUS.—The American Tract Society have expended nearly $40,000 since the commencement of the war, in furnishing religious reading for the army and navy. The managers state that at least $30,000 more will be needed.

☞ Remember election day.

The President's Proclamation.

It is now understood that the unexpected emancipation proclamation of President LINCOLN was wrung from him through fear. The New England Governors, who assembled the other day in Providence, informed the President that they were not prepared to assist him any further in putting down the rebellion unless he changed his policy. There must have been some very heavy pressure brought to bear upon him to have produced so sudden and radical a change in his opinions. In addition to the threats of the New England Governors, New York politics, it appears from the *World*, had also something to do in extorting from the President his extraordinary proclamation. It is, therefore, not the measure of a statesman, but of a politician. With the *World*, we are disposed to speak of the President with all the respect due to his exalted position; but when he departs from a policy to which he has clung with such tenacity, and that, too, because of threats from a dogmatical and infuriated faction, we are disposed to lament his weakness and vascillation. When the highest officer of the Government surrenders his matured judgment, at the threat of faction, we may conclude that there is reason to fear for the permanency of our institutions, whether Southern treason is successful or not. The *World* remarks:

"A second proclamation was wholly uncalled for, and even unauthorized by the confiscation act, expect a proclamation of pardon and amnesty. Great as is the national humiliation at the descent of its chief magistrate to such an artifice, it is not easy to resist the conclusion that this proclamation was made for the sake of its political effects on the Republican Convention at Syracuse.

"The reason why the President attaches so much importance to the proceedings of this Convention are perfectly intelligible, if we can once conceive the possibility of his restoring to such extraordinary means to gain its endorsement. When the Republican State Convention was held in Massachusetts, a week or two since, that body withheld from Mr. Lincoln the customary resolution of confidence which the President expects from a State Convention of his own party. This indignity from his party, in the leading State of New England, coupled as it was, in his own mind, with the abuse of the Republican press, and the secret meeting of New England Governors for purposes supposed to be adverse to his administration, led him to fear that he might encounter similar or worse indignity from the Republican party of the great State of New York. The conservative of this State are so strong that they would be certain to introduce a resolution of hearty endorsement and insist on its passage. The radicals under the lead of Mr. Greely would have opposed it with great vigor. Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward would have been bitterly assailed in a debate spicy and excited enough to be universally read. Probably neither of them cared to sit for their portraits to such limners in the presence of the whole country. The proclamation was accordingly issued on the 22d, in season to ward off these criticisms and secure the hearty support of the radicals to a resolution of endorsement. Mr. Seward gave in; but Mr. Blair, who has no personal interest in New York politics, continued to oppose such a proclamation to the last."

The Negroes Won't Come North.

Every day gives the lie to this assertion of the Abolition press. There is an uninterrupted influx of contrabands into all the border free States. The fact is not only so, but it is equally clear that it is the intention and policy of the Abolition administration to have it so. Even Illinois, whose Constitution prohibits negro immigration, and whose laws provide severe penalties against it, is being flooded with negroes, whose interests are taken in hand by the general government, at the expense of the people, who are *taxed* for transportation, food and clothing for them.—Read the annexed official correspondence:

CAIRO, Sept. 19.

The following correspondence has passed between Gen. Tuttle and Secretary Stanton:

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Gen. Grant is sending here large lots of negro women and children, and directs me to ask you what to do with them. Parties in Chicago and other cities wish them for servants. Will I be allowed to turn them over to responsible committees, to be so employed? If so, can I transport them at government expense?

J. M. TUTTLE,
Brig. Gen. Comd'g. District of Cairo.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.

Brigadier General Tuttle:

You are authorized to turn over to responsible committees negro women and children, who will take them in charge and provide them with employment and support in the Northern States, and you may furnish transportation at government expense.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Thus it seems that not only does the administration connive at a violation of the Constitution and laws of Illinois, but actually offers a bounty at the expense of the people—in shape of transportation, food and clothing, until employment is found—to all runaway slaves who may choose to push their way Northward. It seems as if it was part of this nefarious Abolition policy to prolong the war, on one pretext or another, in order that a necessity for black labor may be created at the North by the army draft on the white population. Already, it is estimated, over three hundred thousand have been abstracted from the laboring population of the free States by death and wounds, by disease and disability resulting from the war. This is a permanent abstraction from the white labor of the free States, and therefore the Abolition philanthropists, rejoicing at the horrible fact, agree that we want at this time 300,000 negroes to fill the vacuum. The fields and workshops of the North have now in the army, or soon will have, more than a million of men. If the war should continue another year, it is safe to say that one half of these would be permanently withdrawn from useful labor. Here is a chance to introduce 500,000 more negroes as permanent residents, and 500,000 more to supply the places temporarily made vacant by the residue of the army who, it is supposed, may escape death, wounds and disease, and some day return to enter into competition for daily bread with this host of negroes introduced among us by the policy of the Abolitionists.

Let white men who are neither blind partisans nor stark mad fanatics, contemplate and ponder these facts—for stubborn facts they are—and then say, by their ballots on Tuesday next, whether it is safe to continue in power a party holding such principles and enforcing such policy.

☞ Fine weather, at present.

For the Volunteer.

THE CONGRESSIONAL QUESTION.

MR. EDITOR:

It is, to my mind, rather humiliating than otherwise, to see the unblushing and impudent attempt on the part of that immaculate Democrat, A. J. Glossbrenner, of York, who, doubtless smarting under a rebuke he richly deserves, to injure and hunt down our regularly nominated candidate Mr. Baily, for Congress—nominated strictly in accordance with the usages of the party ever since the organization of the government, and heretofore acquiesced in by York county—and in order to vent his vindictiveness with Republican force, calls to his aid, the assistance of one of the most eminent lawyers of the State; a man who has consented to descend from the high position he once occupied—that of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, afterwards Attorney General of the United States, and subsequently Secretary of State, during Mr. Buchanan's administration, to that of a country County Conferee, to aid Mr. Glossbrenner in his disorganizing purposes to distract the party, unless their unjust and unreasonable demands were concurred in. The Conferees from Cumberland and Perry were elected in the plain old fashioned manner; sending but three from each county, instructed from Cumberland by a vote of 34 to 16, the 14 voting for nobody, and 2 voted for Mr. Hepburn; and the other parties, impudently named by Mr. Glossbrenner, in his letter, receiving *no vote at all*, nor were their names mentioned in the Convention, and Perry unanimously to support Mr. Baily for Congress, which they did at their regular meeting at Bridgeport, in the presence of the Conferees from York (six in number) three of whom were solicited to meet with the other Conferees. Mr. Glossbrenner was on the ground, as well as on the ground the day *our* County Convention assembled, and pledged his word and honor to abide by the decision of the Conference. But where do we next find Mr. Glossbrenner, notwithstanding his pledge to support Mr. Baily, in the event of Cumberland and Perry being united for him, which was tantamount to a nomination? He returns to York and concocts a scheme of sending *six* Conferees, with the full conviction that he could readily purchase (to use his own expression,) one of the "Mud Heads" of Cumberland and Perry, and thus secure his nomination. The Conferees from Cumberland and Perry, however, were too pure and upright to be purchased in this way, and Mr. Glossbrenner and his friends discovered their mistake. Mr. Baily is now fairly and honorably before the public, and we claim for him the undivided support of every good and reliable Democrat in the district, and we feel sure that he will receive the votes of such. If the principle laid down by Glossbrenner, Black & Co., is an honest one, and upon which they claim that York county has been disfranchised, is it not the fault of their own conduct in not making their wishes known to the other counties before this? To show the inconsistency of the claims set up by York county to six conferees, and that it is a mere quibble on their part, why is it that York county in assembling the county convention—the very convention that selected the six conferees—selects two delegates from each Borough, Ward and Township, irrespective of population, (some of the districts being composed of but comparatively few votes), whilst others contain a very large number, yet strange to say we have not the slightest intimation on the part of any of those townships that they were in any way disfranchised, as Judge Black would have us believe.

Why is it that ten years ago, when York county presented her claims in the shape of Mr. Kurtz, that they claimed but three conferees, and at the meeting of the conferees at that time, a sacred pledge was made by Glossbrenner & Co., that in consequence of Cumberland and Perry yielding to the claims of York, that the balance of the ten years should be divided between the two counties.

This was done, as we supposed, in *good* faith, but unfortunately for Cumberland and Perry, those pledges were not adhered to, for a moment, for some two years after, they again presented their claims in the shape of Mr. Fisher—having at that time but three conferees—and the pressure upon the conferees from the other counties was so great, threatening to run Mr. Fisher as an independent candidate in case their demands were not acquiesced in, and in order to keep down anything like a division in the party, Cumberland again yielded to their unjust demands and Mr. Fisher was declared the nominee. Why was not the demand at that time made for six conferees, and the plea of disfranchisement put in? Simply because they well knew that they could accomplish all they desired, under the threatening process. Again, Mr. Glossbrenner has discovered that Mr. Baily is no Democrat, or rather, to use his own language, a half-way Democrat. This assertion, coming as it does from Glossbrenner, who is attempting to build himself up, by vindictively assailing the character of Mr. Baily, and to disorganize the party, is rather strange indeed, and much might be said on this point. We hear again that Mr. Glossbrenner is using very improper language towards Mr. Baily, simply because the Republicans have deemed it proper not to nominate a candidate, and in doing so have recommended all good and loyal men to support Mr. Baily, in preference to him. If they, as a party, deem it prudent to make no nomination, and purpose supporting one or the other of the candidates in the field, and find Mr. Baily the least objectionable of the two, therefore cast their votes for him, does this course make Mr. Baily less a Democrat than heretofore?—Suppose the case was reversed, and the Republicans had recommended their party to vote for Mr. Glossbrenner instead of Mr. Baily, does any sane man suppose for a moment that he would object to such a recommendation? Not for a moment!

Mr. Glossbrenner is not the man to object to such a course, and as an evidence of the views entertained by him, we find him bidding high for the votes of the Abolitionists in Congress, whilst that party was in power, in order to retain his situation as Sergeant-at-Arms, which he held for years under the Abolitionists as well as the Democrats. No man at that time dare say aught against the Democracy of Mr. Glossbrenner, in consequence of his obtaining the vote and holding office under the Abolitionists. Oh! consistency, what a jewel thou art. Take for instance the case of John Cessna, Esq., of Bedford county, who is a candidate for re-election to the House of Representatives, and who is perhaps one of the most prominent candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania, who has no opponent, the Republicans deeming it proper not to nominate, and suggesting the propriety of their party supporting him, because of his adhering so closely to the Constitution and the Union. Because of their determination so to do does this impair his Democracy? Clearly not.

Who has ever heard of an objection being made to a candidate in the field, because he is popular, and is likely to get opposition votes; and where is the Democrat, who is truly attached to his party, who can raise an objection to the nominee on that account.—And it comes with a very bad grace from such a man as Glossbrenner, to raise objections of that kind for the purpose of elevating his own character, and debasing the character of Mr. Baily.

In another and subsequent article published in the York Gazette, we find Mr. Baily charged with never raising his voice in favor of the Government. We now quote from Mr. Baily's speech, delivered in the House of Reptesentatives on the 18th of June, 1862:

"The great and only purpose of the Government, in my judgment, should be to maintain and defend the Constitution as it is, and to restore the Union as it was prior to the rebellion. The framers of that sacred instrument, the Constitution, certainly clothed this Government with powers of sovereignty ample and sufficient to defend it against all foes,