

CARLISLE, PA., JULY 16, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution The Restoration of the Union, And the Supremacy of the Laws.

Democratic State Ticket. FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, WALTER H. LOWRIE. OF ALLEGHENY.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, OCT. 13th, 1863

ARUSE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A number of the journals in the interest | that e negro is the equal of the white man. of the Washington Administration are taunt- then he was a dissembler and a false teacher. ing Pennsylvania because no attempt was for not living up to the idea he promulgated. made by our people to oppose the rebel plunderers when they entered upon her soil. One of these papers says-"the people of Pennof Pennsylvania, but by all other States. It | ing to practice it himself. is an attempt to excuse the notorious incompetency of the War Department, and to cov- of War, on the same occasion, was as impruer up its derelictions. It does not become Washington incompetents and the venal "had just defeated the rebels in front and presses under their control to insult Penn, the Copperheads in the rear." At that very sylvania. They are responsible for the disgeace our State has suffered, and they know bleeding and dying on the battle-field-a it and feel it. To use the language of the battle-field that never would have been Reading Gazette, it should not be considered known had it not been for the culpable nesurprising that Pennsylvania was unprepared | gligence of the War Department. We do not for the invasion, when we remember how the feel in a mood to reply to the outrageous repeated assurances that came from Washington, of "no danger" lulled us into a false ed too much blood and anguish and suffering security. Neither should any one wonder on the field of carnage last week, to indulge that we were unable to meet and repel it, on the instant, when it is well known that all that all men in the North, and particularly the military forces of our State have, for our authorities, could bury their resentover two years past, been in the service of ments for a time, and use their influence the Federal Government. If Pennsylvania in behalf of a good feeling among the people. or any other State is expected to defend it- We desire to see our victories followed up unself, let its troops be sent home, and it will | til no armed robel is to be found; we desire doubtless be equal to the task. As for Penn- to see a cordial feeling encouraged, and a sylvania, we know that she has the power union of purpose advocated. We desire to and the resources to protect herself, whenever self-protection becomes obligatory upon utterly destroyed. After that is accomplishher. But, in that event, Washington will clearly have no right to monopolize that to the slanderers of the Democratic party, power and those resources for its own safety. Our gallant Pennsylvania Reserves, that were originally organized solely for State defence, but afterwards generously given up to the of yourselves!" It was the business of the as good omens. Army of the Potomac, in which there is no small number of Pennsylvania troops, to have | nimity. An offer of terms of honorable peace protected us against LEE's hostile occupation and reconciliation by our Government could neglected, let the War department explainif it can. Not even the victory of Gen-MEADE, upon Pennsylvania soil, brilliant as | editorial on this subject, says: it is, and greatly to be rejoiced over, will atone for that neglect. And until it can be satisfactorily explained, let us hear no more from that, or any other quarter, of Pennsylvania apathy and incompetency in time of

Invasion of Pennsylvania.

When the Army of the Potomac, finding itself outflanked and evaded by Lee, moved northward to cover Washington, Baltimore, and its menaced communications with the loval North, there was a vehement clamor for local protection and security. It was very wrong, many said, not to have guarded the loyal States from invasion at all hazards.— But it was not wrong—it was wise and right.
The further Lee ventured North, with our noble army in tact on his flank and rear, the more probable his defeat, and the more certain and complete, in case of such defeat, his

· We commend the above extract, from yesterday's Tribune, to the attention of our farmers in the Southern counties of the State. It would seem, according to the Tribune, that the devastation of our fairest fields, and the plundering of many of our border counties, was "wise and right"-a great piece of military strategy-which it would be well, on the same basis of reasoning, to repeat as ofthe same basis of reasoning, to repeat as of will lay down their arms and return to the liable to draft the same as though they had ten as it can be accomplished; for whatever Union. We are victorious, and can afford to not been drafted or furnished substitutes unis "wise and right" should be done at all times. No being skilled in the profound strategy which governs the movement of our armies, it may be difficult for our farmers to see or understand why an army that readily beats Lee in Pennsylvania could not, if properly handled, have beaten him in Virginia. But, says this expounder of military strategy, the Army of the Potomac was outflanked and evaded by Lee, but he does not inform us why this was so. A live general never permits himself to be outflanked, unless by superior numbers and in actual conflict, when it may be inevitable. If, as Wendell Phillips says, Hooker lost the battle of Chancelloraville by being drunk, he was evidently unfit to command, and should have been dismissed at once. We feel confident that Gen. Meade would not have been outflanked, and could have whipped Lee in one place as well

as another: The administration is, therefore, by its criminal neglect, clearly responsible for the calemities that have befallen us .- Patriot &

A PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

At Washington city, on the evening of the th inst. a band of music serounded the Pre-It was at a time when all hearts rejoiced, for full, with their residences and occupations .-Vicksburg had fallen and Means had defeat. The list comprises 533 names, and the anaed and scattered the Robels who had been permitted by our blind authorities to enter upon the soil of Pennsylvania. It was genuine character. More than one-third of crisis growing out of a proposition made by an hour when statesmen and men of sense the whole number are contractors, and they Mr. Seward for the insurance of a Presiden each other upon our victories. Mr. Lincoln resented in the League over three to one made a speech in answer to the serenade. and so did Mr. STANTON. The first (the President,) indulged in the usual language f Abolition spouters, and reminded his hearers that the Declaration of Independence leclares that "all men are created caual." He did not remind them, however, that the Declaration was from the pen of JEFFERSON, and that Jefferson, was a slave-holder, and therefore could not have had the African in his mind when he avowed the doctrine " as a selfevident truth, that all men are created equal." If JEFFERSON intended to include the African in this declaration, he would have at once manumited his own slaves. But he held slaves to the day of his death, and so did WASHINGTON, MACISON, MONROE, HENRY, RANDOLPH, and other Southern statesmen. Quoting this isolated sentence in the Declaration of Independence is very bad argument even for a novice to use, for if it be true that JEFFERSON intended to maintain the principle

To say nothing of the bad taste then, on the part of the President, in his reference to this sentence of the Declraation of Independence, sylvania, had a proper spirit animated them, he exhibited a weakness in attempting to could have expelled Lez from their borders sustain his Abolition idea by using it. JEFFwith all ease. They never should have wait- | ERSON continued to hold slaves, we repeat, to ed for the army of the Pctomac to do this the day of his death, and Jerrenson was an for them." These sneers from paid presses honest man and a statesman, and was incaare well understood, not only by the people puble of teaching a doctrine and then refus-

The speech of Mr. Stanton, Secretary dent as it was insulting. He said our army hour thousands of men thus stigmatized were language used by Mr. STANTON. We witnessin hard epithets now. We would to God see the rebels and their damnable purposes ed we can have time to pay our respects

Victory!

The defeat of Lec's army at Gettysburg ficed to protect us from the two invasions to most simultaneous triumphs for the Union he had the whole battle field before his mind, which we have been exposed; and it is the cause, have given the rebellion a stunning and gave repeated orders, as if he was hotly basest sort of ingratitude now for any de- | blow, and encouraged a hope in the breasts pendent upon the authorities at Washington, of all true patriots that the end may be nigh. to taunt us with incompetency and cowar. The fact that these brilliant successes ocdice, or for those authorities themselves to curred on the eve of the anniversary of our he would give the other leg, and his life to leave us at the mercy of the enemy, and an- National Independence, gives them an extraewer our just appeals for protection with a ordinary significance, and impels even the sneer and the insulting advice: "take care mind not given to superstition, to regard them each remarked that he saved the army from

The hour of victory is the time for magnaact of humanity to be approved of all Christian men. The New-York Herald, in an able

"The position for good and evil which ery. President Lincoln commands at this momen-tous juncture in our history, is a position of extraordinary power and of surpassing grandeur and responsibility. Does he still con-template the restoration of the Union under our existing federal constitution, or has it be come his fixed purpose to pursue the war for the more distant object of a reconstruction based upon the extinguishment of Southern slavery? Assuming that he still aims a nothing beyond the submission of the rebellous States to the Union, and knowing, as we do, that Mr. Lincoln is a humane man, and not a lover of bloodshed, we think that the time has arrived when he may advantageous ly consider and act upon the proposition of in amnesty to the people generally of the repellious States, on the condition of the return of those States, within a specified time, to their allegiance to the government of the

Union.' In another article, to the same purport, but in a different vein, the Herald urges the tender of peace propositions on the part of the

Government. It says, with much force: "Now is the time for peace making. It is legitimate to talk about peace now that we are victorious. The merchants of this city ought to hold a public meeting at once, and States as substitutes under the draft of 1862. send a committee to President Lincoln to urge and whose term of service has since expired, him to offer an amnesty to all the rebels, ex- are not liable to the present draft, but the cept Jeff. Davis and the other leaders, if they persons for whom they were substituted are be magnanimous. The rebels are hadly beat- der the draft of last year. en, and will probably accept our terms. It is silly to talk about a war of extermination or annihilation. We have had fighting enough to convince the rebels that the Union must and shall be preserved. Let us now invite them to re-enter it and bury the hatchet. Who will make the first move for this meeting?"

AMALGAMATION .- WENDELL PHILLIPS, the leading apostle canonized in the Anti-Slavery Bible, made a speech on the 4th inst., at Farmingham, Mass., in which he proclaimed himself fully wedded to the amalgamation of the races. He declared: " I have no hope for the future, as this country has trains. We can scarcely credit this report. no past, but in that sublime mingling of the races, which is God's own method of civilizing and elevating the world." Wendell is eminently "Loyal." He has too warm a side for Lincoln's "American citizens of African descent," to allow any doubt on that point. Wendell, too, is a great favorite with "loyal" people everywhere, and we shall not be surprised to hear of his being invited to this neighborhood, to pave the way among that were forming in our town three weeks Considerable sickness prevails in our all "loyal" people for the mingling of affectage, have all fizzled out except one, Captain tions with the "Sweet Scented Nigger."

A " Loyal League" Analyzed.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal publishes a list of the members of the Republican sident and his Secretary of War, STANTON. League in that city, giving their names in outnumber any other single occupation rep- tial proclamation offering an amnesty to the There are also a goodly supply of office holders. We copy the Journal's recapitulation, short, full and free pardon and protection by which it will be seen that the League's their personal and property rights to the contributions to the army or to the defence people of the South, only excepting the miling as it is inexcusable, the soil of Maryland

RECAPITULATION. Total number of Leaguers, lumber who live off the Government: Contractors,
Office bolders, Administration editors.

Jumber who support themselves, Retired rich men, Bankers and Brokers, Bailroad and Canal Officers,

There are the following League Printers, League Brewer, League Jewelers, League Gitder, Goldsmith, League Band Master, Teacher of Youth,

Out of five hundred and thirty-three Leaguers ut seven are fighting for their country, to wit In the Army-

There are also in the League too Poets and

N. Boyd, Alexander Murphy, Richard Asnhurst. Gone to Harrisburg— E. Spencer Miller, William B. Thomas, William Rotch Wistar.

Among the names of the League are the our Abolition Republican Congressmen from head" member, has left to aid in the defence of Harrisburg. No doubt the above analysis is a fair sample of the material composing these Lengues in other places, and we think that it would be well for them to cease boasting of their great patriotism and to clamor so risks and dangers of warfare.

GEN. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

The Washington Republican gives the fol. owing interesting particulars relative to the

vounding of this gallant officer :-The General's right leg was shattered below the knee by a large solid shot, not less than a twelve pounder. With the utmost coolness Gen. Sickles reined in his horse, and reaching down, lifted the dangling limb from the stirrup and laid it over the horse in front, so that he was able to dismount without falling, which he did unaided.

Surgeon Sim was sent for at the hospital. and came upon the field amid a shower of bullets and shells. At the first examination he thought the leg could be amputated below the knee, but after chloroform had been adinistered, a more critical examination dis covered the fact that the bones were shattered to the knee joint, and it was found necessary to cut above the knee.

While chloroform was being administered, before the General was rendered insensible engaged with the enemy. The instant he recovered his consciousness after the operation he inquired anxiously how the fight was going, and added with great earnestness that boot, to win the battle!

The officers who called that evening upon the Surgeon to inquire after Gen. Sickles, lisaster that day. His attendants conveyed him by circuitous routes upon a hand litter nearly forty miles to reach the railroad, being sometimes obliged to make detours to avoid Rebel scours, and finding but unwill of our soil. Why that duty was so sadly now be made with honor, and would be an ing accommodations at the farm houses whre

hey sought shelter. Fortunately, Gen. Sickles arrived here in a comfortable condition, and, last night, (Sunday) he had the prospect of a speedy recov-

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Order Relative to the Draft The following circular was issued from the War Department to day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE. July 12th, 1863. To answer inquiries made to this office it

is announced: First. Any drafted person paying three hundred dollars under section 13 of the enollment act, is thereby exempt from further iability under that draft, but not from any ibsequent draft.

Second. Any drafted person furnishing an receptable substitute is exempt from milita y service, for the period for which said sub titute is mustered into the service. Third. A substitute once mustered into the service cannot be drafted while in the service. Fourth. A drafted man cannot pay commutation money or present a substitute after he has reported himself to the Board of Eu-

rollment for examination. Fifth. Men who on the 3d of March, 1863, were in the military service of the United liable to draft the same as though they had

Sixth. In serving the notices as required by circular No. 42 from this office, a reasonale time to report shall in each case be granted by the board of enrollment to men in the State service, who have been or may be draft-

> JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

LEE ACROSS THE RIVER!

Just before going to press we received despatch from Hagerstown, informing us that LEE with the balance of his rebel army. (some 60,000 men,) had crossed the Potomac in safety, taking with them their baggage

Judge Woodward, next Governor of Pennsylvania, paid a visit to the battle-field at Gettysburg on Thursday last.

Col. Coulter.-The report that Col. Dick Coulter was killed at Gettysburg, is contradicted.

The four or five military companies KURN'S.

Important from Washington.

The Cabinet on the Peace Question.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. World. Washington, July 10. I am enabled positively to announce that people of the South, withdrawing the emancipation proclamation, suspending the liabilities of the confiscation act, and offering, in of Harrisburg have not been as numerous as might have been expected from their bellicose talk:

people of the South, only excepting the military and civil leaders in this great rebellion. It is now trod by armed and Pennsylvania is now trod by armed there where them to the best of their ability in a crisis which ordinary wisdom on the part of our relationship. proposition has been considered in Cabinet rulers could have readily averted. But so it council so far informal; but it has developed is. We are suffering from the consequences

two parties. with certain modifications, while Messrs. Stanton and Chase violently oppose it. Mr. Welles is supposed also to be opposed to it.— states, and the joy and gratitude of eve Mr. Usher, who always votes with the Presi- triot in the country, was done before dent, will decide whichever way that func-tionary does. The President has as yet ex-pressed no opinion on this subject; but his peach at the screnade would seem to indicate | cr year has our national anniversary returned speech at the serenade wands seem to indicate that he is in favor of trying to make good his promise to free the slaves before consenting our people. The day itself, hallowed throughout the present emergency.) a peace in the present emergency. There are a number of leading republicans

now in this city, and the matter has been brought to their notice. They have arranged in the future, take precedence, in human esbrought to their notice. They have arranged a programme, which will be submitted to the President to-day or to morrow, under which they are willing that peace should be declared and the Union restored. It embraces the ollowing points, which it is stated, were renounce allegiance to England and declare

at that time to remain slaves until twentyone years of age, and slaves over forty years | ject was effected, and the last they hope and old to have the option of their freedom or to believed was accomplished. It will be our remain with their masters. Provision is fault and crime if that hope is frustrated made for the loyal slave States receiving Lat us, then, on the return of the day of th compensation for their manumitted negroes; nation's birth; resolve that, as far as depends but no compensation will be allowed to the on us, it shall not be defeated. Of all secu rebel States.

Second-A convention shall be called to revise the Constitution of the United States, Philadelphia. These, the Journal says, are with a view to striking out the three-fifths all at home, while RANDALL, the "Copper-provision recognizing slavery as a basis of head" member, has left to aid in the defence representative population, and providing for the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the above programme.

Such is the scheme of the Republican

first tenders of peace; that it would be hu- no constitutional ground or any other ground niliating, after two and a half years of war, if the United States should endeavor to open peaceful relations with armed insurgents.-He insists upon war to the bitter end, and is backed by the violent Abolitionists and the protection of the state governments and enormous contracting interests, which of course do not wish to see the great source of their profits swept away. This last party will exercise a most powerful influence upon the deliberations on this subject. They are all-powerful here in all the departments especially it the Navy and War and Treasury departments. Hence it is supposed that Mr. Welles, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Chase can be relied upon for the strongest opposition to all means looking towards an early peace. It will be remembered that in the conversations between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, as piven in the High the Book, Mr. Seward informed his lordship that when the time came for treating with the rebels the

States would furnish an exhibition of magnanimity such as the world has not y seen. Mr. Seward further indicated what this magnanimity would be in his dispatch to Drouyn de Lhuys, in which he said, in declining the offer of the French government to arbitrate between the North and South. that the Senate and house of Representatives of the United States were open to the South erners at any time they choose to enter, to deliberate upon the conditions of peace between the North and South. He is, therefore, in favor of at once tendering, in some official form, to the Southern people the privilege of coming back to the Union with all their rights, including the right to their slave property, the same as if no rebellion had existed. Personally he would even be willing, as he has stated to M. Mercier unoffi-

cially, to meet his old associates, Jeff Davis and the rest, in the Senate chamber. The really statemanlike and magnanimous scheme of Mr. Seward is not very likely to be appreciated by the bigoted and passionate faction,

reinforced by the army contractors that now rule the roost in Washington. arranged in Richmond before it was known that Lee was defeated in Pennsylvania, and with all the rightsof states and persons generally understood by that phrase. Davis' scheme will be found sketched in the speech

South, but only one President. This was to secure the southerners from all interferences of skill and gallantry on the field, but of with their property, and take the negro out of our national politics, but would include our foreign policy for both sections. It is a other officers, so unfit, that the President of the support of the our toreign policy for both sections. It is a complex scheme, providing for two Congresses of the North and South, though but a single executive.—
Davis shrewdly hoped that on the heels of the destruction of the army of the Potames skillfully planned campaigns may be, they Davis shrewdly hoped that on the heels of the destruction of the army of the Potomac, with Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore within his grasp, the Cabinet at Washington would be willing to make terms for the restoration of the Union, even if it was a Union only in name. The refusal of the Government to listed to negotiations, the defendence of South Mountain, Antietam, and M'Clellers army and the capture of Vickshurg, put an entirely different face upon the hurg, put an entirely different face upon the lan immortal. The two officers alluded to— Constitution. aspect of the war; and the rebels, with all no doubt most gallant and patriotic soldiers but incompetent except to lead a corps—are happily no longer intrusted with the fate of their insolence and assumption, would not ream of offering any such terms again to the Federal Government. It is a great point gained that the rebels were willing for a union even when they expected a victory in Pennsylvania. Recent events will make

Our merchants are receiving back the goods they sent away, and will soon be able spoken to serve their customers as usual.

RAIN .- The heavy rains of late have interfered with the grain cutting very much. THE DRAFT will be commenced in this county this week.

The State of the Country.

etters to the Fourth of July Celabra-

tion at the Academy of Music. From Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Hon, George

equally imperative upon those who are in-

trusted with the administration of the gov

they have offended or fallen short of duty

The result of the examination cannot bu

worthy of even moral approbation upon

the people of the states in all the rights, se-

the former rest, and can only rest. Interfer

lation of the guarantees, express and implied,

but it will not be the life which the Consti

tution bestowed. To the extent that the destruction shall go will be the destruction of

ion and the restoration or the Union, with

the Army of the Potomac. It is now under

L. Hillard, Hon. A. C. Paige, and Rich. Frothington, Esq.

ngain against the foe ; and who doubts that, stitution, should this be done, the cheers of the rank and file will be heard again filling the air the confidence of the officers be seen restored and the foe be again driven from the soi which they, through weakness, have been permitted to dishonor. Our rulers should Baltimore, July 2, 1863. DEAR SIR: In the present condition of also consider another subject. The public Maryland, I cannot accept the invitation with which, on behalf of your association, you have favored me, to unite with them in sentiment respecting it is too strongly exhibited to be mistaken. To defy it will be madness. Arrests on mere suspicion in the it more cerum what the interpretation in the period is a universal loyal states, where the course of justice of the nation from its period is in united effects on the hands of the preservation of the pres madness. Arrests on mere suspicion in the it more certain that the hope of a deliveran celebrating in your city the approaching an niversary of our National Independence From a want of foresight that is as astonish safety and the success of our arms demands of unexampled imbecility, and must do all authority of the legislative department of the Mr. Bates and Montgomery Bluir favor it that we can, as patriotic men, to meet them We must defeat the foe, drive him back from hom. To disregard them himself, or to permit whence he came, as, to the relief of the two states, and the joy and gratitude of every pabis military subordinates to do so (as has been if the power of Congress was questionable, a decent respect for Congress, and for public press, too, must not be abridged. This is provided for by an express constitutional anchor of our peace at home and safety guarantee which it is an impeachable offense abroad." liberty, and revered for the great truths to disregard. The military, too, should be were then promulgated, will not, principles of the modern laws of war. The burning of private or public buildings where suggested by Mr. Chase:

First—Slavery shall cease in the whole
United States after the year 1876, the minors to make an effective restoration of the Union "Never can true reconcilement grow, Where wounds of deadly hate have pierced so deep."

Such outrages, too, are bringing upon us the indignant contempt of the world. Slighter enormities of like kind, occurring during the lar days, that is one "for examination and confession of faults," and this duty is wars of '76 and '12 met with our own universal reprobation. The burning of the public buildings in Washington at the latter period caused Wellington to blush for the of that generation, the spheres of the local ernment. They, too, with the people, should sincerely inquire in what, if in anything, good name of England. So sensible was he of the disgrace, that it is known he never permitted the subject to be referred to in his and as Washington and his co-patriots and prove more satisfactory to the people than to presence. And, in the war with Mexico; no the problem of their day thus solved, they their agents. With a patriotism never before such outrages were permitted by our gallant looked on the result not as a device of man, leader. Scott; and yet, to our shame, they but as in the providence of God. that it would be well for them to cease boasting of their great patriotism and to clamor so
loudly for war, until they give some evidence
loudly for war, until they give some evidence
that it would be well for them to cease boasting of their great patriotism and to clamor so
being vehemently denounced in Republican
loudly for war, until they give some evidence
loudly for war, until they give some evidence
that it would be well for them to cease boasttwo months. Mr. Seward's proposition is
lent themselves and their wealth to the latthe power ment. Properly
the pullic know, even governmental rebuke.

The
problem to the latthe pullic know, even governmental tender. Sectt; and yet, do out shade, they
lent themselves and their wealth to the latthe power ment. Properly
used, and with a policy which reflecting, paloudly for war, until they give some evidence
ircles. He is called a traitor. Scanton intriotic men saw from the first was vital to
political parties to do justice to each other.

On this day, too, it will be the duty of all
that they are willing to share equally in the
sits that the rebels must be driven to the
sits that the rebels must be driven to the
success. The rebellion would long since have wall; that no proposition shall be made to success, the rebellion would long since have During the canvass in New York and New Wall; that no proposition shall be made to been terminated. The war is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; that, as they opened the fight first at been terminated. The war is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; that, as they opened the fight first at been terminated. The war is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; there is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; there is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; there is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; there is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; there is a peculiar one. Jersey, which resulted in the election of Seythem; the part of the government there was mour and Parker, their opponents denounced the part of the government there was mour and Parker, their opponents denounced the part of the government there was mour and Parker, their opponents denounced the part of the government there was mour and parker, their opponents denounced the part of the government there was mour and parker, their opponents denounced the parker of the part of the government there was mour and parker, their opponents denounced the parker of them as disloyal and trai ors. The last few days have established the gross injustice of which it could be prosecuted, than the duty the accusation. The moment the present to restore the Union as it existed when the exigency arose these governors, with an endescrying of all praise, hustened off their descring of all praise, hustened off their with separation is to accept for our noble gallant soldiers to the aid of the invaded country the awful doom of disintegartien, cured or reserved by the Constitution of the general government, was, and continues to calumniators, it has silenced their slanderers, be absolutely necessary. The United States and their renewal will never be tolerated by with the present, and all the hopes of the was constituted by our fathers, cannot exist the people. And, finally, and above all others. The centralization policy, now so without the existence of the states. To des- er things, appealing to the spirits of the great troy the last, in a single instance, is to take departed, we should all on the coming Fourth away a part of the very foundation on which swear that, happen what may, we will never ought to find an American grave; and the seconsent to a dissolution of the Union; that lution proposed by the radicals of running we will hold to it as a sacred political order. nce with the institutions of the one is a viowe will hold to it as a sacred political order, which we will as one man endeavor to preof the other. Power, mere physical power, may accomplish the destruction of these, and the states who through the general government accomplish it may continue to live, serve, or die in the patriotic effort.

With great regard, Your obedient servant, REVERDY JOHNSON. Luke F. Cozans, Esq.

SCHENECTADY., July I. Messes. Philip W. Engs. Loring Andrews, C.

the Union. The constitutional freedom which our fathers designed for all will at once be measurably destroyed, and by a precedent established which will, sooner or later, in-GENTLEMEN: I regret that my engagements volve all in ruin. That this opinion was general in the commencement of the war prevent my acceptance of the invitation of must be known to all. Congress then, by the New York Democratic Union Association solemn resolution, declared it; and, as long to unite with them in the celebration of the as the sincerity of the declaration was be- next anniversary of our independence. Unlieved, and the government was seen to act der the infliction of the culumities and disin the same spirit, victory crowned our arms, asters and the national humiliation which and the Union feeling in the South, which at first prevailed to a considerable extent, was printe and useful to celebrate with increased pure and hopeful of the defat of the rebellion. earnestnest and solemnity that greatest of This feeling is now, through the change historic events, the original formation of the Union of the American States, and the decof policy, dying out, and soon, unless the original one be resumed, will be wholly extinct. laration and achievement of their independence. By such a celebration upon such eir Our rulers, then, on the coming anniversary, should search their own souls. In the priva- cumstances, our love of country, of the Con cy of their closets, they should subject them- stitution, and of the Union, will be increased selves to an honest, scrutinizing examination in its fervor; fed by the living fires of ances—abandon prejudices, if they find them— tral patriotism, it may burn with a purer and drive out any mere party feeling, if they intenser flame, and suppress or extinguish discover it—blot out any views to a presidential election (that fruitful source of forget-inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the tents of Mr. Stephen' communication to the fulness of national duty), if they see the slight- Constitution, and it may reinstate in the Government of the United States. It will est symptom of the disease, and resolve on American heart the old reverence-even the be remembered that it was on the 4th when he asked to come on to Washington; and the scheme be was instructed to unfold had been expects of them, the suppression of the rebelling and the restoration of the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the rebelling and which our fathers felt for this great charges are represented to the restoration of the restoration of the rebelling and the restoration of the res this resuscitated and reinvigorated love of the Constitution and of the Union may reach the when the rebels had abundant reason for be- which it was so clearly designed to heart of the fanatic and partizan, and teach lieving he would defeat the army of the Potomac. They were also, however, aware that est moment, make the avowal. Let them reunited except by the preservation of the Vicksburg was certain to fall, and after it cause the glad tidings to be sent into every Constitution; and that every means adopted Port Hudson. It was believed that they could take advantage of the victory, as they supposed, of Lee before Washington Gabinet be seen dispersing, and confidence taking the principles of international law, increases the in the prosecution of the war in conflict with | States:were aware of the capture of Vicksburg. It place of despondency. Another duty on difficulty, as it impairs the right of overthrowwas the intention of Davis to offer a plan of their part is equally clear, and almost as iming the rebellion. The Constitution is the peace, including the restoration of the Union, portant. Let them correct the faults, as far ark of our safety. If we stand upon it our but on terms somewhat different from those generally understood by that phrase. Davis' committed, and of which they must now be ties and disasters. But the theory of a new act of Secession, upon the principle of the conscious, and or which they must now be ties and disasters. But the theory of a new act of Secession, upon the principle of the in the future. Let the President, who we Government upon the principles of the short constitution unimin the future. Let the President, who we are bound to believe intends well, remove from command all unfit officers, whose stars on their shoulder strange are not the principles of the abound to believe intends well, remove from command all unfit officers, whose stars on their shoulder strange are not the principles of the day of the Union. The Demy of Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, immediately in the future. Let the President, who we Government upon the principles of the abo-previous to the rebellion. He proposed in are bound to believe intends well, remove lition of slavery, must be abandoned if we fact, separate governments for the North and from command all unfit officers, whose stars expect a restoration of the Union. The Dom-

Yours, respectfully. A. C. PAIGE.

Boston, June 30, the lend of another patriotic soldier and gen-DEAR SIR: I regret that it will not be in tleman. God grant he may prove equal to the duty. His beginning augers well; no York Democratic Union association to unite vain-glorious boasting (always the evidence with them in the celebration of the natal day them still more willing to listen to reason.

Wanted Inneriately.—Delicacies for the sick and wounded at Gettysburg. Let all contribute something.

vain-glorious boasting (always the evidence of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be presple, therefore, will hopefully trust him, though that nother been called there would be perfect confidence as well as hope; and contribute something.

vain-glorious boasting (always the evidence of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day of July next. It would give me great pleasure to be prespectively and almost always the barbing of our country on the 4th day o another would have been called to lead the noble phalanx if the voice of the people was regarded at Wushington. They have spoken already in tones that should have pierced the presidential ear; but should disaster again be the tate of those brave troops, they will speak trumpet tongued, brooking no denial, but commanding obedience. May Heaven, however, under its present leader crown the next onset of the Army of the Potomac with a decisive victory. But should defeat be the result, to save itself as well as

plorable war and restoring the Union lift by the country, the government will do, as did line taummer, not only order but implore and through that party. I hope that the red close B. M'Olellan to place himself at the feather than the best of your deliberations on Saturday will be to animate the hope and renew the court the frame of the first order of the frame of the first order. its head, to bring it out of wintever disorder be to annual the union and the courdisaster may have involved it in, and Isad it ago of the friends of the Union and the Con-

Your obedient servant. G. S. ILILIARD. Loke F. Cozans, Esq.

Boston, July 2. GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor of an invitation to be present at the Democratic Union Association on the Fourth. The logic of facts seems to be daily making

and the success of our arms demands organization that can lead on the country in es, of civilians not under military rule, must suce a work is the Democracy of the echool be disposed of as provided by the legislation of Jackson and Jefferson. The imperishable of the last Congress. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the extent of successive national administrations record of the statesmen of that school, in successive antional administrations, as we the executive power of the President, no one moved on to become a happy, prosperous, as can doubt that it was within the scope of the powerful people, is that of a law abiding party, ever leaving to each state to mark out government to pass the laws referred to. It its own way and time of progress, and ever is, of course, the duty of the President to obey asserting for the supreme law its full author ity; or, in the words of the founder of the party, aiming for "the support of the state done), is a clear violation of that dury. Even governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against decent respect for Congress, and for public concerns, and the conduct should not anti-republican tendencies," and "the prespresented Freedom of speech, and of the crvation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet

And the regard felt for these "bulwarks instructed to conduct the war on the humano against anti-republican tendencies" by the revolutionary men is strikingly seen in the steps that led to the Declaration of Indepenthey are not being used by the rebels for dence, which, besides declaring to the world military purposes, and the appropriation of private property, except for our own military purposes, must end. To tolerate this, is forchand. Thus, as North Carolina led off in special instructions to her delegates on impossible. Such acts of vandalism plant that measure, she stipulated "for the sole deep in the hearts of the sufferers bitter hos- and exclusive right of forming a constitution tility. In the words of the Poet of the and laws for this colony," in any allimon Heavens, affairs. Virginia, which acted next, out a similar proviso into her instructions; and no colonies were more emphatic in their reservations than those of New England. Thus, on the express condition that their times honored local government was to be preserved did the colonies enter into the first covenant

government and of a general government became established in the federal Constitution

The mind strives in vain to grasp the problem that forces itself for solution in the eighty-seventh anniversary of the Declaration. Both secessionists and radicals assert that states that differ in civilizations, cannot Jersey, which resulted in the election of Sey- live together in harmony; and so one strikes for independence, and the other for homogeneity. The heresy of secession is an old enemy of the Democracy, for it was first triumphantly met as it arose in New Eng-land, and culminated in the resolves of the ergy worthy of all imitation and a patriotism Hartford Convention; and to accept it now states. If this has not put to shame their which is forbidden by every memory of the future. The centralization policy, now so mudly urged, is also an old onemy of the practicable as separation. Both mean interminable war. Though we may not be able to solve the problem of this great is per yet, in view of the immeasure of value of a division of political power in our country into the local and general, and of the consideration that it would be impossible that any other law-makers than those recognized i the state and federal constitutions, can deal Gooffrey Gunther, John Pyne, and John with the profound question of race, it would seem to be as right as right can be, to strive to lift up the states that rebellion has cast prevent my acceptance of the invitation of down, and for that Union that gave indepenas war may be necessary for these purposes, to supply men and money to carry it on.
It is inspiring and assuring, in this struggle for national existence, to see the Empire State rising grandly to the stature of a great occasion. Her democracy, last fall, set up a model platform, and the calm, wise, strong,

and statesmanlike appeals of their candidate, Horatio Seymour, made him the representative man of a growing national party. And now, as the governor, his noble energy for country, in the present cricis of invasion, ommands alike the public attention and re-Yours respectfully. RICHARD FROTHINGHAM.

Philip W. Engs, Esq., Chairman of Com-

Important from Washington. The Committee of Louisiana Planters and the President's Reply.

ESECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863.—Messes, E. E. Mathiot, Bradish JOHNSTON and THOMAS COTTMAN :- Gentlemen-Your letter, which follows, has been received and considered :- To his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the planters of the State of Louisiana,, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State

Since receiving the letter additional information has reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to ane the State Constitution, and contemplate holding a convention for that object. alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient reason why the General Government should not give the committee the authority you seek to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add that, while I do not perceive how such a committal could facilitate our military operations in Louisiana, I really appre-hend it might be so used as to embarrass them. As to an election to be held next November, there is abundant time, without order or proclamation from me just now. The people of Louisiana shall not lack an opportunity for a fair election for both Federal and State" officers by want of anything within my pow-

A. Lincoln.. er to give them. Your obedient servant,

HARTEST.—Our farmers are now busy ins the harvest fields ...