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TERMS.

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the option of the Editor. ADVERTISEMENTS—Accompanied by the CASH, and sold exceeding one square, will be inserted three since for One Dollar, and twenty-live cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

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# Boetical.

### WHEN THEAN TO MARRY.

When do I mean to marry? Well-"Tis idle to dispute with fate .

When daughters haste with eager feet, A mother's daily toil to share; Can make the puddlings which they eat, And mend the stockings which they wear;

When maidens look upon a man As in himself that they would marry, And not as army soldiers sean A sutler or a commissary;

When gentle ladies who have got The offer of a lover's hand, Consent to share his "corthly lot," And do not mean his lot of land;

When young mechanics are allowed To find and wed the farmer's girls, Who don't expect to be endowed With rubies, diamonds and pearls;

Whon wives, in short, shall freely give Their hearts and hands to aid their spe And live as they were wont to live Within their sires' one story houses;

Then, madam—if I am not too old— Rejoiced to quit this lonely life, I'll brush my beaver, cense to soold, And look about me for a wife!

## Migrelluneous.

### THE FRENCH POLICE.

I arrived in Paris a perfect stranger, and took lodgings at Maurice's famous English Hotel. Having been shown to my apart ment, and made some change in my toilet, went for a short stroll in the great and mag nificent city—that heart, as it were, of the world: I had some letters of introduction but as I had not yet presented them, believed myself wholly unknown to a living soul instruct metropolis—except, it aright be to the officers, who had read my passport to the gates, and the clerk who had soon needing to the my name—and that either should have

that name in their recollection, was something that my modesty had not yet per-mitted me to take into consideration. had gone but a lew steps from Maurice's towards the beautiful palace gardens nearly opposite, to hear myself addressed as follows:
Will Monsieur Henry Neville have the

kindness to answer a few important ques-I turned to the speaker, and saw at a glance he was a total stranger to me—and never, to my knowledge, looked upon his face before.

dle was a middle aged man, of rather prepossessing appearance, with grey hair, eye-brows, and moustache, and was dressed as a plam substantial citizen. I will do myself the pleasure to oblige you.' I said in a kind and courteous tone.

Permit me first to remark, however, that vou have a little the advantage of me in that you already know my name. Monsieur will please know me as Eugene

Did we ever meet before?

'It is Monsieur that has now become the questioner, rejoined the Frenchman with a peculiar smile, and a kind of tormal bow, half dignified, half poli e, as if he would have said the questions were only to come from his Somehow I felt just a trifle vexed and net-

tled at the look and tone, and remarked a lit-'I take it for granted one has the same

right to interrogate as the other. The features of the stranger grew grave as one who feels a little annoyed, and his reply was impressive, without being exactly stern 'If Monsieur will be kind enough to waive his right in this instance,' he said, 'it may save us both time and trouble.'

I scarcely know why-perhaps something in his look, tone and manner, but the idea now suddenly occurred to me that I was. speaking to a man in authority-and spid respecifully; 'Proceed Monsieur St. Medard.'

Thank you, Monsieur. You are an Engdishman? 'I am.'

'You are distantly related to the Earl of Malvern. 'So distantly, that his lordship could never get near enough to know our family,' I replied pleasantly, not a little surprised that a French stranger should know so much about me, and wonder all the while to what result

his questions might be tending. tou were an only child? Your parents are dead?'

'You were left a small inheritance which you have lately converted into money and you might take a fancy to settle on the Cor

'All true, Monsieur; but your knowledge of me and my private affairs astonishes me. Let that pass. The family of his lordship the Earl of Malvern, has been unfortunate no near of kin remains to him." Two profligate sons of a dece

are the nearest. I believe. 'They are both dead, Monsieur.' 'Doad!' exclaimed I with a start, for thi

was news to me. 'One died of heart disease in Germany the other was stabbed to death in Rome." 'Are you sure?'

Certainly, Monsieur. Good Heavens! this astonishes me more. I had not heard of this.'

'I know it." seems to me you know everything! said I, with a stare of wonder. nsieur St. Medard smiled and continued :

'You are now the heir presumptive, Mon-'If what you tell me is true, I am !' ex

If what you tell me is true, I am!' ex claimed I, almost startled at the thought of stands as a stoic under difficulties, the latter heing so near an earldom-for the then lord whips them out of the ring.

was old and feeble, and might drop off at any 'Do you know who is next of kin after yourself, Monsieur?' inquired my strange 'I think I have heard it is one William

Byerly.'
'Right. Do you know him?' Something by report.'

Did report speak favorably of him? 'I am sorry to say it did not.' From what you heard, do you consider him an honest man?'

'I do not.' 'As you alone now stand between him and an earldom, after the present lord, would you onsider your life safe in his hands?' Before I answer this question, will you permit mo to ask some two or three?' said I.
'Proceed, Monsieur.'

'Are you William Byerly?' 'Do you intend to use my reply in a legal

'Is your object in these questions friendly

'Yes.'
'Tlien I will venture to say that I should not like, under present circumstances, to trust my life in the hands of William Byerly, provided there was a single chance of his escaping detection in case of wilful murder.'
.Very well. May I now proceed?'

Yes, Monsieur. 'You will please answer to each statement of mine as if a question were directly put.
On your way to Dover, a fellow traveller made your acquaintance?

'You first saw him at Tunbridge ?'

'You first noticed him while you were taking some refreshments at a restaurant?'

· He came up alongside of you, having a carpet bag in his hand, and made some common place femark about the weather?". Yes,' I continued to answer, getting mor

and more astonished every minute:
What could it all mean? Had every action of my life been noted? and for what purpose? My strange interrogator proceed-· This stranger was dressed in a blue coat. with bright metal Puttons, nankeen trowsers, a bluff vest, a parti colored neckerchiei, a

white hat and black boots?" ' You replied that you were going to Par-

'Ue was delighted to hear it, because he was going there also, and it was very pleasant in a foreign country to have a traveling impanion from one's native land?

On the whole, he made so favorable an impression upon your unsuspicious inind, that you were quite pleased to have his comments of the comment

On your way to dover, he gave you some account of his past life-of his trials, struggles, disappointments and successes?'

who lived to benefit mankind and himself England owed much to him, and so did France, and so, in fact did the whole world His statements were to that effect.' Very well, Monsieur, as I have shown you that I know the nature of your conversation, it is not necessary that I should weary you with detail. This man, this inventor was going to Paris to take out a patent for a new motive power-one that was destined to revolutionize the world. He was very

sorry that he could not show it to you their but until his papers should be filed in the proper department he would not trust his own father with the secret." 'All correct. Monsieur. Now, most unfortunately, as it appeared. in reaching Dover, where you were to take the regular steam packet for Calais, your new acquaintan ic, in some way unknown to your received the startling intelligence that

his father was lying at the point of death which would require him to post to London, immediately, and would you, in whom he had every confidence, do him the favor to take charge of a small box, containing some important papers-and on your arrival in Paris, open it and deliver them to their proper address?

Yes, Monsieur,' said I, becoming most ntensely interested. mtensely interested.
'Curiosity, Monsieur,' continued the Frenchman, is not one of your failings, I am happy to say, or you might not now be living to hear what I have to reveal.'

'Good beavens!' ejaculated I, 'what is coming now? 'That same box, Monsieur, is an infernal machine, intended to destroy your life the moment you opened it !

'Gracious God! I exclaimed. 'can this be 'I will prove it. Get it, and come with me

before a Commissary of Police! Pray, Monsieur, who are you?" A secret agent of Police.

I hastened to get the box, handling it with great care, and together we proceeded to the earest Commissary, when, with permission. it was split open, and lo! to my astonished and horified gaze, was revealed a row of small loaded pietols, so arranged that, had I unlocked and opened the box in an ordinary way, they would have been discharged into my

On my subsequently asking for an explanation concerning this mysterious affair, how so much connected with myself and others had become known to the police of a foreign city-I was gravely but politely answered: It is not allowed us, Monsieur, to reveal

oursource of information. We are happy to have thwarted the plans of the villain, and I never knew who that villain was, though I always suspected Byerly of having a hand in it. I do not know that my life was ever again attempted-but certain it is I never

again permitted intimacy from an unknown On my accession to the title and es ates which occurred the following year, I did not forget to reward Eugene St. Medard, alias Henry Pouget, Secret Agent of Police, as 1 thought he deserved to be rewarded for the

preservation of my life—and to this day 1 have not ceased to wonder over the perfection of the French system of police. One hour lost in the morning will put back all the business of the day; one gained by rising early, will make one month in the

Patience is very good, but persever

plant in the school.

#### A STORY OF GRANTS

The hero veteran, who was citizen, capain, colonel, brigadier and major general, within a space of nine months, though a rigid disciplinarian, and a perfect ironsides in the discharge of his official duties, could enjoy a good yoke, and is always ready to perform one when an opportunity presents. Indeed, among his acquaintances, he is much nowned for his eccentric humor, as he is for

his skill and bravery as a commander, When Grant was a brigadier in southeast Missouri, be commanded an expedition against the rebels under Jeff. Thompson, in northeast Arkansas. The distance from the starting point of the expedition to the supsed condervous of the rebels was about one undred and ten miles, and the greater porion of the route lay through a howling wilderness. The imaginary suffering that our soldiers endured during the first two days of tered to each other's prosperity in a Union their march was enormous. It was impost founded for their common good, It was this sible to steal or "confiscate" uncultivated real estate, and not a hog, or a chicken, or an ear of corn, was anywheres to be seen. On the third day, however, affairs looked more hopeful, for a few small specks of ground in a state of partial cultivation, were here and there visible. On that day Lieutenant Wickfield, of an Indiana cavalry regiment,

commanded the advance guard, consisting of eighty mounted men. About noon he up to a small farm house, from the outward appearance of which he judged that there might be something fit to cat inside. He halted his company, dismounted, and with two second lieurenants entered the dwelling. He knew that Grant's incipient. fame had already gone out through all that country, and it occurred to him that by representing himself to be the General, he might obtain the best the house afforded. So, assuming a very imperative demeanor, he accosted the inmates of the house, and told them he must have something for himself and staff to eat. They desired to know who he was, and he told them that he was Brigadier General Grant. At the sound of that name they flew around with alarming alacrity, and served up about all they had in the house, taking great pains all they had in the house, taking great pains all the while to make loud professions of loyalty. The lioutenants are as much as they could of the not cover samply our mead but which was never over sumptious meal, but which was, never theless, good for that country, and demanded

what was to pay, "Nothing." And they went on their way rejoicing. In the meantine General Grant, who had halted his army a few miles further back for resting spell, came in sight of, and was rather tavorably impressed with the appearance of, this same house. Riding up to the fence in front of the goor, he desired to know if they would cook him a meel.

said a female, in a gruff voice. General Grant and his stall have just been ere and caten everything in the liouse exmy pumpkin pie.

"Humph!" murmured Grant: "what is your mame?"
"Selvidge" readed the woman.
Casting a half dollar in at the door, he asked if she would keep that pie till he sent un officerator it, to which she replied that That evening after the camping ground

parade at half past six, for orders. Officers would see that their men all turned out, &c. In five minutes the camp was in a perfect proar, and filled with all sorts of rumors .-Some thought the enemy was upon them, it being so unusual to have parades when on a

· At half past six the parade was formed, ten columns deep, and nearly a quarter of a mile in length. After the usual routine of eremonies the A. A. A. G. read the follow-

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY IN THE FIELD,-Special Order No Lieutenant Wick-field, of the Indiana cavalry, having on this day, eaten everything in Mrs. Se vidge's house, at the crossing of the Ironton and Pocahontas, and Black River and Cape Girardeau roads, except one pumkin pie, Lieut. Wickfield is hereby ordered to return with an escort of one hunared cavalry, and

U. S. GRANT,

Brig. Gen. commanding. Grant's orders were law, and no soldier ver attempted to evade them. At seven 'elock the lieutenant filed out of camp with ais hundred men, amid the cheers of the entire army. The escort concurred in stating that he devoured the whole of the pie, and seemed to relish it.—Chicago Spirit of the West.

## Editing a Paper.

Editing a paper now is a very pleasant outliness. If it contains too much political matter, people won't have it. If it contains too little, they won't have it. If the type is large it don't contain enough reading matter.
If the type is small people can't read it,

If we publish telegraph reports folks say they are nothing but lies. If we omit them, they say we have no enerprise or suppress them for political effect. If we have in a few jokes, folks say we are nothing but a rattle lieud. It we omit jokes, they say we are an old

If we publish original matter, they damn us for not giving selections.

If we publish selections folks say we are azy for not writing more and giving what hey have not read in some other papers. If we give a man complimentary notices

vo are censured for being partial. If we do not, all hands say we are a greedy If we insert an article which pleases the Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Meredith. udies, men become jealous. If we do not cater to their wishes, the pa-

per is not fit to have in the house. If we attend church, they say it is only for If we do not, they denounce us as deceitful and desperately wicked.

If we speak well of any net of the Presient, folks say we dare not do otherwise. It we consure him they call us a traitor. If we remain in the office and attend t asiness, folks say we are too proud to mingle vith other fellows.

If we go out they say we never attend to If we do not pay all bills promptly, folks say we are not to be trusted. If we wear poor clothes, they say business

If we wear good ones they say we are Now what is a poor fellow to do?

A German proverb expresses, in thir cen words, the substance of social philosophy; what you would have in the nation you must

# Political.

ADDRESS OF THE DENGCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. To the People of Pennsylvania:

An important Election is at haid, and the attention. The tide of war had been rolled back from our borders, and wife thanks to God, and gratitude to the skill and valor which, by His favor, achieved the prompt deliverance of our invaded Con-nonwealth we may now give our solemn consideration to the causes that have brought to its present condition a country once pear ful, united and secure. It is now the secure of a great civil war between States that ately minis-Union that gave them peace at home and respect abroad. They coped successfully with Great Britain on the ocean, and the 'doctrine" uttered by President Monroe warned off the Monarchs of Lurope from the whole American Continent. Now, France carves out of it an Empire, and ships built in England plunder our own commerce on every sen. A great public dest and con-scription burden the people. The stranger and wealth of the na im are tarned from productive industry and consumed in the destructive arts of war. Our provies fail to win peace. Throughout the land arbitrary nower encroaches upon civil liberty.

What has wrought the disastrous change? No natural causes embroried the North and the South. Their interchangeable products and commodities, and various institutions, were sources of reciprocal benefit, and excluded competition and strife. But an crifficial cause of dissension was found in the position of the African race; and the ascendency in the National Councils of mon gladged to an aggressive and unconstitutional Abolition policy has brought our country to the condi tion of "the house divided against itself." The danger to the Union began where statesmen had foreseen it-it began in triumph of a sectional party, founded on principles of revolutionary hostility to the Umstitution and the laws. The leaders of this party were pledged to a conflict with rights recognized and sheltered by the Constituting: they called this conflict 'irrepressible." and whenever one party is determined to attack what anoth er is determined to defend, a conflict can always be made "irrel ressible." They counted on an easy triumph through the did of insur gent slaves, and, in this reliance, were careless how soon they provoked a collision, Democrats and conservatives strove to avert conflict. They saw that Union was the paramount interest of their country, and they stood by the great bond of union, the of the United States. They were content to leave debuteable questions under it to the high tribunal franch to decide them; they preferred it to the first analysis of the partner of the preferred it to the first analysis of the first that they have the first that they have the first that they have the first that the f to merit the tide which their opponents gave them in some-the title of "Un on-savers." We will not, at length, rehearse their efforts. In the Thirty-Sixth Congress the Republican leaders refused their assent to the Crittenden of Mr. Douglas will suffice; he said; "I be rests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty lieve this to be a fair basis of amicable adjust-commondation" of the convention that renom not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky: IMr. Crittenden) puny tell us what you are willing to is the degrading platform on which a candido? I address the inquiry to the Republicans date for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania rlone, for reason that, in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago every member from the South including those from the Cotton State, (Messes. Davis and Toombs.) expressed their readiness to accept the propositions of on the States for drafts from their militia my venerable friends from Kentucky, Mr. has been replaced by a Federal conscription Crittenden, as a final settlement of the contro-

ficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment is with the Republican party. January 3, The Peace Congress was another means by which the Border States strove to avert-the impending strife. How the Republican leaders then conspired against the peace of heir country may be seen in a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to the Gov-

ernor of that State: To his Excellency Austin Blair: ' Governor Bigham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massathe peace or compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and they were vrong; that no Republican State should mve sent delegates; but they are here and and cannot get away. Onid Indiana and Rhode Island are caving in, and there is

danger of Illinois; and now they beg us, for God's sake to come to their rescue, and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke Still, I hope, as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethern, that you will send the delegates. Truly, your friend.
L. Chandler.

"P. S .- Some of the manufacturing States think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood letting, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush. Washington, Feb. 11, 1861."

In Pennsylvania, too, the same spirit prevailed. It was not seen how necessarily her her position united her in interest with the Border States. She has learned it since from contending armies trampling out her har-vests and deluging her fields with blood.— Sovernor Curtin sent to the Peace Congress

Mr. Wilmot was chiefly known from the onnection of his name with the attempt to embroil the country by the "Wilmot proviso." baffled by patriotic statesmanship, in which Clay and Webster joined with the Democratic leaders, just as Clay and Jackson had joined in the tariff compromise of

It was the triumph of the Abolitionists over the Democrats and Conservatives of the north that secured a like triumph to the Secessionists over the Union men of the South. John Brown raid was taken as a practical exposition of the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict." . The exultation over its momentary success, and the lamentation over its failure had been swelled by the Abolitionists so If we do pay promptly, they say we steal he money as to seem a general expression of Northern feeling. Riots and research had nullified the constitutional provision for the return of fu-gitives. No danger to the Union arose from slavory, whilst the people of each State dealt calm'y and intelligently with the question within their own State limits. The strife began when people in States where it was an nestion, undertook to prescribe the course of duty upon it to States in which t was a question of great importance and difficulty. This interference became more potiem. But history is full of exemples how

injury and proscription of some of the States. In Pennsylvania, the party on whose acts

Commonwealth has been insulted in the outrages perpetrated upon her citizens. At' Philadelphia and at Harrisburg, proprietors of newspapers have deen seized at midnight, and hurried off to military prisons beyond the limits of the State. Against acts like

these, perpetrated before the eyes of the mu-nicipal and State authorities, there is neither rotection nor redress. The seizure of a joural at West Chester was afterwards the subject of a suit for damages in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It came to trial before Chief Justice Lowrie. Rehearing the ancient principles of English and American justice, he condemned the acts of the Federal officers as violations of the law that binds alike the private citizen and the public functionary. He said "all public functionaries in this land are under the law, and none from

passage of a resolution, offered by Critten-virtue or under color of any authority derived don, denning a policy for the restoration of from or exercised under the President of the Union. But they soon rallied and filled trespasses or wrongs done or committed by United States;" and such authority was de- the Statute Books with acts of confiscation, clared to be a full defense for the wrong door abolition, and emancipation, against the ren any action, civil or criminal. The American Executive is, as the word imports, the vative men of all parties. Mr. Lincoln, too, executor of the duly enacted laws; yet the yielding he said, "to pressure," put his pretension is made that his will can take the place of the laws. The liberty, the character | and the laws. Thus every interest and sen f every citizen is put at the mercy of new functionaries called "Provost Marshals." on the side of resistance by the policy of a A secret accusation before these officials takes party, which, as Mr. Stevens said, will not magistrate, and no writ of habeas cornus in iv uquire the cause of the arrest. To illegal crests have been added the mockery of a rial of a private citizen, for his political pinious, before a Court Martial, ending in the infliction of a new and outrageous penalty, invented by the President of the United tates. We need not comment upon acts like these. The President of the United States has no authority, in peace or war, to try even an enlisted soldier by Court Martial, save by virtue of and in strict conformity with the military law hald down in the act of Congress establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States. Yet by his proclamation of September 24, 1802, he has assumed to make all citize as amonable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on

it a spot where all laws are silenced, in the government the people are the sovereign, place of civil justice throughout the land, and and the sound sense of the whole community has thus assailed, in some of the States, even rests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty inated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to hearty co-operation in such acts of the Administration in future. Such stands before her people. These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establish-The time honored system of calling has been replaced by a Federal conscription on the model of European despotisms. would not minister to the excitement which t has caused among men of all parties. Its

ersy, if tendered and sustained by the Remblicans members. Hence the sole responsconstitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power bility of one disagreement, and the only difof Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of power, on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass, at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf the voice of the people.

For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage; if the servants of the people should rebel against their master, in them will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution of which to man can foresee the consequences or the end. But in now addressing you upon the political issues of the day, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure. Tthe approaching election derives further

mportance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the government. The aim of men not blinded by functions and party spirit would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies the best fruit would be peace and restora-tion of the Union, Such is not the aim of most bigoted members, it wages a war for the negro, and not for the Union. It avows the be abolished in all the Southern States; in the languag of one of its bampeleteers, "how can a man hoping, and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one." Mr. Thaddens Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall nev er, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be proteeted by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to the citizens of Lucisiana, who desird the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postpones them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves; hordes of politicians, and contractors, and purveyors, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in this platform. It proclaims Confisation and Abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader ontches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fauntical faction shall pervert and protract the war, for rulinous, perhaps unattainable ends. What the North needs

is the return of the South with its people, its

territory, its steples, to complete the integrity

of our common country. This, and not mere

the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abo-

lition policy promises us nothing better than

a Southern Poland, ruled by a Nortern des-

dangerous when attempts were made to use wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by the power of the General Government, to the injury and proscription of some of the States. In Pennsylvania, the party on whose acts you will pass at the ballot-box, has trampled upon the great rights of personal liberty and the freedom of the press. The dignity of our Commonwealth has been insulted in the commonwealth has been insulted in the commonwealth has been insulted in the common till it is tried.

The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an imporant part in an American Revolution. English Government is hostile to us-it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secos sion leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose re-union, prefering, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, prisoners and the wounded, has come the proof of a desire among the people of the with the people of the North. Early in the the highest to the lowest are above it." Im-patient at any restraint from law, a partizan haste to show that Abolition, not Re-union, majority in Congress hastened to pass an act was their aim. In a moment of depression to take from the State Courts to the United on the 22d of July, 1801, being the day of States Courts all suits or prosecutions "for ter the battle of Bull Run, they allowed the

oling, one of the old Thirteen associated with Penusylvania on the page of Revolutionary monstrances of eminent jurists and conserproclamations in place of the Constitution timent of the Southern people were enlisted consent to a restoration of the Union, with "the Constitution as it is." It is this policy that has protracted the war, and is now the greatest obstacle to its termination .-The re union of the States can alone give them their old security at home, and power and dignity abroad. This end can never be reached upon the principles of the party now n power. Their principles are radically false, and can never lead to a good conclu sion. Their hope of set ing up the negro in the place of the white man runs counter to the laws of race,—the laws of nature.—Their statesmanship has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; their "little blood letting" has proved a deluge. Their interference with our armies has often frutrated and never aided their successatill it has become a military proverb that the besthing for a General is to be out of reach from which Washington conducted the war of the Rey. lution, and Madison the war of 1812,—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule of force will on earth among men. In a popular

corrects, at the pulls, the errors of politica occasional agis, done in haste, in licate, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could indignation, many gallant soldiers of the not do what he could, was Mr. Seward's boast to the British Minister. The "military ar- have not bowed down to the Abolition ideal They will see, with horror, the war protracted in order to secure the triumph of a party platform, or as Mr. Chandler said, tto save the Republican party from rupture," The time is now at hand when the voice o

the people will be heard. The overthrow of sylvania, met together as brothers and as the Abolitionists at the polls and the reestablishment of constitutional praciples at the North, is the first indispensable step towards the restoration of the Union, and the vindication of civil liberty. To this great service to his country each citizen may contribute by his vote. Thus the people of the North may them-

selves extend the Constitution to the people of the South. It would not be a specious of fer of politicians, to be observed with no bet ter faith than the resolutions of July, 1861 .-It would be a return to the national policy of the better days of the Republic, through the intelligence of the people, enlightened by experience. It would strengthen the Gov ernment; for a constitutional government is strong when exercising with vigor its legitimate powers, and is weak when it sets an example of revolutionary violence, by inva-ding the rights of the people. Our principles and our candidates are known to you. esolutions of the late Convention at Harris ourg were, with some additions, the same that had been adopted by the Democracy in overal States, and by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. They declare, authoritaively the principles of the Democratic party t is, as it always has been, for the Union and the Constitution against all opposors,-The twelfth resolution declares "that while this General Assembly condemns and de nounces the faults of the Administration, and the encropelments of the Abolitionists, it does also most thoroughly condomn and deounce the heresy of secession, as unwarrant ed by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of government and of the peace and liberty of the people. and it does hereby most solemnly declare that the party in power. Denominated by its the people of this State are unalterably op posed to any division of the Union, and will

persistently exert their whole influence and design to protract the war till slavery shall power under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it " We have re nominated Chief pustice Lowric for the bench which he adors. Our candidate for Governor, Judge Woodward, in his public and private character, afforts the best assurance that he will bring honesty, capacity firmness and patriotism to the direction of the affairs of the Commonwealth. Long with-drawn by judicial function, from the political rena, he did not withhold his warning voice when censervative men took counsel together upon the danger that menaced our country. His sneech at the town meeting at Philadel phia, in Dec. 1350, has been vindicated by subsequent events, as a signal exhibition of states-manlike segacity. Under his administration, we may hope that Pennsylvania, with God's blessing, will resume her place as "the keystone of the Federal Arch."

CHARLES J. BIDDLE. Chairman.

Look not mourafull into the pastcar not return; wisely improve the present - it is thine; go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

Wise men are instructed by reason men of less understanding by experience, the most ignorant by necessity; and beasts by

People who have been ruined by law suits, will probably find happiness only when they are reduced to necessity, for it knows devastation and social confusion, would be no law.

> Nothing so adorns the face as cheerulness. When the heart is in flower its bloom and beauty pass to the features.

ROBERT E. MONAGHAN, ESQ., Before the Philadelphia Democratic Central

Club, on Saturday Evening, April 25, 1863. A large meeting of the Lemocratic Club, on Saturday evening, greeted Mr. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester county, who was announced to deliver an address before the nembers at the Club Room, Walnut Street near Sixth. Mr. Monaghan, on making his appearance on the stand, was received with great applicase. He introduced himself by announcing that it required a good and a brave man to tell the whole truth upon all occasions, and arrogating to himself no more of these qualities than all good citizens should possess, he proposed to state a few plain facts, and counciate his sentiments.—

Le came to speak of the Constitution and of

the equality of all the States in one great He came to speak not as a party man, but as a citizen with others, to renew our pledge, that through peace and through war, we will maintain the constitutional rights of the States. [Applause.] Hensked nothing but the constitution as our fathers made it. At was made in the midst of excitement, and there is no necessity that it should be viola-ted for any purpose. [Applause.] The con-stitution was formed by the people. It is a wisely and carefully propared instrument, and it is the noblest piece of workmanship that has ever been made by the representatives of the people throughout the world. It means justice, and meaning justice, it means peace. [Applause.] And this is the secret of our unexampled prosperity in the past. We need go back but three years, and by

ascertaining what we were and what we needed, we can suggest a remedy for our present ills. The speaker sketched rapidly the progress of the nation under our Constitution, growing from three millions to thirty million rom three colonies to thirty-four States. A. reer people, and a more God-blessed people never existed on the face of the globe. Why was but a single one.

It was single when those brave men met in onder hall, and declared that the thirteen Colonies were free and independent States. It was single when they there and they ortunes, and their sacred herors in support of that declaration. It was single when they planted the tree of liberty, and watered it with the mingled blood of their hearts. Xes, sir, it was single when the men of the South and the men of the North stood side by side in the war of the Revolution, and fell togeth-Yorktown, Saratoga and Monmouth, and Cowpens on my own native Brandywinecowpens—on my own name brandywine—and at Paoli; and suffered together through the long, dreary winter at Valley Forge.—[Applause.] It was a single source during that long and bloody struggle of seven years which won for us the Liberty and Independent ence we now enjoy. Sir, that source was single when George Washington and James Madison of Virginia—[Cheers]—and John Langdon of New Hampshire; and Rufus Kirg of Massachusetts, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut, and Alexander Hamilton of New Jersey-[Cheers]-and Reed of Delaware, Blunt of North Carolina; and Baldwin of Georgia; and Rutlege, and Pinckney, and Butler of South Carolina: and Frankli Mifflin, and Clymer, and Ingersol of Pennequals, meaning right, and intending and doing justice to each and every section of the country. They planned and devised, and after mature deliberation adopted and signed an agreement of Union for the general welfare of the whole country, and for the purpose of securing liberty to themselves and their posterity forever. [Applause.] citizens, that course was single when little Delaware first, and great Pennsylvania secand, and after them the other eleven States, ratified and confirmed, in their individual and sovereign capacity, the cet of those great men, and sent to the world with their united approval that wise and best chart of freedom ever bequeathed to a people—the glorious Constitution of the American Union, [Great applause. The secret of our success from that day to this, through all our wars, our

trials and our changes, was then and has been UNITY! The unity of the hearts of our peoplethe paternal unity of the nation under that constitution. It was the unity of mutual love, the true unity of a prosperous and hap-py people. Fraternal love alone can bind ogether & self governing nation its constitution and the laws. It was no coercive unity (Cheers.) Force never can create nor sustain a government of a free people, for the one destroys the other. [Applause.]
Up to 1860 we were blessed by carrying pr

unity as intended by the framers of this Goveernment. What is the cause of the present As our success had but a single source, so, too, in my opinion, has our present exigen-

out the Constitution and the principles of

ties but a single cause. The Democrats for years pointed out to the people where their actions were leading, and were called "Dough faces" and "Union savers." The cause of our downfall is Abelitionism, which was born in Old England. and then sent to New England to be nursed until it should sting to death the young giant of the Western world. It was born in Exeter Hall and shipped to Faneuil Hall, there to be nursed until it would poison and corrupt the blood of our people, and break lown the power that was competing with the

British Empire. (Cheers.)
Wm. Lloyd Garrison, I believe, was the first agent of the New England Anti-Slavery Society to the world's Anti-Slavery Convention, held in London in 1863. In that Con vention he denounced the Constitution of his Government, and declared that the men who had made it, had by their act "dethroned the Most High God." He returned to this country and started the first organ of American Abolitionism—the Boston Liberator which had, and still has, for its motto, " The Constitution of the United States is an agreenent with death and a covenant with Hell;" and yet that paper, no doubt, is taken by the Union (?) Leaguers, and is permitted to go through the mails, and is, no doubt, read by Mr. Stanton at his breakfast table. The speaker was not so sure but the President ok it. (Laughter and hisses.) And yet these men call Democrats "Copperheads" and "Traitors," Abolitionism has divided the country. The speaker reviewed the progress of Abolitionism, commenceing with the time when it entered the Methodist Episcopal Church and dissolved its union. It entered the Baptist Church and dissolved its organization. It invaded the New School branch of the Presbyterian Church and served its union. So, too, with the American Tract Society and Home Missionary So-

Concluded on Fourth Page.