### AMERICAN VOLUNTEER. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY

# JOHN B. BRATTON.

ADVERTISEMENTS --- Accompanied by the CASH, and aut exceeding one square, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion. Those of a greater length in

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#### THE BIFTER END."

There has been no victory of the Federal arms, however inconsiderable, during the course of the desolating war, which has not been pracularly declared "the beginning of the end." Seward, with his proverbial astuteness, announces, et periods from two weeks to a month apart, that "the end is at loved by his men, has any assurance that he hand." Young Saward, inheriting the telemay not, at an hour's notice, be stricken from scopic wision of his parent, and skilled like the army roll. Only a little while ago, one him in the optical mystery of seeing far into millstones, clearly discorns "the end," and thinks, like the Guy'ner," that it is "at hand." Stanton wipes his spectucles, peers into the gloom, and manages, in his turn, to catch fitful views of "the end."

ever since April, 1861-sometimes obscured from view by the smoke of a rebel victory, but again flashing forth in sharp outline under the light of a Southern town given over to the torch, or the burning homestead of some rebol widow with a broad of factious and fatherless babes. Such genial illuminations invariably inspire Seward with an exultant disputch and STANTON with a general order. Seward claims the glory for "I and the President"-STANTON magnanimously divides it between himselt, "the sword of Gideon" and "the spirit of the Lord.". The two statesmen differ in their manifestations of modesty and gratitude, but agree in harmo nious and emphatic chorus that "the end is

The people of this country have more interest in ascertaining what end it is to which this way is being pushed, and which our official seers declare to be within range of their illuminated vision, than they ever had in any question or cause since the beginning of our national life. Some little light is shed upon these oracular announcements of the fakirs and medicine men of the Cabinet, by the declaration of their newspaper organs and stump orators that the war is to be pushed to "the bitter end." This is a stale phrase, but phrases gather awful significance when they become the watchwords of desgots or the cries of a brutht party.

"When Adam delv'd and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman?"

Are lines of wretched doggerel -but blazoned the hands of a desperate multitude, they had a deeper meaning and a more personal interest for the gentlemen of England than all the classic poetry upon their shelves. "Disloyal practices," so long as it was the mere slang of Abolition editors, was a funny sort of phrase-about as clear and definite, when applied to the doings of grown up Democrats, as "cutting up shines" is descriptive of the antics of little boys. But when a vast body of offences, unknown to the law undefined. even, by the despotic power which creates them, are summed up under the general head 'disloyal practices," and made punishable, after the Turkish fashion, by busting lo or bowstring as the Cadi may direct, t' e people have more at stake on the meaning of those two words than in all the rest of the dictionary beside.

And so, when a party, holding the seats of power, controlling a vast army, with immense patronage of place and money, with a servile with a debased and slavish press to champior every outrage they commit, and a swarm of hireling kidnappers and deputy kidnappers scattered over the land to seize and gag any outspoken friend of liberty and law-when such a party announce, through their organs, that they mean to prosecute this war to the "bitter end," the phrase is something more than mere rhetorical flourish. We believe that they say what they mean, and that that end to which they are all looking SEWARD with prophetic eye, STANTON with godly exultation, and Lincoln with mountebank gleeis an end in whose bitterness you and I our have a sorrowful share. Look at their past policy for a moment, and see if we cannot fairly infer from it something of their future designs; whether our unaided and unofficial vision cannot discern a glimpse of "this bit-

The policy of this Administration has been wilfully and fiendishly a ldressed to the perwhich leaned out with patriotic yearning to the flag and Union of our fathers. Wherever they have carried the Federal arms, instead of making any honest effort to win back the people to their old allegiance, or to proose who had never swerved from it, they have insulted and humiliated them to the extent of their power-have plundered homes, liberated worthless negroes, uniformed them and sept them forth, not to accomplish any profitable military result, but to irritate, and if possible, degrade men of our own blood and spirit, habituated to the honors of the soil on which they were born. To have been a Union man, through persecution and peril, has been no protection against robbery and insult. To our enslavement. And now they tell us that have held a slave is an offence which no amount of patriotism and suffering for the 'Union's sake can atone for.

The Federal flag affords a shelter to the The allies of secession long ago sent their slaves into the Southern lines, where they are safely secured and profitably employed.

The loyal man who retained his on his faith people shall be free as their fathers." in the promises of this treacherous Administration, has been compelled to stand helples. and see their flight-not the stealthy flight of a ragged and footspre fugitive, but to see virtue and patriotic spirit have fled from us, them marching off dressed in soldier-clot? and keeping time to the tune of "John Brown's soul," played by a Government band. The bayonets, to which he loo ed for protection from the hordes of secession, BITTER END" will have come to us—the endhave been flourished in his face by his own negrocs. Who does not pity and mourn for Union men of the border States, hated and hunted down by their neighbors; who have gone with the South-spurned, despised they lent their support and looked for their fit of white men, and their posterity forever."

Look at the government of BUTLER, in New. Orleans-the plunderer of millions, the iron handed oppressor, whose greed fattened upon the possessions of patriot and traiter alikel Behold the servile condition of Louisiana and the degraded position of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Misseuri and even Ohio! See how one General, like Curtis, devotes Subscription.—Two Dellars if paid within the par; and Two Dellars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within the year. These terms will be rigidly adsord to in every instance. No subscription discontinued until all arrorages are paid unless at the option of the Editor. ty of speech in a free Commonwealth! All over the South, wherever our banner has

gone, delicate and gentle women, as fair and pure as our own mothers, many of them mere silent spectators of a contest which they could neither avert nor advance, have been hunted from their ancestral homes. Theft, insult and oppression have, under Abolition direction, been the companions of the flag which brave men have borne, and which a brave nation sent forth as the emblem of liberty and civilization, to lure our wandering and erring brethren back to the motherly bosom

of the old Union. Gradually the army is being "weeded out." of the most gallant officers of the old armyofter twenty-four years of honorable service, after winning the notice of his superiors in Florida, in Mexico and on the frontier, and religious opinions. the commendation of McClellan in this war—was abreitly dismissed, without notice or trial, on the word of a mere informer for catch fitful views of "the end."

It may be taken, therefore, as an established proposition, that this thing called "the tonsting "the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." Execute, in New Hampshire, was dismissed for voting the Demo cratic ticket. By rapid steps the Adminis tration is seeking to degrade the army to the level of those slavish hosts with which foreign kings play at slaughter, and make it ready to execute the dark designs of the despots at Washington on the liberties of the people of

> Meantime, that no depth of degradation may be left unfathomed, that no insult to the instincts and feelings of our people may be spared, the streets of every Northern city begin to be populous with negro soldiers; and it is boldly asserted, by the Abolitionists, that the existence of the nation depends ap-on the long heeled, woolly rabble of "American citizens of Afric in doscent." - The white soldier, trained to regard the African as his nferior; is crowded beside him in the ranks of battle, and the white citizen is compelled o endure the insolence of shoulder-strapped

But the subjugation of the North is not to e confided alone to African bayonets. Already New York swarms with a vast mass of the regular army. Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have witnessed already the wretched spectacle of elections carried by Abolition cohorts sent home to vote, while their Democratic brethren, bred on the same soil and with the same political rights, were kept away to grapple with death on the plains of Virginia. Kentucky, withis the last month, has seen a sudder sight by needs to the polis, pointed at freemen of America, under the disastive of an America. that last peaceable refuge of an oppressed cople, and giving the dominion of their naive soil to a horde, of imported Abolitionists. nio has a like fate to look for; while the chief of her people's choice, the champion of a great party—guilty, by the admission of Lincoln himself, of no offence—stands an office have denied him under his own .-Sad days are these, when American patriots are slaves under the Stars and Stripes and freemen under the Cross of St. George!

The forts of the North, erected to repel he invader and maintain our shores inviolate and free, have been converted into dungeons for our own people, and many of the best men in the land have pined in chains for speaking an honest word in behalf of the outraged Constitution of their fathers. North onet, freedom is crushed into the dust.

If these things are done in the green tree. what shall be done in the dry? If this is the dawn, what will be the day? It the orning zephyrs scorch as like blasts from hell, who shall bear the meridian heat?-The end is not yet. Vaster preparations are progress. Despotism is not idle. The General in Chief of our armies, HALLECK—that closet warrior—that chieftain of bloodless sword and paper battle field-has publiely boasted, in a letter to a New York meeting, that as soon as the conquest of the South is completed, the army is to be trand against the Copperheads of the North! STANTONswaggering, bullying and vulgar, as usual-says that the Copperheads are to be driv-en hissing to their holes." We know who they mean, and what they mean. They mean the Democratic party-the party which at this moment has en immense majority in all the great States of the North-the party of JEFFERSON and JACKSON -the party which has given to this war its greatest General and to our armies their best men. This is the party which these wicked and arrogant fellows threaten, from their official seats, with death, chains and slavery. They mean to parcel the South out into Territories, to be governed by military satraps of the Sunner and Wilson school and, having accomplished this work, to hold the North just as they

hold Kentucky and Louisiana now. This is no idle vision or groundless phantasy. We have the boasts and promises and threats of all their leading men to make it plain. Already they have trampled on every line and letter of the Constitution; already they have half completed the work of "end" is at hand-"THE BITTER END. This is the end to which their eyes are look ing with an exultant glitter, and they say, it coming. What will the people say? Let them speak out at the polls. Let Pennsylva-nia's voice be heard above the roar of cannon and the clash of bayonets. Let le: speak the vice conspirators at Washington dare not They will tremble at its tones. But if it is not heard in October-if public and we have become fit only to be slaves -if we will resolve in our madees to choose for a Governor a tried and willing tool of the enof peace, liberty, justice and law -an end we will taste amid terror,

"I hold that this Government was made on the white basis, by white men, for the bene-S. A. Douglas.

chose bitternes

desolation and tears. - Age.

#### Judge Woodward on Know-Nothingism.

The following correspondence was pubished in 1852, during the campaign of that year, when Judge Woodward was a candidate for the Supreme Court. It speaks for itself. If any one, after reading it, suspects him of Know-Knothing proclivities, he is too firmly wedded to falsehood to understand the truth:

How. GEO, W. WOODWARD:

Dear Sir :- The undersigned members of the Democratic party beg leave to call your attention to certain charges now frequently made by the Whig presses, agai st you, in regard to your views upon the naturalization naturalized citizens. We are aware that you may justly regard your life and conduct ir ty which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to

But the charges are intended to operate on as they call it. No man but an emphatic and mislead persons to whom he truth is unknown. We would, therefore, solicit from you an expression of your views on the subject, if your time will permit, not doubting that every candid mind will thus be satisfied, that by no act of your life have you ben justly chargeable with having entertained men or measures favoring an illiberal or pro-scriptive policy towards adopted citizens, on sciprive policy towards adopted citizens, on unguarded and unprotected by bayonets.—account of the place of their birth or their In New York State, besides the thirty thou-

Very respectfully, yours, &c., Edy in M Stanton, CHARLES SHALER, SAMUEL W. BLACK, WM. WILKINS, JAS. Ross Snowden, and others JUDGE WOODWARD'S REPLY.

PITTSBURG, Sertember 14, 1862. Gentlemen: The official duties which have brought me to Pittsburg, keep me constantly enouged. My answer to your letter must there ore be brief.

From my earliest youth to this present mo ment, I have been an earnest and hearty supporter of the Democratic party, and an equally zealous opponent, so far as my political action could decorously and properly go, of whatever has opposed it. I am not and never have been a "Native American" i any political sense, any more than I am or have peen a Whig, Antimason or an Abolitionist.

The charge of "Nativeism", is attempted to be sustained by a motion which I made in the Reform Convention of 1837. That was simply a limitation of a motion made by Mr. Thomas, a Whig member from Chester county, and was calculated to compel his party (who were in a majority in the convention,) to come up to the mark or back out. They chose the latter branch for the alternative and my motion draving answered its purpose, was withdrawn. The sin of introducing the subject into that body lies at the door of a Wnig, and not at mine.

America, under the direction of an American observations explanatory of my amendment General, driving them from the ballot box, of Thomas' motion, but that speech is not a fair report of them. My other speeches were submitted for revision; this one I never saw till the book was printed, and I never ceased

During the session of the Convention namely, on the 10th day of January, 1838, a member in debate alluded to the motion, not exile on an alien shore, driven to seek that protection under a foreign flag which traitors eigners. I promptly denounced the impute eigners. I promptly denounced the imputation there, in the face of the Convention as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepresentation. See debates of the Convention, vol. 10, p. 33, 34.

I have retained the undiminished confidence of the Democratic members of the Reform Convention, several of whom were adopted citizens, and all of them opposed to Nativeism. Would this have been possible if the Whig reports of my sayings and doings had been true? The Native American party itsand South, wherever the iron hand of this Administration can plant a gun or fix a hay the gamus nominee for United States Sonator. The county of Philadelphia was repr sented by Natives. They asked me, whether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures for changing the naturalization aws. I answered them no, and they threw every vote they could command against me. and raised a shout of triumph over their vic-

You refer to statements in the Whig pepers of this city. One of them was shown me a few days ago, in which was a garbled extract from a letter written by me about a year ago. in which I denied the imputation of Native ism as destinctly as I deny it now. Y the editor told his readers that the letter contains an admission that . y sentiments were at the time adverse to the rights of foreign born cit A copy of the letter thus misrepre sented by the Pitisburg Gazelle, I send you herewith in the Keystone of Sep. 23d, 1851.
When men will allow their political passions to get the better of their verneity so far as to impel them to acts and associations like this, it is easy enough to understand how and why I was misrepresented by a reporter of the Convention, whose motives for doing so were just as strong as those which actuate political opponents now.

Another allegation, that I oppposed Judge Campbell last fall, is as false as any other of of the numerous mis-statements recently made against me. I never opposed any nominee on secount of his birth or religion, and I support ed no nominee last fall more heartily than I did Judge Campbell,

It is with infinite reluctance I appear before the public at this time, even in self defence A candidate for a judicial office is perhaps, more than any other candidate, required to await quietly the decision of the people. I am as sensible as any man can be, that polities ought to be kept away as far as possible from judicial elections, but the terms of your letter leave me no choice but to answer. I have answered by giving you briefly the truth. I give it because it is the truth, and I accompany it with no appeal to party pas

sion or prejudice.

If industrious defamation can succeed in representing me as having ever sustained illiheral or proscriptive ism, then the Truth and a life are powerless against slan-

There are some presses, and many men opposed to me in political sentiments, who are lisposed to treat me fairly, and who will not lescend to low appliances, to accomplish a party purpose. Such men and presses command my respect. Against others who are less scrupulous, I have no shield but the truth and my life; and relying on these, l can afford to await in patience, the verdical of the people. Thanking you, gentlemen for the kind feelings manifested in your letter, I am, with great respect,

GEO! W. WOODWARD.

#### From the Phil. Evening Journal.

Mr. Lincoln Sustained by Military Porce. It would be interesting to know how many roops Mr. Lincoln had stationed throughout the "loyal" North to prevent popular out-breaks against his popular and benignant administration! The New York correspon-

dent of the Inquirer wrote, a day or two since, that "thirty two thousand bayonets glittered in the sun within an area of seven miles surounding New York." This is about as large a number of bayonets as accompanied General Scott on his triumphant march from Vera Graz to the city of Mexico. The Fottsville Sixidard, some time since, stated that there was in and around Pottsville a larger regard to your views upon the naturalization army than General Taylor had when he laws, and alleged hostility to the rights of fought the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. In Luzerne county, in this may justly re and your life and conduct ir State, there are several regiments. In and the high station you have occupied, and the around this cay there are several, (perhaps to which you enjoy, as a sufficient answer to almost every part of this State there are more or less evidence that we are living under military rule. Throughout the whole North, in fact, the oldiers of Mr. Lincoln are scattered, and, in many place, very profusely. In Ohio there is a large army- probably thirty thousand men-while in Indiana and Illinois

> to keep the people in subjection. In Iowa, too, there are numerous soldiers, while Wisonsin, Minnesota and Michigan are not left sand already mentioned as being in and near the metropolis, there are many thousands of our country's defenders. That is a large State, containing several large cities and towns, in which it is necessary to employ force, or have soldiers present to prevent revellion. New England contains numerous Copperheads, and is not without her share of soldiers, while New Jersey and Delaware are kindly favored with the presence of a liberal number of the national police force. It would be highly interesting, we repeat, to know how many of Mr. Lincoln's soldiers there are scattered throughout the entire loyal North. Would it be extravagant to estimate the numper at a hundred and fifty thousand? We think not, and it may be that the real num-

there are many of Mr. Lincoln's armed agents

per is much above tha . How large a proportion of this force has been drawn from the Army of the Potomac we are not informed, but it is known that a very considerable portion of the force in New York was sent from that army. It would be a sad mistake if Mr. Lincoln, in securing obedience in New York, should lose the Feder-

The force stationed throughout the North per, according to population; which the Emperors of France and Austria have stationed our Republican government in the State of New York. At all evenes, the resemblance between the monarchial activity police government of the United States has become very striking of late. This free country is new things of the state of the United States has become very striking of late. This free country is new things of the State. This free country is new things of the State. This free country is new things of the State. ing the pleasure of our rulers, for exercising the treedom of speech, formerly deemed in dispensable to the preservation of a free goyernment; mock elections are held with armed ny that distinguish the governments of Na-poleon the Thirl and Francis Joseph, are the State were thrown into utter confusion." prominent now in free America. We were forcibly struck with a remark of

the New York correspondent of the Inquirer, printed in that paper of the 20th inst. eferring in glowing terms to the "thirty-two thousand bayonets glittering in the sun" in and around that city, he said with an air of Republican pride, that "the enemies of free rovernment in Europe are deprived of a text om wich to preach more homilies on the failure of Republicanism in America!" We venture the assertion that his glowing, or gleaming, picture of "thirty-two thousand bayonets" in and near only one of our cities, to enforce "loyalty" to Abraham Lincoln, is of Republicanism in America," than any of the "enemies of free government in Europe' have over yet been able to make. We suspect the Inquirer man of rebel sympathies and of intentional irony. The following paragraph

from his letter may be regarded as additional The principal thoroughfares, during the day, have presented a novel spectacle—one the reminds one of life in Vienna, or Berlin, · Venice. Patrols of soldiers met the eye at ilmost every step, and policemen in squads of half a dozen or more alternate with these everywhere a crowd is collected. e majesty of force, it is certain, was never before so solemnly impressed upon the New York mind is thus it is to-day. But for that soldiery and those policemen, however, nothing is more certain than that we should be again under a reign of terror, and at the mercy of

This cloquently describes the bitter and utter hatred of the New Yorkers for the Fed eral Administration. It reads as though written in Paris, just before the breaking out of the French Revolution.

The strongest argument against Mr. Lin coln's Administration consists in the omni presence of his soldiers in the North. The act that soldiers are necessary to enforce his lecrees and measures is all that is necessary to condemn him as a Republican President The mere fact that a Conscription law became necessary to secure troops, is in itself, a sufficient condemnation of his manner of onducting the war and of his Administra tion. Whenever force has to be employed t compel obedience to the administration of a Republican Government, it ought to be re garded by those in authority as sufficient reason or cause for changing their policy.— It is proof of public cond amption of their course. " Mr. Lincoln stands condemned by the people of the North, and, of course, cordially hated by the whole people of the South. A perfectly free and fair expression at the polls, to morrow, would condemn him in every State in the Union, save Massachusetts and Vermont, and even in those States his friends would not prove greatly in the majority. In any other State nothing but force, fraud and the bribery of patronag could secure him a public endorsement. His own State, with a fair election, would go at least thirty thousand majority against him Indeed, it is questionable whether he would be safe from personal violence if he were to visit his old home in Illinois. We notice, by the way, to thoth he and Stanton stick close ly to Wash' gton, where bayonets are plenty. Mr. Lincoln has to be guarded by a strong envalry force, near his precious person, even

these facts, and what they indicate? They in- ege is very uncertain.

dicate the utter repudiation of this Administration by the people, who are, really the Government. They indicate that Mr. Lincolu has betrayed the people,—betrayed his trust; that he is ruining the country and de-stroying public liberty. Two years ago he had a large majority of the people with him; now he has a large majority of the people against him, and so bitterly against him that an army of soldiers is found to be necessary to prevent them from making violent resist

ance to his authority. This is the truth of the matter, and what more need be said?

Andrew G. Curtin. This gentleman, whose health was so feeble a short time since as to induce him to decline a re-nomination, is now vigorously stumping the State, begging those whom he has helped to beggar to re-elect him. In order to help him along in his canvass, we publish gratis a compliment or two paid him by filled the mind and heart of the nation. Tie It is stated that this man Quantrell's whole members of his own party. The Governor is, world witnessed for the second time in our proverhially, a modest man, and will not bla- history, the spectacle which has since graduproverbially, a modest man, and will not blazon his virtues before the people, and most of his friends partake too much of the same al salvation. We trusted, believed, forgot amiable weakness to be of much service to the divisions our enemies presumed upon him. But there are exceptions-the Pitts-

burg Gazette and Dispatch seem disposed to do him justice, and as we feel charitably disposed towards him; we quote their eulogiums with pleasure. They are both Republican papers of the Abolition dye, and neither the Governor nor his friends can expect to their testimony.

#### The Dispatch says:

"Mr. Curtin, so long ago as the 15th of April, announced that he should 'retire from the office' at the close of his term, assigning as a reason therefor, that his constitution had been so completely broken down by the laof those duties might endanger his life. the consolation of the select circle of friends who might have grieved over his complete retirement to private life, his Excellency further intimated that a snug diplomatic position, which he should not feel at liberty to refuse, had been tendered him. To say that this early and official announcement of Governor Curtin's intention to abandon any designs on the Gubernatorial chair was hailed with satisfaction by the sincere advocates of Republican principles throughout the State. is to give but a faint idea of the relief such a prospect afforded.

It is idle to disguise the fact that the preto compel loyalty to Mr. Lincoln's Admini vious course of Gov. Curtin had not been tration is, probably, t far below the num- satisfactory to the mass of the Republican party. Rightfully or wrongfully, he has been trors of France and Austria have stationed held responsible by the voters of the party their dominions, to keep the people in a for the sheddy swindles which disgraced the oyal and patriotic mood. The armed police State's management of her quota of three which the British Government has in Ireland months' troops; he is held responsible for the perhaps, not more numerous than that of mismanagement of the reserve corps, and for striking of late. This free country is now the western portion of the State. During the kept in wholesome restraint by bayonets; men | last invasion of the Monongahela valley by amarily arrested and imprisoned, dui- the rebels, all efforts of the authorities here troops for home defence, failed; and curing the later invasion by Lee's army, instead of adopting a decisive policy of enrollment, the men at the polls, to determine who shall | State authorities published frantic appeals vote, and all the marks of power and tyran- to the people, and made daily changes in the

This extract has the merit of being both true and complimentary, and we have no doubt will be appreciated by his Excellency. The Gazette is by no means behind its contemporary in laboring to do justice to the

the convention that nominated Curtin, the Gazette romarks: "We trust that nobody will allow himself

to be misled by the idea that a man like Cura stronger argument in proof of "the failure tin, and with such a record as we have shown of him, can be forced upon the people of this country by putting him in norganation against their will. We know what we say, when we give notice to those who may be tempted to this view that he is universally believed by the people here to be corrept-to have sold the State and the party both-and to be anything but well affected to the national administra tion or the truly loval men at home; they know indeed so well the sort of company he keeps, and the kind of influences that have governed him, that we have but given shape and atterance to their invincible repugnance to the man, and done what they desired in endeavoring to save the party, by warning the managers that they must neither touch taste, or handle anything so urclean, if the considered the vote of the strongest Republi can county in this State or the nation an im-

These papers have not yet retracted a word they have published, nor has any friend of Curtin's or the Governor himself undertaken to refute the charges. The record stands uninpeached.

How to MANAGE THE DRAFT.-A cotempo rary suggests that the draft should be made with two wheels instead of one—that every name should be drawn from one wheel while blanks and prizes are drawn from the other. This is the only fair method, and ought to have been adopted. To draw the dence to the public that names are not receated or omitted in the folls, or that the rolls themselves are fairly made up. It is much more satisfactory to draw every name, and against every name draw a blank or a conscription ticket.

A DEMOCRATIC GAIN .- The Democrats have ust gained a member of Congress in Mis-In the Third District, which was repesented by Mr. Noell, Republican, an election has just been held to fill the vacancy anged by Mr. Noell's death, and has resul ed in the triumph of John G. Scott, Democrat, by a hand ome majority. The New York Tribune blames the administration for permitting his election.

McClellan's Report.-Gen. McClella has not only transmitted his report to the War Department, but also accompanied it with an urgent request that, if the Departmen decline the trouble and expense of its publication, he should be allowed to publish

#### The Treachery of the Administration.

The nolitical condition of the country, oulded by the policy of the present National Administration, has not been slow enough in process, unfortunately, to be unfelt. The rapid, headlong strides of the party in power toward the accomplishment of those signs, which, for a time, since the beginning of the war, were hidden in the fair promises made to the people for purposes of concil a-tion and support, have disclosed too soon the treachery of their authors, to win the notion to forgetfulness of the past. Haste has been begotten of failure and despair. Recklessness has supplanted prudence with the sense of decaying power. Two years ago rancor and regret were reconciled to trust the assurances of compromise and conservatism, made by the President in the dark and solemn nounces his intention of going into Missouri hour of national affliction. Two years ago a single, earnest purpose animated, without States. A great thought, common to all, ally faded out of view-of a united North beut upon the accomplishment of our nation an element of their own strength, put faith in the men who were over us, and in the ho liness and justice of our cause. Two years has deceived us; two years has taught us the | der at perpetrating. It means that innocent experience of disappointment and chagrin, and ulled with mortification and despair the hopes that were che: hed in stern resolves d generous sacrifice. The history of that elsewhere, will be sacked and given to mus-period has developed the most stupendous sacre by men whose families are now being duplicity ever practiced upon a civilized people, and in bringing new issues to the war has brought fresh burdens on the country.

The treachery of the men in power instigated by a restless faction in their midst, is heart-sickening to the believer in the true destiny of the nation; it can no more be rewith success than can the machinations of the Father of Lies. It has degraded the national character and seduced the national virtue, and lent a low tendency to the tone of our national life. It has not only divided the North, retarded the operations of divided the North, retarded the operations of our arms, and delayed success, but it has engendered a policy of deception practically subversive of the rights of our own people.

It is the origin of proscriptical leagues, oppressive but artfully worded laws, secret designs upon the elective franchise, false official intelligence, suppression of facts and the circulation of lies, official intrigue, jealousy and debanchery. The President himself ousy and debauchery. The President himself
—God pity us, his people!—stands to day
before the world convicted of the conspicuous crime of perjury to his oath of office, and the deliberate avowals of his inaugural address, In mockery of Divine justice he calls upon his people at stated times, to pray for the welfare of the Union—but for sins so grave a deeper penance has been required and is requited in the fast increasing evils and sor rows that have come upon us .- Patriot d

"These States tre glorious in their indi-viduality, but their collective glorios are in they to be maintained in their integrity and to secure even the privilege of organizing the full measure of their constitutional rights -for only so is the Union to be preservedonly so is it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the prisma ic colors, which blended, produce the ray of light. It is the complete ness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking form of collistments, until military affairs in nothing which they have not lent for a great purpose, that makes the Union precious .-This word Union is a word of gracious omen. It implies confidence and affection-mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the chosen expression of the strongest passion of young hearts. It is the charmed circle within which the family Governor. It speaks plainly, but the people this rugged world. It is States, perfect in love candor, and will pronounce fairly upon; thomselves, confederated for mutual advanthe facts on the day of election. Addressing tage. It is the people of States, separated by lines, and interests, and institutions, and usages, and laws, all forming one glorious nation—all moving onward to the same sub lime destiny, and all instinct with a common life. Our fathers pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, to form

> WHO IS THE SOLDIER'S REAL FRIEND? Extract from the decision of Judge Wood WARD sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier :

this Union-let ours be pledged to

it."-GEO. W. WOODWARD, July 4, 1852.

" Now, if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstaness constitute an emergency that justified the pushing of legislation to the extremest limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering-.He-has invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable in exempting a soldier's property from execution whilst he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his selfsacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued for all the indulgence from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the term of indulgence seem so long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's sarvices."

# NATIVE AMERICANISM.

"I am not and never have been a 'Native American' in any political sense, any more all those who have taken up arms against the number required out of a wheel, leaving the remaining names untouched, affords no evi or an Abolitionist. \* \* \* \* The speech so homes, shall present themselves to the alcaoften quoted against me, I am not responsible for. It was introduced into the debates by a Whig reporter, in violation of the rules of the body, which required him to submit it for revisior before publication, and which he never did. \* \* \* I promptly denounced \* I promptly denounced t. in the face of the Convention, as I have done many a time since, as a gross misrepre-sentation. \* \* \* The Native American party itself is my witness. Soven years ago I was the caucus nomines for U. S. Senator. The county of Philadelphia was represented y Natives. They asked wether, if elected by their votes, I would favor their measures or changing the naturalization laws, I answered them NO, and they threw every vote they could command against me and raised a shout of triumph over their victory."-GEO. W. Woodward, Pittsburg, Sep. 14, 1852.

The Democratic party is for peace. It will hail with satisfaction the ending of the war, whenever that can be done upon the basis of a restoration of the Union. not consent to a separation of the States. The policy of the way to Fort Warnot consent to a separation of the States. The policy of the bld up his managed hands But it will it himself at his own cost. Whether the nd. Upon this platform it stands prepared to re-Have our people ever fully reflected upon ministration will grant him even this privil- sist every assault and to advocate peace with Proclamation." The effect can be better im-

### Quantrell's Raid-Retaliation

A despatch from Leavenworth, to the St. Louis Democrat, published elsewhere, says: "The citizens under command of Lane, killed forty-one of Quantrell's men. Lane is organizing a force, and says he will go into Missouri early in September. Martial law The newspaper press of the North, irrespective of party, has universally condemned the massacre at Lawrence. We have inva-riably denounced this method of warfare, but the papers in the interest or pay of " the divernment," have only now awakened to

the fact that such proceedings are infamous. Who began this mode of warfare? Who responsible for the massacre at Lawrence? in September. It was he who committed the towns of Osceola, Papinsville and Warsaw, in Missouri, to the flames after an indiscriminate scene of carnage, plunder and rapine family were murdered in one of Jim Lane's

"A report just received says that a number of buildings in Cass county, Missouri, are on fire, and over a hundred rebel sympathizers had been killed." Do our readers know what this means? It

is the inauguration of a series of barbarities; which the Indians of Minnesote would shudwomen and children are to be made the victims for the cruelties of Quantrell's guerillas. murdered, and that Jim Lane and his gang are furnishing the best means of keeping alive a spirit of hatred against the Union in

An order has been issued from Hendauar ters at Kansas City, Mo., to depopulate three; entire counties in Missouri-Jackson, Cass and Bates-and part of Vernon. Those who can show satisfactory evidence of their loyalty are permitted to remove into Kansas, the rest are to go-God knows where. They can not go far without being murdered upon the highway by Jim Lane and his men. "Over hundred rebel sympathizers have been killed !"

That tells the tale. We have read nothing That tells the tale. We nave read nothing more horrible in the deeds of the Bussia's soldiery upon the Poles than the system of warfare inaugurated by Jim Lane, Colonel Jennison, of Kansas; Montgomery and Higginson, of South Carolina and Georgia. God help the Union that these men are making! ielp the Union that these men are making! Philadelphia Evening Journal.

## "The Soldier's Friend."

The Inquirer announced a few days since, that Governor Curtin, while in this city, beilbeen called on by several members of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, "who had not seen him since they had met on various battl-fields." This is truly touching. Tender, indeed, must have been the meeting between Andy and these pious gouldened; parting, as they had done last, "upon various battle-fields." But there is something puraling about this statement. What in the zling about this statement. What in world was Andy doing on these battle-fields?

at all hazards, are. He ... i not there fighting, in sp' e of his promise to head the forces of Pennsylvania during the recent invasion, lie maintained a secure position in their rear. To is willing, like ARTEMAS WARD, to sacriice all his ablebodied relatives, down to his wife's brother in the good cause, but has no idea of exposing his own precious person to We presume therefore that the battle-fields on which ANDY met his sanitary and Christian friends were fields on which the bloody work was already done .-d indeed must have been the spectacle, to Anny, of men maimed and slain, piled in gory hears, with no shroud save the shoddy rags with which he had clothed them. Many a son of Pennsylvania, for whose comfort the country had made every provision, marched to the field in tatters, that CURTIN and his confederates might be enriched. Many brave boy slept cold under his rotten blanket while Abolition robbers filled their pockets with the money which the State had paid to buy him a warm and good one. And the me who sanctioned these outrageous frauds, and profited by them, goes wandering over the country on the hunt of battle-fields; sheds proceedile tears over Lead Pennsylvanians whom he kept hungry and ragged while ulive: shakes hands with the Christian and Sanitary Commission; wipes his eyes with a cambric handkerchief, and snugers about be ing "the soldiers' friend." God save the for soldier from the murderous friendship of this battle-field tourish!

#### How the French Conquer a Prople -- A Lesson to Mr. Lincoln.

When General Forey, commanding the French forces in Mexico, first landed on Mexican soil, he directed the issuing of the following proclamation to the people of Vera Cruz:

"Nobody can be tried, imprisoned, nor suffer any imposition or fine, unless by the magistrates, and in conformity with the laws No person can be foreibly incorporated as soldier in the Mexican troops. The productions of the country, the horses

and the cattle necessary for the support of the French and Mexican armies, cannot be taken unless with a regular requisition, and peing previously paid for.

The soldiers and civil guard are to protect

travelers, and clear the roads of the robbers who despoil the inhabitants.

des and make a promise to live as good citizens. No Mexican can be molested for his po-

litical opinions.
The General-in-Chief wishes the French authority to be made the succor and support of all, and hones by these means to revive confidence, put an end to the evils of war, assure individual liberty, and bring back abundance in the bosom of families.

DURARD ST. ARNAUD, Commander in Vera Cruz. Vera Cruz, Nov. 24, 1862.

Mr. Lincoln would have done well had he. long ago, issued a proclamation similar to the al ove, and lived up to its terms himself. He has, however, acted contrary to almost every rule of action laid down by Gen. Forey.

Two Negroes who had deserted from military service, in Massachusetts, were arrested a few days since. As the guard were taking them down to the wharf