

us words of scorn because we pleaded for it and would save it, and stigmatized us as "Union savers," are to day glad to come be-that is volunteering, and 1 venture to say that out of the whole draft made upon this fore the people and claim to be the particular and especial friends of this Union. For this 4 am grateful, although I think this recognibeen made in a more gracious form. But future, because I believe that any attempt more than that At the late convention held that may be made by the general Governin Syracuse, I rejoice that it was put forth ment to pass beyond its legitimate bounds, then that that party means to struggle for the so far from endangering the rights of the Union and the Constitution. But a little time States, simply endanger the power and the since men were stigmatized as traitors who would protect constitutional rights. recognition I accept most gratefully, and none the less thankfully because it goes forth to the world with many harsh and unkind centhat is said that does wrong to you and to me, with a heart full of gratitude to know that at length from all parties a recognition of the found not to strengthen, but to weaken the great mouth that this Union has a value past computation and that the Union is to be preserved and the Constitution respected by the of those who, in this hour of the country's distress are without hope. Indeed, I regard the luture hopefully and confidently. This sad war has taught us not only the value of the Union, but, before we shall have done with it, it will teach us other great truths and establish our Union on a firmer basis, and establish the rights of the States on such a foundation that hereafter no power can shake them. I know that some of my friends look somewhat despondently upon the future. I know that the acts of the last Congress caused great alarm in all parts of our land.-I know that these acts originated in false and mistakon views of policy, and spring from those who would seek to make our Government stronger by concentrating a larger amount of power in the national Capital. have never for one moment feared the result. I have felt, ever since the adoption of those measures, that the very means seized upon by the advocates of a strong central Governant would overthrow forever the theories they were intended to establish. It will be proved by our experience now, and that which e, that those provisions in our na-18 to com nal Constitution that restrain the powers of the General Government were not put there solely for the purpose of saving the rights of the States. States have a vitality which will outlive more wrongs and outrages than any party can inflict. They may for a moment be overwhelmed and subdued, but they never can be extinguished. They are natural organizations so knit and boand together that hen every effort has been made to suppress them they will rise up again in all their original power, and maintain and assert all their itutional rights. It is true that one of the designs of restraining the power of the general Government was to protect the rights of the States; but these were not the first and great objects for which they were intro-duced. They were placed in the Constitution for the for the purpose of saving and preserving the national Government itself, because our fathors saw that if this Government was invested with, or attempted to exercise greater power than they conferred upon it, it would destroy itself. Let us see if this theory is correct. A few months ago the national Legislature adopted a measure with regard to the currency. and another respecting indemnity for os which officials might commit against the rights and liberties of the American peo-They also passed the Conscription act, if I may be allowed to call it such. At that time, in convorsation with political friends, and opponents too-for I have had no secrets since I have entered upon the discharge of When that measure was passed, I attempted to save them from the odium which would my duties ; I have had no view in regard to public affairs which I have not willingly exattach to the execution of a measure intrin pressed freely to all; I have had no corressically harsh and burdensome, if any fraud pondence which I have not submitted most was perpetrated in putting it in operation.— I did so in no unfriendly spirit. Who had the deepest interest in having our armies filled by the voluntary action of the citizens? cheerfully to the examination of the post office authorities-I then expressed the opinion that when this measure of conscription was

great State under the existing law, there will never be even six thousand who will go because they were drafted.

dignity of the Government itself, and they This | will be taught by experience what our fathhearts of the people, and cannot be upheld Government, and that the doctrine of centralization will be found hereafter to be impossible, and the mon who favor it will be forced back by experience to the teachings of our fathers, I am confident that our glorions Union and the rights of the States are to he preserved, for I feel confident that our political opponents will find themselves driven back upon this subject, as upon many others. to our ground, by the force of necessity. I elieve as I do in my own existence that before two months have passed away their own experience in government, and the utter failare of the theory that to make a Government strong you must vest it with power which it fair, equal, and just? And vet, when, through a member of my staff, I made the cannot wisely and safely excreise, will be renounced by all parties of men, and out of this request that those steps should be taken, not sad war we shall have the satisfaction of plucking some great and vital truths that only was that request not complied with, but hose who made it with a sincere and earnest will give a new strongth and vigor to our desire to avert wrong, were stigmutized as m n who were willing to excite this communi-Government, when all classes of men have been taught by the lessons of sad experience that there is but one way to maintain the gloy to violence, outrage, and bloodshed. My riends, we are not among those who stand ry and power of our Government, and that is up proposing to violate law ; we tell those in an adherence to constitutional law : that there authority that our purposes are not-in the is but one way to preserve the Union of these pursuit of right or the punishment of wrong States, which is by upholding the rights of -to violate law, but to vindicate law, So all the States, and giving them those privileges our fathers designed they should have ; that there is but one way to secure the dumuch for the past and present. Now what for the future? Whatever wrongs we may rability and perpetuity of the Government, have received from our political opponents, whatever injustice has been done to us hereand that is by adhering to the system which makes it beneficial in its operation, which tofore, how much and unjustly they may have traduced us, I stand here for one, and respects the rights of every man, and preserves as sacred the rights of every house-I believe I express the sentiment of every hold. Let me say one or two words more in man within the sound of my voice when say let the past be forgotten, and all the evils regard to the Conscription act, Many charwhich have been brought upon the country res have been made against me which I have gos have been made against in which I have never noticed, but perhaps I owe it to you, who have sustained me so far, and have passed by so generously and candidly a thou-sand mistakes which I may have made in because you would not heed our warning oice, pass into oblivion. Let violations of constituttonal rights and sound policy be left out of view if you will only heed our respectd prayer now, when victory has crowned policy and judgment, to give you some state-ments of facts which have not heretofore been the efforts of our armies, to prevent calamities in the future. Within the last two laid before the public. I have never sought months the army has gained signal victories. Heretofore it was felt that any policy calcuto embarrass this Government, opposed to i as I am, traduced by its organs and officials lated to win back the South would appear as the result of defeat and disaster. All men I have never forgotten that still it was the Government of our country. I have seen in felt that while we had failed to assert our its very weakness and errors one other rea son for attempting to uphold it so far as I could consistently with my duty, and endear-or to have it enter upon a line of policy deor to have it enter upon a line of policy de and all men are ready to wait until the time manded as well by its own honor and inter should come when the Government, consistest as the honor and interests of our commo country. I appealed to the friends of the na-tional Administration-I appealed to its agents, who represent me with regard to that ently with pride, magnanimity, and generos-ity, might mark out a policy that would unite the people of the North as one man for the subject, to avoid the fatal errors they have futuro. committed, to make them see they would not Now I appeal to you, what should be the policy in the hour of victory? When the Gov-ernment has had great and signal success, find strength, but weakness, and were dostroying the public confidence and the public which vindicate its power in the eyes of the world, I ask you if that policy should not be regard for the national Administration .-

t I might allow it to be carried against the comet. But he read the letter out, and if it was it would bring shame and with regret, because it does not apparently disgrace on its authors, and I valued the contemplate any end to the war, or propose character of the Administration too much to a policy that will bring it to an end in any

time consistent with the safety and interest be willing to see it do any act that would oring it into discredit in the eyes of the world. of the American Government. On the other I felt the embarrassment of his position, and hand, we are ready to mark out the policy on told him J wished to avoid seeing him in a position where he might be impelled by a sense of military obligation on the one hand, and replied by his aversion to fraud and all its rights as they are marked out in the all its rights as they are marked out in the. Constitution of the country. Whether the wrong on the other. Unfortunately, the letter disturbed his taste as to a word, and not Government was ready to say that or not, the his sense of injustice as to a wrong. Now, speaker for one was ready, and he believed with respect to this act. I think any one who that a party greater than the Government will look at the conduct of the Democratic and more powerful than those in office was party, and look at my own correspondence, will find that so far from being actuated by a desire to embarrass this Administration, we ready-he me int the great conservative party -to guarantee to the South its entire rights apon its return to the Union. He had never have a desire to save it from plunging into ought to embarrass the Government, but to great, I will not say fatal, errors. I ask you uphold its armies, and send succor to those if it was just to stignatize men who only wished to have justice done, as unfriendly to attling there, and he denied himself the ordinary recreations demanded by the infirmithe Union and the institutions of our land? ties of man, toiled until the hours of midnight, I appeal to you if you have ever found a man that he might do his duty to that portion" yet-I care not what his political sentiments the army from the State of New York. He go far towards making him an excellent priwere-who would say that it was not right had issued more than five thousand commisand just that the public should not have the sions, and he did not believe the Government of a State like this, especially at times like names of the enrolled placed before it, that could find any just dissatisfaction with his all might see that it was a fair enrollment, or action in that matter. Referring to his acwho desired that those rolls should be fairly tion in dispatching troops to Pennsylvania, he gave all the credit to the soldiers who releposited in the box and drawn out unde pircumstances that would satisfy the whole sponded to the call. community that the execution of the law was In conclusion, he again expressed his hope-

ulness of the future. Ile nover believed that the rights of States would be destroyed; they had seen what bayonets might do to displace ballots at other quarters, but the principles of civil liberty and constitutional law, and he wisdom of the fathers, will outlive all the folly of their successors. One good result of he war was that we had learned the value of the Union. Lessons had been taught necessarily to fit us for enjoying the institutions f our country. Under those institutions they had grown in eighty years from an in significant nationality to be one of the great-est powers in the world. This much they had known, but it was but half the truth. All knew that under our local system of local self-government we had reached this result. but there were men who believed that we would have been still greater and more prosperous under a Government having power centred at the national Capital. But this war will prove not only that we become a great people under the doctrine of State rights and local self-government, but that we cannot become a great, happy, or prosperous people if we enlarge the powers of the Gov-

ernment, exercised in a region favorable neither to morality nor patriotism By a policy of conciliation we shall invite and unite the people of the South to return by every consideration of patriotism and in-terest; but to a dissolution of the Union he never would consent, but labor for its restoration so that every star that glitters on the blue field of the national banner should be held as sacred, and he who would strike but one of those from its place is as great a traitor as he who would rend that hanner asunder. Governor Seymour resumed his seat amid the wildest enthusiasm.

When the Abelitionists of this State were squabbling over the nomination for Governor, the editor of the Press expressed a hope that Andrew G. Curtin would be postponed by the Convention. This was sugges ted because the Press knew that Curtin was the weakest man named by the shoddy party for the office of Governor. But the Godwen tion overruled the malcontents, and gave us a generous and magnanimous one? We have rouched a point where the future policy of the Government must be marked out. Shall it many of its partisans had entered their sol-"Whom the Gods wish to deemn protest. stroy, they first make mad !"

Woodward will be elected by 50,000

soldier 1" The Governor has furnished ample fice. Shall Curtin or Woodward be next proof that there can be "too much of a good thing." He has too much amiability. With nia vemain one of Mr. Lincoln's provincial half as much, St. Peter would let even a condependencies, the abode of slaves, or shall it tractor into Heaven. Through Gov. Curtin's softness of heart, restored to its capacity of a sovoreign State,

clothing, and, strange to say, while he has and qualifications requisite to the

Governor---

ASTOUNDING EXPOSURE.

The Republican Candidate for Governor-

We have given our readers, says, the Wash-

corruption practiced upon the people by the

A Parting word to the Convention.

The delegates to the State Convention are

ow amongst us. Before they proceed to do

We had reason to beleive that Gov. Curtin

notwithstanding his ostensible withdrawal

was a candidate for renomination, and confi-

We felt assured that he could not be elee-

ted. We knew that he ought not. It be

and endeavor to save the party, if possible. We have endeavored to show that he im

the treasury of many millions of money-

parties who had given it, and that when inter-

rogated by the Legislature, he confessed the fact and offered as his apology, a reason

which is shown to have been untrue. We have demonstrated the fact that he

pargained away a Republican United States

Senator, for the consideration of an adjourn-

nent, and the discharge of the Committee

appointed to inquire into the means which

nd been used to procure the passage of that

We have charged that he was unfriendly

to the war policy of the Administration, and proved it not only by his Message in relation

o the arrest of traiters, and his conduct in re

We have shown that the effect of his poli

Republican party of this State, and even those

cy has been to break down the power of the

who morely co-operated with him in the

out exception, under the ban of the people.

with

And we have inferred from all this

lation to the draft, but by the character o

the mon whom he has retained about him.

dent that he would be successful.

mployed them.

their duty, we have a word to say to them.

Defrauded, the People Defrauded,

the abode of freemon? Let the reader decide. (for, as we have hinted, that malady produces softness of head,) the State of Pennsylvania has been deprived of her original, rightful sovereignty, and reduced to a mere territorial Who He is and what He is-Corruption Fas-tened upon Him by his Own Partizans-The lependency. By his pliancy of character he State has been rendered unable to protect Soldiers its citizens against outrages of the gravest kind, and unable to defend itself from inva and the State Defrauded, by Andrew G. Curtin. Read! Read!! sion. He has proved unable to stand erec before the usurpers at Washington; he has weakly yielded to their outrageous demands ington Review, some facts in regard to the and exercise of usurped powers, to the injury

of his people and the disgrace and temporary present Governor of this State, and the Republican nominee for the same position, but destruction of the Sovereignty of Pennsylva-nia. Therefore we say that Gov. Curtin's being outsiders, we of course were deprived of the official data, as well as the knowledge amiability of manners and kindness of heart, of the secret wire pulling, by which the re-sults were brought about. Fortunately, the while they are creditable to him as a man and vate citizen, do not qualify him for Governor per in Western Pennsylvania has opened the the present. These qualities may properly be possessed by a man in that position, if hidden mysteries of the Abolition archives, ccompanied with a sense of justice and mind strong enough to govern them—to make them subservient to the performance of his luty to the public.

We would not desire to see embodied in our Governor, a cold intellect devoid of conscience or human sensibilities. A man with such an intellect may shine and win the admiration, but never the love, of his fellow men. He is but an iceberg glittering in the ing of the Republican State Convention. [From the Pittsburg Gazette, Aug 5,]

noonlight,-chilling the soul while he charms the eye. Neither would we have the embod iment of mere pliant goodness of heart and soft amiability in the Gubernatorial Chair.---But we would have in that chair a man of strong mind, a clear sense of public justice and duty and a courageous heart coupled with, but controlling, the softer sensibilities of the soul : a man, if possible, like Washington, who with the gentleness of the lamb had, nevertheless, the courage of the lion-man who, though he tempered justice with mercy would yet execute justice; or a man like Jackson in whom the tenderness of a woman was joined with qualities that made him fearless in the field; and inflexible in the performance of magisterial duties.

No nearer approach to these illustrious models can be found, to day, in Pennsylva nia, than George W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth. Judge Woodward is a man far above the average of mankind in intellectual capacity, and in all the montal aquirements ecessary to fit a man for the office of Governor, under present circumstances. He is confessedly one of the ablest mon in the country as well as one of the purest. He pos he requsite strength of mind and of will to comprehend and perform the duties of that e, under any circumstances, while he has all the finer qualities of heart that should comper the conduct of the magistrate and dorn the manners of the man. There is no ourer man, morally, in the State than Judge

Woodward. No man has ever hinted aught against his integrity, personal or official, and no man ever will. He is not the man for the shoddyites or lobbymen to approach. Under his administration, no public plunderers will are infest the Gubernatorial mansion .-With all their abuse of Judge Woodward; the Abolition journals have never dared to say a word or even cast a hint against his purity of character or official integrity, though some Legislature, have been placed, almost with of them have pronounced Governor Curtin minently corrupt in his office, and a plunerer of the soldiers in the field.

While thus morally pure and intellectually out referring to other matters-that his nomination would be disgracoful to the party, gifted, Judge Woodward is an eminently patiotic man, and may be relied upon to exoand his election impossible—as the general

ualifications that give the fullest zin of that feeling. We reflect it only, and have but thrown ourselves into the current; which was flowing as rabidly before we undertook to fathom or direct it.

office of who are responsible for the existence or ori-

There were good men here who doubted in 1860, whether he could be trusted, and refused to vote for him, and yet this county gave a majority of about 6400 votes. Less than a month afterward, it gave Lincoln 10,000. With a stronger man than Curtin there should have been 8,000 at least. With an unexceptional candidate now we are strong as ever. With Gov. Curtin, we doubt whether it could be carried at all, and those who reflect that his conduct at the sesion of 1861.

brought in a Democrat even here, at the elec tion which followed, will realize the mischief that such a nomination may inflict. It is not this county only, however, in which it is important to make the machine run smooth. There will be like difficulties run smooth.

elsewhere, and particularly in those counties where the strength of the Republican party lies. If he should be nominated, it will no be by the votes of those districts, which will sults were brought about. Fortunately, the Pittsburg Gazette the leading Abolition pa-like Borks, we suppose that are to be cast as make-weights into the scale. Would it not become them to reflect, that if they want us and exposed to the public gaze a record of to do the work they must put us into a condiinfamy and dishonesty never equalled before tion to run without weights? Are not even nany and distonessly noted equated so the results in a run allocs of our people-if they choose present National Administration. We give to call them so-to be consulted? If they can below the *Gazelle's* synopsis of a series of find a man who is free from objection-and articles published by that paper within the we are in a bad condition, indeed, if they past two weeks. We will publish the arti- cannot- what is their duty as men-as patri eles in extenso on some future occasion. This ots-as lovers of their country? How can article sppcared in the Gazette on the morn- they excuse themselves for insisting-from mere pride or self-will-on one of the opposite kind, who is known to be unpalatable to any respectable section of the party? We shall guage their patriotism by the way in which they deal with the difficulty. With men of heroic stamp-men suited to the times-it can prove no serious difficulty at all.

WOODWARD AND HIS SUPPORTERS .--- Judge Woodward is a thorough Pennsylvanian by birth, by education, and in feeling. All his interests are in this State, all involved in the preservation of the Union. One of his sons, Col. GEORGE A. WOODWARD, commands the came our duty, therefore, to sound the alarm, 2d Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves. Col. MANN's old regiment; another served as caposed upon the soldiers, by farming them out tain in a company which he raised in Luzerne to his friends, and then denying that he had county, during the raids of last year and this, and both were in the battle of Gettysburg. We have exhibited the record to establish Judge Woonwarn has been nominated-not by the shoddy men, the contractors' party, the black man's faction, who are striving to degrade American citizenship by black sufthe fact that he had approved a bill, acknowl-edged by him to be wrong, which robbed that as the conditions of his approval, he had frage-not by men who manage to live on taken an agreement for the State, which he politics and by their wits-but as the expoabstracted, and secretly surrendered to the parties who had given it, and that when inter-the conservatives, the people; by the agricultural interest, by the mercantile, the pro-fessional, the manufacturing classes outside of Administration patronage; by the self-sup-porting, the self-dependent men who own the soil of Pennsylvania, and whose interests are those of the country ; who are identified with the State and with the Union ; men who cannot, like contractor-capitalists, send their capital to Europe if the country is overwhelmed by misfortune, but must bear whatever befalls the country. And yet these men and their candidates are termed secessionists. They have far more interest in the preservation of the Union than their opponents,--. tge.

> EST THE ONLY WAY TO END THE WAR IS TO VOTE THE STATE AND NA-TIONAL ADMINISTRATION OUT OF POWER.-Remember this and cast your vote for Woodward.

> IT It is rumored that Governor Curtin intends stopping for a day or so at the Execu-tive Chamber, the next time he comes to Harrisburg. We hope the rumor may prove true. There should be some one there to attend to business, even if it is Curtin.

Government must be marked out. Shall it be that of subjugation? Shall we declare. that by force, and force alone, great States shall be held within the limits of this confed-

put into operation, an act which ignores the We who are out of power, or the friends of of a State, and forbidden to return again to majority. oracy-each State stripped of the character