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REMARKS

## HON. J. ROSS SNOWDEN. At the Mass Meeting in Independence Square. Philadelphia, Sept. 17, 1863.

Mr. SNOWDEN said : Fellow-Citizens :- All the issues of former years sink into insignificance when compared with the momentous questions now before us. Herctofore the American people were divided into parties involving merely questions of internal policy or our relations with foreign governments. The chief questions related

the currency, a tariff, distribution of the public lands, the veto power, and kindred subjects. In all these questions the policy of the Democratic party has been fully vindicated and maintained. But now, growing out of the seeds of disunion, planted by a fanticism which has its root in New England, we have the question of the very over land, we have the question of the very existence of the Union and of constitutional liber-The Democratic party is now, and always

has been, the true friend of the Union and of Constitutional freedom. It has been the means, under Providence, of establishing and maintaining in this land the principles of civil and religious liberty, and of advancing the prosperity and happiness of the people in the wondrous career which characterized our once happy and united country, now, alas, trembling on the verge of destruction. Whence comes the cause of this sad change? It will be found in the organization of a sectional party opposed to the constitutional ruption of our political Union, the moral Union which heretofore existed between the mense increase every month and every year people of the several States was undermined and destroyed by the reckless and wicked course of the leaders of that party, and by the unconstitutional and unfraternal action of the Legislatures of such of the Northern States as they governed or controlled.

To save our beloved country we must restore the moral as well as the political Union, as established by our fathers. Representation of the United thousand eight hundred and seventy five Miles and the rights of the States under a springs, out ton of gold weights about 3,685 tion, or the rights of the States, or of persons or property. A recent proof of this is given intrinsic value, I have no means of intrinsi the administration candidate for Governor of lowa. He said: "I admit that this is an Abolition war: It was not such in the start;

South to be made free." ward Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, fariy are acting it out now. The theme of county commissioners.

This comparison also will assist us to form ellect that he misquoted the Declaration National debt. of Independence by inserting the word 'free' the owners of negro slaves, meant to affirm that all white and black men were free and

formed the Constitutions of the different dred days. States and of the United States, acknowledged nized the lawfulness of the relation of master stitution, leaving to each State in this respect, and in all others provided by the Constitution, the regulation of its own affairs.-Stitution, the regulation of its own anarrs.—
The States provide by law for the regulation of the relation of master and apprentice, of guardian and ward, of trustee and the hene

guardian and ward, of trustee and the hene
guardian and ward, tutional right to interfere with these relations. The Democratic party leave these points where the Constitution and laws of thank God that they are better than other men;" and yet such as they are were pro-hounced by the highest authority " to be hyocrites, who omit the weightier matters of the liw; judgment, mercy and faith—blind guides, which strain at a guat and swallow

In an evil hour the administration of the government fell into the hands of these blind guides; not however, it may be well to re-member, by a majority of the people, for Mr. Lincoln was in a minority of upwards a million of the popular vote. And here, in order that order that I may not be misunderstood as to the words Administration and Government, late Democratic State Convention.

"This General Assembly recognizes a

anifest difference between the administraion to that period of time to which the offiers elected by the people are charged with

the country. Disunion, civil war, desolation of homes, destruction of myriads of lives and countless property, a depreciated currency, a national debt of gigantic proportions, swelling day by day, with grinding taxation now, and fearful oppression in the future.

This is the feast to which we are invited. enty-four thousand three hundred and sixty-six dollars. It consisted of the following

classes of obligations: Four per cents Five per cents.
Six per cents.
Seven and three-tenths per cent Debt not bearing interest

101,297,688 481,275,875 189,920,500 \$1,197,274,057

But this frightful sum total does not include all the liabilities of the government. see in the newspapers of the day other tems mentioned, namely: U. S. certificates of indebtedness; new U.S. certificates of inlebtedness; orders for certificates; quartermasters' vouchers. These and many other items constitute a floating debt, most of which is not embraced in the above financial state-

Some idea of the magnitude of the business of settling army paymasters' accounts may be inferred from the fact that over one hundred and fifty clerks are employed upon them at the office of the Second Auditor; yet with all this force, there is a year and a half's accumulation of accounts and claims

If we add to the above statement all the liabilities incurred for war purposes since the 30th of June, and claims for damages, pensions, bounties, &c. &c., we will not overstate the total liabilities of the United States at the present time at two thousand millions of

Pennsylvania is about one-tenth of the Wational debt is, therefore, two hundred millions of dollars. But if we impoverish and destroy the South, depopulate her cities, her ton of printing money may be carried too far. I notice, moreover, that the printing the debt to Pennsylvania will be increased establishments of the Government are not fifty per cent; making her liabilities for the able to print the notes fast enough. Mr. war four hundred millions of dollars. The Chase has, within the past few days, called expense of the General Government, for all on the banks for a loan to the amount of the purposes, at the present time exceed two mil-small sum of fifty millions of dollars. These lions of dollars per day; that is, at the rate millions will not last him a month, but they of more than seven hundred millions per annum. The internal revenue tax now levied compact between the States on the subject is estimated at one hundred and fifty millions of negro slavery. Before the success of the of dollars. It is very doubtful whether that Abolitionized Republicans produced the dis- amount will be collected; but whether it is

enormous amount of liabilities. The debt is now represented by a mere promise to pay, but is it rayable in money, which the Constitution recognizes to be gold and silver? It will increase our understanding of the amount of the money I have named | hounds". political Union, when we consider the weight of those amounts and "No Veto."

Such a Union in gold and silver. The debt is now, say.

Mr. Polk carrie as established by our fathers. Such a Union in gold and silver. Luc deat is now, say, can never be restored by the Republican Abolitionists. They have been warring for coin of the United States would weigh three coin of the United States would weigh three lions per annum. With these tens of millions or a constant the Continuous and seventy five

of war will make to the above mentioned

war which desolates our land, not for the restoration of the Union as it heretofore existed, but for the abolition of slavery. This object of their desire they now believe is would therefore, require a greater force, in within their grasp, and they are pursuing it, regardless of the obligations of the Constitu-

Revenue Board of 1863, is five hundred and but the administration has discovered that ninety six millions of dollars. The ascertic could not subdue the South else than by making it an Abolition war, and they have States on the 30th of June last, alone, withdone so; and it will be continued as an Abo- out reference to other debts and liabilities, is lition war so long as there is one slave at the nearly twice as great the whole value of the assessed property in this Commonwealth! In 1855, at Honesdale, in this State, I It we include the estimated debts before referred to, including claims for damages, &c. wake a speech under a banner on which was inscribed, "No Union with Slaveholders." the value of the property of all kinds in Penn-He preached disunion then, and he and his sylvania as returned by the assessors to the

ity of the negro with the white man; and I some adequate idea of the magnitule of the

Again, Boston, in proportion to her popuas if Mr. Jefferson and the signers of that lation, is the richest city in the United States.

The total wealth of that city, as recently valued by the assessors, is three hundred and two millions of dollars. The whole wealth of that city will not pay the expenses of the The men of the Revolution, and those who Government for much more than one hun-

Tur own Commonwelltli liks had some axno such principle of equality. They recog- perience in reference to a State delit. I do not wish to revive unpleasant recollections; and slave, and were content to leave that relation to the action of the States and of the years we failed to pay the interest on our people interested in it. The Democratic debt of forty millions. Since 1845, under the party has always been willing to abide by and preserve inviolate the covenants between the States with a state of 1744, we have the States and the compromises of the Conabout the same amount, according to the last official report of the State authorities.—

and a half have added an additional debt of two hundred millions as the proportion of New England Phenicard for not like the the future. We will find that the heavy New England Pharisees, who profanely taxes now imposed are only the precducing in the heavier and more exhausting taxation in the | and Union. The alternative is plainly before future; and, unless arrested in our downward career, our hitherto free, prosperous and hap py land will be overwhelmed in irretrievable slave property, negroe freedom, dissolution bankruptey and ruin—a pitial le spectacle to the Union, and anarchy and confusion." ourselves and to the world of a great nation destroying itself in the vain expectation of placing the negro on an equality with the white man, and of subjugating eight mil-lions of our fellow citizens in the endeavor to accomplish such an unnatural and impos sible event.

If we turn from the subject of the finances and look at the currency of the country, what an extraordinary spectacle meets our view. let me quote and adopt the resolution of the last House of Representatives of our State, and silver the only logal money of the United and silver the only logal money of the United and which was unanimously approved by the States. Herotofore, as the result of Democratic measures, gold and silver coin, with a proportion of bank notes payable in coin, formed the currency of the country. The tion of the government and the government described bill and the Sub-Treasury law, once so votion to the principles of constitutional libisolf—the one is transitory, limited in duramuch abused by the enemies of the Demo cratic party, fulfilled the expectations of the and fair means to place at the head of our versary of the adoption of the Constitution the conduct of the same; the other is permitted by its founders to manner, and intended by its founders to make the manner of the same; the other is permitted by its founders to make the manner of the same; the other is permitted by its founders to make the manner of the same of the same; the other is permitted by its founders to make the manner of the same of the pursue of the

sider himself "a hundred feet high."

The starry flag was then the emblem of that emperor or king who would touch but a hair on the heap of the humblest citizen who reposed under its sacred folds. But now, The National debt—what is it now? Who can tell? An official statement recently published says that it amounted on the 30th of June last to one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven millions two hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and seventy-four thousand three hundred and sixty and the following the following seventy-four thousand three hundred and sixty and the following the fo intrusion of foreign powers.

Let us hasten to settle our difficulties, and with a united country say to these rulers of Europe: Cross not the Atlantic. Advance not one step upon the American soil. Americans must govern themselves, and be the arbiters of their own destiny. But, alas; we are in no condition to assert our rights, much less to stand upon our dignity and honor .-Even our personal rights seem to be passing away, like the snow upon the mountains.— The tread of military despotism seems to be advancing nearer and nearer. We should be thankful, I suppose, for the privilege of meeting here, under the shadow of Independence Hall, where our fathers declared themselves free and independent. We are indeed thankful that this privilege is left us. Let me return from this digression. With

es, and a depreciated paper currency. The currency consists of notes that are a legal tender by an act of Congress, but not convertible into gold or silver. No one will keep these paper promises long. They will not be hoarded away under hearthstones and in the cellars like gold and silver. The practice of hoarding I do not in any case approve; I only speak of it to show the home appreciation of the difference between gold and silver on the one hand and notes on the other. man has more of the latter than he needs to pay his debts and buy what he wants for himself and his family he will fund it. This of printing money may be carried too I notice, moreover, that the printing will give time for the paper machines to get ahead of the pressing demands from all quarters upon the Treasury. Fifty millions of dollars in years past was quite a aum of money. During Mr. Van Buren's administration when he had, besides the Government to attend to, a war with the Florida Indians on his hands, the country was convulsed with indignation, because the expenditures reached the sum of thirty five millions per annum! This had more to do in preventing his re-

- "Standing Army"- "One Term," he "conquered a peace," secured to us Texas, bought the golden region of California But his administration was denounced for its extravagant expenditures! These figures were mountains then—they are pigmics now.

election than the other arguments used against

him, namely: "Sub Treasury"- "blood-

But the currency sympathizes with prices, and at this time with all things of value, but especially with cotton goods. Five dollars in paper money does not go far in buying a dress for the wife or a frock for the child, or even in filling the market basket. A half eagle formerly did at least twice the work. Prices go up as paper money goes down. A currency based upon credit is deplorable indeed; the farther the credit is stretched the worse the currency becomes. The Continental money and the French Assignats were current for a time, but the expansion at last became too great-elasticity has some limits-the strings burst, and then came the collapse. An irre deemable currency is like a despotism in this: t exists only by the sufferance of the people. They suffer from both, or either, until sufferance ceases to be a virtue, and then comes the deluge. ..

I come now to suggest a remedy for this would bring to their remembrance the sublime truth that the Power which governs the world and directs the affairs of nations and of men is not found in the fire, nor the tempest, nor the whirlwind, but in the still small voice of gentleness, kindness and love.

Have we gone so far in this work of blood and devistation that there is no return? Is

the path of conciliation, compromise and peace forever closed? Surely not, my friends, direly not. We may yet, by the withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation, the repeal of the Conscription bill, and all measures of ike character, evoke and revive that feeling for the Union in the South which was destroyed by these obnoxious measures. Let us then offer in good faith the guarantees pro-posed by Senators Crittenden and Douglas, to insure the domestic tranquility, safety and equality of all the States, and restore peace.

true statesman, he said, "We must arouse ourselves and reassert the rights of the slave-holder; and add such guarantees to our Constitution as will protect his property from the spoliation of religious bigotry and persecution, or else we must give up our Constitution us-constitutional union and liberty according to American law, or else extinction of slave property, negroe freedom, dissolution of The war had not then actually commenced. of a similar character, the dismal chapter of

would not have been written in letters of blood; but peace and Union would now wave The party now in power do not appear to us see to it that this right is exercised at the desire reconciliation or adjustment. Their next election. It is a right sacred to freedom. radical measures are inconsistent with either, and formidable to tyrants only. It is now and they declare that the war is now for the our only hope for the future. If a majority abolition of slavery and for the subjugation of of the voters of Pennsylvania decide in favor the South, and that it shall be carried on to of the present Administration, we will, as

the bitter end. But let us not despair of the Republic. our duties to our fellow citizens, our sister of freemen engaged in the holy cause of main-But Mr. Lincoln and his party were called It was the era, of gold, and golden hopes for under the Constitution and laws.

It was the era, of gold, and golden hopes for under the Constitution and laws.

Our success at the next election will put heart. Then every American at home or our own ship of State on the old Democratic

abroad could, in the language of Benton, con- | tack, with a firm, honest, able and enlightened statesman at the helm. We will then b a condition to help forward the cause of freedom, union and strength; and wee be to the Union and the Constitution in the Presi dential contest in 1864, which will decide the fate of the nation perhaps for all future time.

If all measures for conciliation and compro-mise on fair and honorable terms should fail, when fairly and honestly presented, the Democracy of Pennsylvania stand pledged "to use all possible constitutional efforts to suppress the present rebellion.". The Conven tion which nominated Judge Woodward and America of ours-hitherto sacred from the Judge Lowrie further declared, (adopting the resolution of the House of Representatives,) "That this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the administration and the encroachments of the Abolitionists; it does also most thoroughly condomn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Constitution, and destructive alike of the security and perpetuity of the govern-ment and of the peace and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most solennly declare that the people of this State are unalterably

> and defend 'it." The same Convention also adopted the following resolution:
> "Resolved, That the Democracy of Penns

> vania has ever been true to the cause of the Union. It was in the name and for the sake of the Union that our party was made; that we denounce the least intimation that the Democratic party entertains now, or ever has entertained, or ever can entertain, the slightest sympathy with the present gigantic re-bellion, or with traitors in arms against the government, or would ever consent to peace upon any terms involving a dismemberment of the Union, as utterly unjust; and in proof of this, we point with exultation to the lavish contributions to the war in blood and treasure heretofore and now being made by the hundreds of thousands of Democratic citizens who were among the first to fly to the rescue of the Union, and peril their lives in its de-

These resolutions show the platform of the Democratic party. Upon these principles and our distinguished candidates stand before the country. When the reins of government are restored to the Democratic party, let us has ten to repair the grievous errors of the past. Let us, by all means in our power, endeavor to restore that moral as well as political Union which was established by Washington and maintained by Jackson. Then we shall have peace and Union under the same Con-stitution, and with the one flag of many stars loating over us. Then it will be the old Inion of our hearts and hands, and we shall shed tears of joy as we hail it in the breeze, "The flag of the Union forever."

One word more. A recent proclemation of the President suspends the habeas corpus act in certain enumerated cases. The lives and liberties of the people are now no longer under the protection of the laws. "The President, the military, naval and civil officers of the United States, or any of them," can arrest and hold any citizen at their will or pleasure. This is a tremendous power to rive any man or set of men. A leading adninistration paper in this city says that this power would be dangerous in the hands of a corrupt ruler, but the honesty and incorruptible patriotism of Abraham Lincoln guarantees its upright and impartial exercise .-There would be some force in this remark, even admitting, for the sake of the argument, he adjectives applied to the President but his proclamation gives the same power also to each military, naval and civil officer in the United States. Mr. Lincoln has not the power of ubiquity nor omniscience. He can-not know what his numerous subordinates, in different parts of our extended country, are doing in his name and by his authority What the writ of habeas corpus gives to the citizen, namely: a hearing, at least, is taken from him, to say, nothing of the common low provision, "that no freeman shall be imprisaned or detained without cause chann't

In every government? arbitrary as well as free, it has heretofore been the first and most important object to secure the citizen or the abject from violence or detention unauthor ized by law. Our own Chief Justice, (Lowie, in a recent case, announced a familiar principle when he said: "It is alleged that the fact complained of was authorized by the present and impending evils. This will be President of the United States, and was exe-an easy tisk if all our people North and South cuted by important Federal officers. But cuted by important Federal officers. But this element loses all its legal importance the assumptions of arbitrary power by the when we consider that all public functionaries in this land are under law, and that none, from the highest to the lowest, are

These familiar principles are set at naught, and we seem to be going backwards to that condition of society when force was the only rule, and men were swords by their sides to protect themselves from injury and oppres-

sion.

But let not these oppressive measures drive us from our propriety of conduct. We are now, as we always have been, the friends of law and order; and though the laws may be temporarily silent, we will give them obedi-ence. Let us, therefore, be careful to do nothing against the peace and dignity of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

We still have by Art. I of the Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the right-peaceably to assemble and petition the date for Governor from this sacred spot on Government for a redress of grievances. Our own Constitution-art. 1x, sec. 1-declares that the people have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing their own happiness. The seventh section of the second article ordains, that the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government; and no law shall be made to restrain the exercise thereof." "The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citi-If counsel like this had been followed by acts | zen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of civil war. with all its calamities and miseries, | that liberty." These and other common and inherent rights still remain to us. And above all, in the present crisis of our public affairs, we have the right of the ballot.

> abide the result. All we ask is a fair and honest arbitrament at the polls. And liere, under the shadow of this vener able Hall of Independence, and on this anni-

NT Election agains on the 13th inst.'

law-abiding citizens, calmly and passively

was cannot be restored. Every one who asserts that the war can Every one who believes the Constitution to oe a "coverant with death and a league with

WHO WILL SUPPORT CURTIN, WHO WOOD.

WARD ?

Among the supporters of Andy Curtin will

Every original disunionist in the State.

Every one who avows that the Union as it

rom Thaddeus Stevens down.

Every one who sanctions the repeated vioations of that sacred instrument, Every one who believes that Lincoln may iolate it at his pleasure. Every one who justifies the arrest, the imprisonment, and the exile of Democratic

editors and orators for exercising the plainly guaranteed constitutional rights of speech. Every one who believes Lincoln may suspend the writ of habeas corpus at his pleasopposed to any division of the Union, and will Every one who believes that he may do possistently exert their whole influence and

away with the sacred right of trial by jury, power, under the Constitution, to maintain Every one who believes that the negro race superior to the white. Every one who believes the negro to be the qual of the white man. Every one who wants to see him admitted to social and political equality, and like

Judge Agnew would desire to see the Constitution of Pennsylvania so amended as to give him a right to vote.

Every one who believes that the white race would be improved by amalgamation with

the black. Every one who believes that this is a war or the freedom of the negro.
Every one who believes that it neither can nor ought to end except in the extinction of

slavery.

Every one who endorses the emancipation policy of the President.
Every one who thinks the nation can only e saved by the help of negro soldiers. Every one, in short, who believes in an

nti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, an anti-slavery God, and all the foolish and pernicious proclamations of Father Ab-Every one who has been engaged in plundering the public treasury, except it may be

Every shoddy contractor. Every maker of shoes with paper soles. Every manufacturer who, is making a for-

tune out of the government contracts.

Every corrupt official who has both hands up to the elbows in the public coffers. Every greedy fellow who thinks he will on get his paws in.

Every "green-back patriot."

Every man who is making money out of

Every one who has made a fortune out of Every one who expects to make a fortune out of it.

Every one who holds an office under Cor-Every Proyost Marshal, and all in their

Every tax collector and assessor, and, in fattening on the blood of the people and the treasure of the nation, will vote for Androw G. Curtin. But these, long as the list is, and numerous as they are, are not yet strong enough to carry the coming election.

There is a much larger class who will vote for George W. Woodward. Among these will be found:

Every man who is loyal to the Constitution. Every one who desires to see the Union

Every one who knows his own rights as a reeman and respects the rights of his fellow Every true friend of liberty, and every hater of despotism.

Every one who desires to see the majesty

of the civil law preserved inviolate. Every one who believes that this govern ment was made by white men for white men. Every one who is in favor of keeping the negroes in their proper place as an interior and dependent race.

Every one who has sense enough to see

how much our liberties are endangered by present administration. Every one who condemns the negro was policy of the President and his advisers. In short every conservative thinking man

in the State, together with the honest masses who are suffering from the multiplied woes this war has brought upon us, and who de-sire to see it end speedily, and in a manner honorable and just to all parties. These constitute a vast majority of our

population, and they will speak their sentients in thunder tones at the approaching lection. If we have a free vote we have no fear but that the result will be a glorious tri-umph. Nothing can prevent this but force or fraud at the polls, and that we do not think our opponents will dare to attempt.

The Abolition league leaders are evi lently very much alarmed by the prospect before them. They see that their notoriously corrupt "shoddy" candidate for Governor, cannot secure the votes of the people; that honest conscientious men cannot support him; and that his defeat cannot possibly he prevented, without a resort to desperate and inprincipled means. They are, therefore, preparing themselves accordingly. Lying stump speeches from their unscrupulous partizans are to be among the orders of the day, from now until the election. But all will not answer. Their present alarm is but the harbinger of the certain defeat that awaits them at the polls. The mass of the people know too much of Curtin to be lied into his support; and the private and public life of Wood ward is an inassurance to them, that he is worthy of their confidence and suffrages.

"THE SOLDIER'S FRIEND."-The Abolition papers are in the habit of speaking of Andy Curtin as the "soldier's friend." He showed his friendship by placing half a million of dollars that was appropriated to clothe the Pennsylvania Reserves in the hands of his particular friends, who provided the soldiers with blankets that they could see through, shoddy coats and pants, and shoes that had soles filled with shavings. In two weeks the brave men were bare-footed and nearly naked. A pretty " soldier's friend," to be sure. How much of the profits Curtin pocketed the public never discovered.

A friend writing from Schuvlkill couny says -- " set down Schuylkill county two housand majority for Woodward and Lowrie, certain, provided martial law is not declared and we are run down by an armed

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

"If these infernal fanatics and Abolition sits ever get the power in their hands, they will over-ride the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity, and finally bankrupt he country and deluge it with blood."—Dan

Such were the solemn words of prophecy uttered by the "god like" Webster, years ago, and we, to day, are witnessing their fearful fulfillment. "These infernal fanatics fearful fulfilment. "These infernal fanatics and Abolitionists," as Webster styled them, succeeded, in an evil hour, in retting "the power in their hands" and the direful consequences, so minutely foretold, are upon us. What Daniel Webster foresaw would be the result of the accession to power of a sectional, fanatical, Abolition faction, we have seen and

Jell in in all its terrible reality.

Have they "overrided the Constitution?"

Let the Confiscation act, the Emancipation

Proclamation, the division of the State of Virginia without the consent of its Legislature, and the secres of other unconstitutional acts of the present Administration, answer the question.

Have they "set the Supreme Court at deflance?" Let the act of the last Congress prohibiting slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and the decision of Attorney General Bates, that negroes are 'citi

zens," answer.

Have they "changed and made laws to suit themselves?" Let the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the net indemnifying the President for his gross violations of Constitutional Liberty, in arresting and imprisoning "citizens without due 

who differ with them in opinion or dare question their fidelity?" Let the arrest and imprisonment. "without warrant or authority of law," of Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, Senator Wall, of New Jersey, Dr. E. B. Olds, of Ohio, and the hundreds of other prominent citizens we could nome; or the arrest, mock trial and banishment of Iton. C. L. Vallandigham, answer. These men were torn from heir homes and families at the dead hour of nidnight, by the "violent hands" of a ruthless soldiery, for daring to "differ in opidion" with the men in power, transported beyond the limits of their States and confined in louthsome bestiles, where they were denied the common necessaries of life, and in the case of Dr. Olds, the use of even a Bible! Truly, this prediction of the great Webster, has been fulfilled to the letter.

Have they "bankrupted the country and deluged it with blood?" Let the scarcity of gold and silver—the constitutional currency of the country—and the gory fields of Bull Run, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, answer this

last interrogatory. Sectional strife, civil war, financial ruin ut of it.

Every one who holds an office under Linand an almost total disregard of Constitutional obligations by those in authority, are the results, as predicted by Webster, advent to power of fanatics and Abolitionists; leaving nothing of this once glorious and hap-py Union, but States, "discordant, belligerent, dissevered." Will the people ponder at these facts ?- Valley Spirit.

ican citizens of both parties if the following sentiments:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR, ALEXANDRIA, Va., Septemeer 16. Proprietor Alexandria Gazette:

Sin: Observing in your issue of this evening an article holdly headed "Virginia Legis-lature," which article contains the proceedand hence, is a public recognition upon your part of a state government in Virginia opposed to the federal government, the general com-

there appears nothing in it offensive to loyal

Respectfully,
ROLLIN C. GALE, A. A. G.

Have not things come to a pretty pass when an American newspaper published within a few miles of the capital of the country is threatened with suppression, because the heading to some of the news displeases an ignorant military officer? The phrase "Virginia Legislature" is literally correct. no natter what the political crimes of that body may have been. A gun is a gun, whether in the hands of a federal or a confederate soldier, and an organized state legislature, in or out of the Union, is very properly distinguished by the name of the state it legislates for. The "general commanding" who inspired the above order may have a "bold" head of his own, but it certainly has very little brains or discretion inside of it.

The injugural address of Governor BRAMLETTE says: "We have now, and will have when the rebellion closes, the identical Constitution which the extremists seek to destrov-the one by innovation, the other fores. It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union, that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis." The Chicago Times justly says that there is not a "Cop perhead" in the United States who does not wear these sentiments in his heart's core!

THEY GIVE IT UP!-The Pittsburg Dispatch, the advocate of soldier flogging and Abolitionism, in its issue of the 5th of August,

With any man of ability, clear record, and above all, honesty, the triumph of the Union party is secure; THE NOMINATION TO DEFEAT TO THE PARTY, and for this result the Union men should hold the Convention personally responsible."

THE CONSCRIPTION IN CONNECTICUT .- In Hartford the number of men drafted, under the Federal conscription law, was 1,127, Of this number, how many, think you reader, have gone to the war?

Just—four! No less—no more. And of these four, two were negroes.

Mon who profess themselves in favor of war to the last man and the last dollar and refuse to shoulder the musket themselves, are either cowards or hypocrites.

That "So-called" Loyalty, In a speech which he made at a recent Abolition meeting in Pittsburg, Gov. Curtin

"I cannot understand that so-called loyaltv which claims to be faithful to the Governnent, and yet attacks the President," &c. 1 Secretary Seward seemed to understand however, when in a dispatch addressed to Mr. Adams, our Minister in London, in November last, he said:

"In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the Administration at any time existing as distinct and separable from the Gov-ornment itself, and to canvass the proceed-ings of the one, without the thought of dis-

loyalty to the other." This is the opinion of William II. Sewant, Secretary of State under Mr. Lincoln, the second man in the Administration, a man of far higher political distinction than Governor Curtin, and presumed to be a more discerning and able statesman. He thoroughly comprehends the distinction between the Administration and the Government, and therefore admits the existence and purity of that loyalty which our obtuse Governor "cannot understand,"

But is a reason for everything, and therefore for Gov. Curtin's implifity to "understand" what Seward so clearly perceives.

Gov. Curtin "cannot understand" the loyalty which clings to the Constitution and supports the Government rather than the President—who is the mere agent of the people, selected by them to administer the laws for a specified term-because it brings

from a simple devotion to country, (a feeling unknown to him and his school of politics,) and is not paid for in gold "or its equiva-lent"—the only roward of such "so-called" loyalists being the consciousness that they serve the cause of liberty by upholding the institutions under which it exists. It, was not to be expected that his Excellency, or the party of his Excellency would "understand" such disinterested loyalty as this. His intincts and theirs enable them to better appreciate that other "so called loval-

ty" which springs from the hope, or rather, ty" which springs from the hope, or rather, certainty of a more subtantial return, and expends itself in vooiferous professions of devotion to, the President, because he carries the keys that open to his servitors the doors that lead to preferment and wealth.

Unpurchased and unpurchaseable loyalty to the Government, which is the boast and very essence of Democracy, is a mystery to Gov Curtin and the brood of cormorants who have selected him as their representative man, To them it is an unsubtantial shadow, which

they cannot grasp and handle; in every re-spect unlike that glided by alty—which they do "understand"—the proceedings of which can be fingered, jingled in the pockets, invested in real estate, used in the stock markt, or placed in bank to the credit of the do-We are not in the least astonished that Curtin "couldn't see it."

Is IT TREASONABLE ?-The New York Sun. a neutral paper, with slightly Abolition pro-clivities, contains the following:

"The Hon. Thad. Stevens, the Republican the last Congress, in a speech delivered in Lancaster county, in favor of the We ask all candid liberty-loving Amer- re-election of Curtin, expressed the following

can citizens of both parties if the following does not smack rather too much of Venice or Poland for this free country:

Sentiments:

'The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is—God forbid it? That may be Abolition doctrine, but it is the right doctrine? This may be 'unconditional loyalty,' but it looks uncommonly like treason. traitors never said anything so bad as this. They at least were in favor of the restoration of the Union and the Constitution, but erred in thinking that it can be better accomplished ed by peace than war. The President and ings of the confederate legislature of Virginia; | Congress have placed on record the most solemn declarations that the sole object of the war was to restore and maintain the constitutional authority of the General Government manding directs me to inform you that the repetition of this act will be visited with a suspension of your paper.

The existence of a paper in Alexandria known to be hostile to the government he represents, will be telerated so long only as million of men, a leading member of the dominant Republican party publicly deprecates the principle for which we have been contending. Other traitors have been exiled -will Stevens be shot, or imprisoned, or even prosecuted?"

> ARE YOU ASSESSED ?- Every Democrat should immediately see that his name is upon the assessment list of his ward, township or election district. Neglect of this important matter may de-

> prive him of his vote on the day of the elec-

It has been and will be the game of Abg-It has been and will be the game of Aug-lition assessors, where such have been deen ted throughout the country, to neglect to assess Democrats even when asked to do so, and when they have promised to do it. With such officials, who have such ideas of their duty, there is no safety for a Democratic voter but in seeing his name enrolled. If you can get assessed to day, do not wait until to morrow. When you meet the assessor, close up the business at once, and if he

belongs to the Abs., follow him up and see that your name is recorded. Let every Democratic voter attend to this matter, and make sure that his own name and that of his brethren is upon the list.— Then on election day we will have a fair field,

no drawbacks, and no gonging.
And that's all we want in order to win. A fair field and no favor is all the old party has ever asked of its piebald enemies during the last forty years.

From all accounts a most fearful state of affairs exists all along the horders of Missouri and Kansas. The St. Louis Democrat

of the 15th instant says:
... We learn that the soldies of the Seventh Missouri State Militia are burning all the houses of rebel sympathizers all along the border, and the rebels in retaliation are fir-ing the property of the Unionists remaining. A fearful state of things exists in all the border counties, and general devastation is observable."

All this is the legitimate fruit of the radical policy so extolled by abolition presses. We hear of no such scenes on the Iowa borders of Missouri, nor indeed anywhere but in the region which has been blessed by the precepts and practices of Lane, Jennison &

The Abolition papers are crowing over the "unexampled prosperity" of the country, and give in support to their argument the heavy receipts of duties on imports, which will not average over \$2,000,000 per week, if that—while the expenditures of government amount to nearly \$2,000,000 per day. This being so, where is the "unexampled prosper-