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### Boetical.



Hark! hear yo the bugle that rouses the people, To save this great nation from ruin and shame? Whose loud notes are ringing o'er hill and o'e

Proclaiming our faith in M'Clellan's proud name Then up with our banner! Our gallant young Is our best and our bravest-his deeds are our

No jokes from his lips when our whole land is

With the blood that has burst from the hearts of When the face of our country neath the hot breath of battles.

Where our heroes have struggled, has blistered to

Then up with our banner! Emblazon upon it, "We will give to our country the man that she

He will carry the flag he has led on to battle-Not a star would he tear from its proud field of

The flag that 'mid sorrows, privations and trou-O'er the heads of our fathers tramphantly flow. Then up with our banner ! Our hero and states-

Can conquer all storms that fanatics can brew.

We don't label him "honest"-experience teaches That trumpeting trade marks but cover deceit, No rebuke from his lips of his senseless detractors, His glorious record all falsehood can meet, Then up with our banner for George B. M'Clollan't Our hopes and our honors we throw at his feet.

He tells us no stories to suit the occasion When gravest of destinies balance the scale, He acts like a man and he talks like a statesman, Though we never yet heards of his "splitting a

Theh up with our banner for George B. M'Clellan With him as our loader, say, how can we fail?

# Political

## ADDRESS

## State Central Committee.

To THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA. A prescribed duty, as well as long established usage impals us to add usage, impels us to address you in regard to the questions involved in the several elections now at hand. In discharging this duty, we shall speak plainly and candidly

what we know to be truth.

In this, the fairest, richest, and (until lately) the most favored land of all the earth; here, where the last footprints of civilization had been planted; in this land alone of all the Christian nations of the world—the fell apirit of war is now raging. Our proud and unexampled carser of prosperity as a nation has been thus rudely checked; our industry, that is not devoted to the purposes of a destructive war, has become paralyzed; our financial concerns have been thrown into utter confusion and debasement; we have henceonerous, than that of any other nation on the globe) confidence in the stability of our in Look at the record. On the stability of our in Look at the record. On the stability of our in the record. On the stability of our in the stability of our i

Nor can hope find a resting place in contemplating the MEN who now control our and her members of Congress retired from lovernment and administer its laws; and it turns sickened and sadly away from the au- erence to this subject, because our opponents dacity, arrogance and tyranny it finds in through their Central Committee in this high places, even in the very citadel of the State, have introduced it into a late address nation. Sciolists in government; atheists in to you; and there is a specious effort made; selligion; men who are free lovers in one in that address to turn aside from the Repubreligion; men who are free lovers in one sphere, and tree thieves in another; renegades p politics, and scoffers at every well settled the defeat of Senator Crittenden's proposition Principle of public right and private virtue, has fastened upon their party.

The offered compromise would, in terms, have sealed more than three fourths of all backs.

blood, and sternest efforts of our people been freely given in a civil war which has no par-allel in the history of the world. When this war commenced, the Democratic party in the to whatever laws those who settled upon it North, as such, was prostrate under recent deteat, which resulted from its own unfertu-nate divisions. But what a grand and inspiring spectacle was presented on hearing re-affirmances of the plainest powers and prothe first thunder of rebellious arms! Politial and partisan feelings, even in that hour of party humiliation, were all laid upon the should not be abolished in the District of altar of the country, and the sun of Heaven Columbia, is long as it existed in Maryland never shone upon a people more united, resolute, and Virginia, the two States which had ceded clute, and determined than those of the Nor-

thern States at the period we refer to.
Whatever might have been the views of happy strife; however much in their inmost spuls they deplored the mad and reckless ca. reer of Abolitionism; however deep was their station of the course of those party leaders, who had been for years sweeping up all the low, lurking elements of higotry and fa-natioism, and directing their vilest efforts, against the rights, interests, and institutions of the Southern people—still, the attempt of with a degree of cool assurance remarkable

remedies for the wrongs complained of were 'evil on the country.

The right of secession, claimed by the

South as the remedy for their grievances, is a political heresy, condemned by Madison with his latest breath, and by many others of my place treaths. with his latest breath, and by many others of our ablest statesmen in all sections of the Union. Call the Constitution a compact, if you will—as does Jefferson in the Kentucky, resolutions of '98—but it is a compact of sovereign States, made with each other as such, having no right of secession "nominated or constituted in the bond." The Union thus formed was in its righture. formed was in its nature, if not in terms, per-petual. Secession, then, in view of the compact, is simply Revolution; and the breaking up of the Union our fathers had bequeathed us, was under all the circumstances we have detailed, and the thousand other considerations and consequences which must crowd every intelligent and patriotic mind, not ony treason at law, but against the best hopes of mankinds. We could not then—cannot

-and NEVER WILL consent to it. In this spirit of determined loyalty to the Constitution and the Laws, the Democracy of the North, with scarcely an exception, rely ing upon the pledges given by President Lincoln, yielded him their ready and efficient support. What were some of those pledges? First, in his oath of office: "I will support the Constitution of the United States so help me God." Then in his Inaugural Address. Then in his Inaugural Address, and with this solemn adjuration fresh upon his lips, he said:

"I do but quote from one of my spee when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly; to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I BELIEVE I HAVE NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, AND I HAVE NO INCLINA-TION TO DO SO." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I made this and similar declarations, ate the sentiments; and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. Ladd too, that all the protection which consists of too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as another."

These repeated public pledges brought voluntarily to the standard raised in behalf of the Union, hundre is of thousands of as brave men as ever breasted a bayonet. The armies thus raised were precipitated on the South, with varied fortunes of victory and defeat; and war, civil war—always the most bloody of all human strifes—has ever since raged over some of the fairest portions of that unhappy region.

But the long cherished schemes of fanati-

eism for the extinction of African servitude could not be given up. No matter if Massachusetts, sixty or seventy years since, did sell slaves to the people of the Southern States, under the guarantees of a Constitu-tion which she helped to form—still, Massahusetts meddlers, both in Congress and out "rail," they would rend the seal from out the bond." The gallant "three thousand olergymen of New England"—(worthy disciples of the Prince of Peace!—rallied to a man, in the new crusade of functions, and wrought, side by side, with infidels, who have for years been in the daily habit of sneering at the Christian's faith, ridiculing he Christian's Bible, and blaspheming the Christian's God !

The fears of our timid and facile President were worked upon, as well as his vanity and desire of re-election, by the extreme and radcal members of his party, and the emancipation and confiscation measures were forced upon him, and made a part of his policy in the conduct of the war. Every effort of the friends of peace put forth in Congress was defeated. The hostility of the Abolition leaders to serfdom in the South—to employ the words of the lamented Douglas ... "was stronger than their fidelity to the Constitu-tion." They believed that a disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrecorth-probably forever-to stagger under a | tinction of slavery in all the Southern States;

solutions that of any other nation on the globe) confidence in the stability of our institutions is everywhere sadly diminished in fine, gloomy, forebodings as to the future, alarm, embarrassment, and distress have taken the place of the happy peace, confidence, security, good order, and contentment we so lately enjoyed. the Union. The secession of South Carolina took place on the 20th of the same month; their places. We are thus particular in reflicans, the just obliquy and reproach, which

For three long, fearful years have the best blood, and sternest efforts of our people been feely given in a civil war which has no paridealy given in a civil eaving the remaining 300,000 miles subject might establish for themselves, whenever they became a State. All the other features of the proposed compromise were nothing but and white races which they are seeking to re-affirmances of the plainest powers and pro-establish in this country is an absurd and idle visions of the Constitution, save, possibly, the dream, which a brief courtrast of their progvisions of the Constitution, save, possibly, the fair and equitable stipulation that slavery should not be abolished in the District of

On the 15th of January, 1861, Senato Clarke, a leading Republican, moved to amend the Northern Democracy in regard to the causes which ultimately engendered this unitary strife; however much in their inmost contained the clive branch of peace, and in threats toward the South. This amendment was carried by a vote of 25 in favor, all Republicans, against 23 Democratic votes. But says the address of the Republican Commit-

eral compact, was a criminal act which could ment, it would have been defeated, and the not be tolerated or justified. The amplest Urittenden Compromise might have been ta-Urittenden Compromise might have been taremedies for the wrongs complained of were not only within hope, but at hand. Two millions of voters had just recorded their ballots in a general popular election against Abraham Lincoln and the one million who supported him and his policy. There was besides, a Democratic majority in one, if not both branches of Congress, which would render him powerless to inflict any permanent evil of the country. reconsider. It was carried, however, with the aid of at least two (Johnson and Slidell) of the "six" named, and the Compromise was again in statu quo before the Senate. It was nally taken up on the 3d of March, and efeated-many of the Southern Senators having withdrawn from the Senate in the inte-rim, their States having second from the

> dress, knows just as well as did Senator Cameron, who sustained the Clark amenment, that to the Crittenden Compromise. He knows. own, in the Senate was given against the measure, in effect, from first to last. He knows further, that the Republican Senators Rhows further, that the Republican Senators refused Senator Bigler's proposal to submit this question to a vote of the people as instructive of Congress. He knows also that Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, on the 17th of February, before that State adopted secession, endeavored, in the House of Representatives at Washington, to obtain a similar arrangement in that body to test the question of compromise before the people, and it was voted down by 112 Republicans against 80 Democrats—every Republican in the House

voting in the negative. They would notthey did not dare to trust the people, the legitimate source of power, on this question!

At the bazard of furnishing unnecessary
proof on this point, we beg attention to the
glear and explicit evidence of Senator Pugh,
actuary of the author of the Address. a cotemporary of the author of the Address, in the Senate of the United States. In the course of his speech in the Senate, in March, 1861, he says:

voting in the negative. They would not-

"The Crittenden proposition has been er dorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the noble old Commonwealth of Va. It has been petitioned for by a larger rumber of the legislature of the little of the lit ber of the electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress I believe in my heart to-day that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State, age, sir, of nearly every State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this chamber, I heard one of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of them who assumes at least the Personal Control of the Personal Control one of them, who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it, and maintain the Union. If that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the chamber. Therefore, all of your propositions, all of your amendments, sincerely knowing that the historian will write it down set any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolution in Louisiana—those two great States—which at least would have broken the whole column of

ecession— Glabe, page 1300. Upon the same point, on the same day, the clariou voice of the patriot Douglas bore testimony as follows:

"The Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if has undergone to much, and such frequent discussion? Why because this idea of the Crittenden proposition could have been discussion? chusetts mediters, ooth in Congress and out of it, now determined, since they could not "rail," they would rend "the seal from off the bond." The gallant "three thousand my cherished views. I avowed my readiness of New England" (worthy discipled). saved all the States except South Carolina. my cherished views. I avowed my readiness and eagerness to except it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Senator Davis himself, when on the Committee of the truling, if not the sole furpose of the war which for Davis himself, when on the Committee of the truling, if not the sole furpose of the war which for this term was ready at all times to compare Thirteen, was ready at all times to compro- rights of the States and the people have been mise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also—Globe, page 1391."

How preposterous at this day then, this attempt of one of the leading actors in that eventful drama thus to stifle conscience, and so seek to rescue his co-conspirators from the recorded verdict of history, and the deserved and inevitable condemnation of a betrayed people! The controlling spirits of the Republican party never meant peace—never sought peace from first to last, at any time or in any form, save upon the one drear and devilish condition of turning loose upon our land three and a half millions of black semibarbarians under the specious pretence of freedom; while in reality, it was only to tear so many of these poor creatures away from their homes of comparative happiness and peace, to find starvation, misery and death in

an inhospitable clime! President Lincoln has but recently declared, in very definite terms, he will listen to no proposition for peace which does not include this African millennium, notwithstan-ding those plain constitutional prohibitions of all right on the part of the General Govrnment thus to itervene, which he himself, with the eath of office fresh upon his lips, declared he "had no legal right and no inten-

If we were to credit the ravings of the chief advisers of the President; or, at least, hose who seem to influence him most fullyumner, Beecher and Phillips-human reason has been making such rapid progress in these latter days, that the haven of human perfection must be near at hand. But alas! then we look hopefully for the blessed gale which is to bear us onward in its course, we near nothing but the loud breath of the tempest; see nothing all around us but the angry and troubled sea, everywhere sparkling with foam and surging in its madness; and we are tempted to ask, can this i ndeed be-The wind a nd the storm fulfilling his word!"

These men are mistaken and mad, or are traitors of the deepest dye, deserving a traitor's darkest doom. This equality of the black ress and peculiarities must dispel from every thoughtful mind.

A little more than two centuries since, when our fathers first planted a few germs of our race at scattered points along the North Amercan coast, the whole number of that race in the old world did not exceed six millions.— England, Scotland and Wales then a numbered fewer inhabitants then New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio do now. Mark the progrees: in North America at this time (in-cluding a wholesome Celtic infusion) there are at least thirty millions, and in the whole sought "pretexts of inhovation upon the esworld (confessing there also the same infusion,) from eighty to ninety millions of pieces, and the state of inhovation upon the established principles of the Government;" it is fostered a "spirit of encroachment which ple, substantially Anglo Saxon in their office the state of the same infusion. gin. We are everywhere thus displacing the the Government in one, and thus create, more sluggish races, or hemming them in out whatever the forms may be, a real despotevery side; and at this current rate of in-

ions of human beings—all speaking the same language, rejoicing in the same high intellec-tual culture, and exhibiting the same inheent and inallenable characteristics ! On the other hand, the African race has

never, anywhere, given any proof of its ca-pacity for a self sustained civilization. Since the san first shone on that continent it has remained in the same state of mental gloom. Cruel, brutal, voluptuous, and indolent by nature, the African has never advanced a single step beyond his own savage original. Slavery has ever been, and to this hour continues to be, his normal condition, throughout they have had as many opportunities of improvement as the inhabitants of Asia or of Europe. Along the shores of the Mediterra-

nean was once concertinted the Literature and Science of the world. Carthage, the rival of imperial Rome it all the arts of com-Now, General Cameron, who issued the Adwith or important frome it all the arts of commerce and civilization, existed for many years on the African border. The Sarucens, the most polished race of their time, founded and maintained for centuries a contiguous empire. Still, for all this, the African has continued to prowl on through his long night of barbarism; and thus, in all human requirements. of barbarism; and thus, in all human probability, he will continue forever. Tell us not that his want of progress in civilization is the result of long established bondage. So, for centuries, was our own race bound to the earth under various modifications of predial vassalage. But the white soul expanded, and mounted above all its burthens and trammels, and finally, in this country, reached the full fruition of republican free-

We grant this mental inferiority of the African - (we forbear, in the spirit of subriety, a foreign bondage, even under the forms of a a foreign bondage, even under the forms of a purchase from his African master. But this untural inferiority must be considered by the statesman in framing laws; and adopting Constitutions for human government. In Pennsylvania we have always affirmed this inferiority in our fundamental laws, and the

"The more I have traveled, the more I am convinced that races of men form the great secret of men and manners, Man is not so capable of education as philosophers imagine. The influence of Government and laws has less power, radically, than is supposed, over the manners and instincts of any people.— While the primitive constitution and blood of While the primitive conditions the races have always their influence, and manifest themselves thousands of years afterwards in the physical formation and habits tion of these evils. It must be plain, fellow-citizens, the only hope that conservative men can have of secondary from impeding anarchy and the Democratic that Democratic the Democratic that the Democratic but slowly—sometimes they never mingle this chamber would have saved every State in the Union except South Carolina. Georthe Lake of Geneva, with its own taste and tracked by her representatives, and color. Here is, indeed, an abyss of thought the Lake of Geneva, with its own taste and color. Here is, indeed, an abyss of thought and meditation, and at the same time a grand secret for legislators. As long as they keep the spirit of the race in view they succeed; but they fail when they strive against this natural predisposition; nature is stronger than they are."

ger than they are.".

But why thus enlarge upon a topic which working out negro equality on the part of ou opponents is the very basis of our present po-litical struggle. Let no man be mistaken.— This is really the leading issue at the presmockingly trampled under foot; for this, both imperious and imperial edicts, such as would send to the block any monarch in Engwonto send to the office any monarch in England, have been issued by the President, and sought to be enforced; for this. Secretary Seward's boast to Lord Lyons—'I can touch my office bell at any moment, and order to be arrested any ottizen of this country'—has been all to frequently realized!

been all too frequently realized!

The extent to which the party supporting the President are willing to go in negro af-filiation, finds a memorable illustration in the proposition made by Secretary Cameron, the first of the several occupants of the place f Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He coolly proposed, in his first and last annual communication, to free, and then to arm the whole black population of the South, and turn them against their white masters in a work of indiscriminate butchery! This truly infornal suggestion was not adopted by the President when first proposed, but it has pince been acted upon in more instances than

We hove charged the party at present in power, fellow-citizens, with tyranny and asurpation. We now go further, and solemnassert our belief, that there is a deliberate lesign to change the character, if not the form of our government. The leading papers n the support of the Administration dvocate a modification which will place greater powers in the hands of the President;

"Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of govern-ment. The men who shape the legislation of this country when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of Republican Government with the powers of a Monarchical Government." About the same time, as if by concert, we

" The war has already shown the absurdi v of a Government with limited powers : it has shown that the power of every Government ought to be and must be enlimited."

Such doctrines as these would have me with rebuke even at the hands of the elder Adams; but they were the hatural precursors of the "war power" which has been made to override the most explicit doctrines of the Constitution. The very wrongs, in fact, complained of by our fathers, and enumerated in their declaration against the English monarch, have been revived upon their sons. This Administration has willfully vi-olated its own bath-bound pledges, and

scribed by law against scizure and imprison-ment "without due process of law." It has verily "created a multitude of new offices. and sent among us swarms of officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance." By an iniquitous Conscription law, it has distributed its agents among the people, backed by bayonets and clothed with discre-

tionary powers over the liberties, if not the lives of our citizens. It "has quartered large armies of troops amongst us." It has "imposed taxes on us without our consent." Finally, its chosen and purchased advocates are now clampage for the state of t ues to be, his normal condition, throughout are now clamorous for a stronger Govern-every clime he can call his own! And yet ment, that "cur charters may be taken away,

tally." These, we submit, fellow citizens, are all of them features fairly exhibited, of that "stronger Government," which our fore-fathers, appealing "to the Supreme Judge of the world," eighty years ago, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor

to put aside forever.

We have before spoken, fellow-citizens, of the depressed condition of the country. The mountain of debt which has been piled up so recklessly, cannot be less than three thousand millions of dollars, when all is fairly counted. Of this, Pennsylvania's share will be at least one tenth of the whole, or \$300,000,000. The annual interest upon this sum (more easily estimated than paid) will be about eighteen millions of dollars. This, added to the annual interest of our former debt, makes an aggregate of interest now, and henceforth, to be borne by the people of this Commonwealth, stated in round numbers, of twenty millions of dollars! We cannot heighten this picture of the stern reality, which an inexorable any physical contemplation or contrast)—
does not give a dominant race the right to convey him from his own benighted land to

Taxation always falls heaviert upon labor; it will now grind the poor to the very earth. And yet the mock philanthropists of the day Pennsylvania we have always affirmed this inferiority in our fundamental laws; and the same has been done in almost all the free States of the Union—generally excluding the African from the right of suffrage. This necessity of duly regarding the law of races, is thus forcibly commented upon by Lamartine (a scholar and a statesman, always in favor of man's largest liberty) in a recent work:

"The more I have traveled the more I am tense of ameliorating the condition of the African, will, if carried on much longer, practically enslave the laboring white man and starve his family. And besides this, if the forcible abolition of bondage at the South should succeed, it will only be to bring the wint working men and women of the North into competition in the same paths of labor with the African they have been taxed and beggared to bring here and support amonest beggared to bring here and support amongst us!
The favored capitalist, who has money to

lend to the Administration, gets his bonds, upon which there is no taxation; and thus is increased the burdens of the laboring and the manners and instincts of any people.—
While the primitive constitution and blood of the races have always their influence, and and turn to the more grateful consideration of how we can the cases the constitution of the con

vin; the country from impeding anarchy and ultimate ruin, is by uniting with the Democratic party—the only party now left that is truly national in its character and conservative in its aims; the only party in the country that has ever been able to govern it, for any length of time, to the satisfaction of the

people at large.

This party has now presented for the Presidency, and Vice Presidency, two men of the most unspotted lives and unblemished reputations. tations-every way unassailed and unassaila ble, except by the corrupt and mercenary creatures in the pay and promise of the existing Administratio

In regard to GEORGE B. McCLLELAN. we shall not pause here to write his history. That is already engraved on the bearts and consciences of a grateful people. We feel confident, also, that his admitted ability, integrity and independence, the manly firmness he has always exhibited, and especially, and above all, his heroic devotion in the durkest hours to the true principles of the Constitution, will draw around him now, the nation's confidence. This confidence, reposed in such

hands, would never be betrayed.

He stands at present, as he has always stood, wholly aloof from intrigue. He is allied by no ties or contracts with mercenary adventures in political life. He seeks not the office for which he has been named; but has all along held "the noiseless tenor of his way," free from the embarassments which trammel the active and ambitious candidate for office. Even if defeat should fall to his lot in this contest, (which we cannot believe,) ne will be consoled with the consciousness having implored no man's aid; pledged advance, up places that would be in his gift if elected; and that those who had espouse his cause even from the beginning, acted from sympathy with a brave, persecuted, and ba triotic man; acted from a principle and love of country, seeking no reward or future in vors. No one who has been named for the vors. No one who has been named for the Presidency desires it less; no one, certainly, has courted it less, and this is an additional reason why he should be, and will be, preferred by the thoughtful and the upright.

The varnished reports of rivals in command; the suppressed and distorted facts of a partisan committe of Congress; the con-stant jealousy and malignant opposition at every step of those who feared his succes-es and dronded his popularity, have all failed in blasting his military reputation. Intelliand if their advice should be adopted by the gent men everywhere, in every land, have and it their advice should be adopted by the gent men everywhere, in every land, have people, in a short time the chains will be firmly riveted, and our liberties completely subverted. The Philadelphia Press not long since remarked: ple at large, only to kindle there a broader and brighter flame of devotion to their intended victim; and the world, ere long, will wit-ness with approbation the reward which they

will me mete out to a national benefactor. The eminent statesman who has been nom nated for the second place on our ticket, has long been conspicuous in the legislative branch of the Government. Remembering his years, few men in our country have ever reached a higher position in the respect and confidence of the public. No man in the resent Congress posesses to a greater extent those gifts of oratory and accomplishments of statesmanship, that amply justify the wide popularity and esteem with which he is regarded in every section of the Union that gave him birth. He, like our Presidential candidate, emphatically belongs to the roung usin of this country. These nominations are essentially, There nominations. The fact of youth should give a deeper interest, if possi-ble, to this class, in the struggle now at hand. The whole of active life is before them, with all its pursuits, hopes and enjoyments. Let them weigh well, recent and passing events, and mark the rapid coiling of desputic power; let them resolutely see to it, that the wise and beneficent institutions of the pure men of former times become their own sure heritage, and that of their children. Finally, fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, of

upon our country a long night of storm and it also in the M'Clellan ranks doing good serdarkness. Against the usurpations and evils, vice which we are conscious of having but too imperfectly depicted, let us array ourselves in combined strength. The election of our Congressional, Legislative and County tickets in October is of the highest importance, if we would succeed in the Presidential contest in November. Success here will inspirit the Conservative men of other States. Defeat will alarm and dishearten. It is the bury of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and those who unite with us, to carry this election, if we in November—"The despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anar-

common heritage of a finited country; for the imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our sold ers in the field under their trials and dangers, ready even to side and to become imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our sold ers in the field under their trials and dangers—ready ever to aid and to honor them—which cannot possibly be better done, than in giving our best efforts in endeavoring to so modify the grounds of the struggle they we implore, then, all who love peace and order; all who wish to see industry success-

order; an Argo year to see industry successful and proporty secure; all who are willing to support wise legislation, public virtue, and constitutional liberty kall who wish to lead prosperous lives themselves, and enjoy in quiet the fruits of their own industry; all who wish to transmit their proportional; the blass ish to transmit their property and the blessings of free institutions to their children, we implore all these to unite with us.

We go for the country, the whole country-for Union, Liberty and Law: If a majoriy of the people will thus be true to themselves, we may hope soon to see our country resum-ing with renewed vigor her glorious career -PRCE, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY—the pride of her own citizens, and the admiration of the

By order of the Democratio State Central C. L. WARD, Chairman. R. J. HZupnill, Secretary.

COME OUT FROM AMONG THE FOUL PARTY."

FOR LITTLE, MAC AND THE UNION.

Shoddy is dying! Every day brings fresh ridence of shoddy losses and Democratic gains. The corruptions and incapacity of the dominant party are driving all the conservative, honest, true Union men to the standard of M'Clellan. The following are a few of those who have left the foul party and have joined heart and hand in the noble work of elevating the gallant Little Mac to the position which Lincoln disgraces:

Ex-President MILLARD FILLMORE, elected on the Whig ticket with General Tay-lor, in 1848, is ardently supporting M'Clellan and Fendleton.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, who was elected by the Republicans, or, at least, whose election was claimed by them as a Lincoln victory, is supporting M'Clellan and Pendle-Hon. AMOS KENDALL, Gen. Jackson's

Postmaster General, is one of the most ardent supporters of M'Clellan and Pendleton a bas opened fire against the Whashington I Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland the oldest member of the United States Senate, who was elected to his present position by the Republican party, has come out square in a letter for M'Clellan. He says of Lin-

" How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost four entire years, can be successful if another four years be granted him. No one in Congress, certainly. Not twenty members believe him equal, or at all equal to the mighty task. He has been tried and found wanting."

Hon. EDGAR COWAN, United States Se-

ator from this State, and one of the few good men in the Republican party, is opposed to Abraham Lincoln and favorable to Gen. M'-

Ex-Cov.-WASHINGTON HUNT, of New Sork, formerly Whig, and heretofore silent, supports M'Clellan and Pendleton.

11on. O. H. BROWNING, late United States Senator from Illinois, and always a stendfast Republican, has come out in favor of M'Clellar In a speech lately made by of M'Clellan. In a speech latery made by him at a M'Clellan ratification meeting at Quincey, Illinois, he said he "regarded M'-Clellan as the best General our country had Clellan as the best General our country had produced, and his election would give him Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of Mas-

sachusetts, formerly Whig Speaker of the House of Representatives, and heretofore not rith the Democracy, is out strongly for M'-Clellan:

JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., the distinguished New York lawyer, who has zealously supported Mr. Lincoln, is stumping New York for M'Clellan. He spoke at the M'Clellan Constitutional meeting at New York on the 17th with great force. Hon, D. M. WOOD-EON, of Iowa, many years Judge of the 1st Judicial Circuit in that State, openly declares his endorsement of M'Clellan and the platform. He has horstofore always opposed the Democracy. In Morgan, Scott and Greene countries he is a "tower of strength."

Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, and Hon. M. UNDERWOOD, of the same State, are now strong supporters of Little Mac. GEORGE II. HILLARD, of Mass., the Essayist and Historian, who has heretofore opposed the Democracy, is now enthusiasticaly in favor of M'Clellan and Pendleton, to save the country.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., who some JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., was something more than a year ago went over to Lincoln's support and took an active part against the Democracy last fall, is now giving all his energies to the election of Little Mac.

JAMES S. THAYER, the most elequent orator of New York, and once the bosom friend and political partisen of Heavy Clay.

has turned in as an enthusiastic supporter of he Democratic nominees.
GEORGE D. PRENTICE, for many years he leading opponent of the Democracy in Kentucky, is out strong in support of M'

Ciellan. Hon. E. C. SEAMAN, Republican Senstor of Michigan, has ormmenced a most vigorous campaign for Little Mac. JOSEPH B. MORSS, seven years editor f the Boston Traveller, and for many years editor of the Newburyport Herald, in opposition to the Democracy, is now in the ranks of the gallant M'Clellan.

Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, Republican State

FRANKKIN T. BACKUS, of Ohio, who was the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, in 1862, is out for M'Clellan. Hon. BRUTUS J. CLAY: of the old Ken-

tucky Whig stock, has taken the stump for Little Mac. NELSON FRANKLIN, a former Repubican Senator of Ohio, is out for McClelian.

Gen. ROSEGRANS, is said to have made a speech at a McClellan and Pendleten ratification meeting in St. Louis on the 8th inst., would not bring on prematurely, that which is sure to follow in the end, if finally we fail that he had been raised a Democrat and was a Democrat now, and he was determined that there should be a free election in alissouri.—

despotism, or the rage which wetcomes anar-cht.

Let our watchwords be War (if we must bare it) for the true, legitimate objects of joined the ranks with his old commander— Little Man. such a war, and NONE OTHER; for PEACE the first moment that peace can restore to us the Col. WM. H. IRWIN, for two years com-

is for Little Mac. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort Sum-

ter fame, is for Little Mac.
Ccl. GEORGE W. McCOOK, of the fighting McCook family, is stumping for Little

Gen. A. McD. McCOOK, of the same stock, is with his brother in the good cause of the Union and Little Mac.

If Muj. Sen. BURNSIDE is not for Mc-Clellan, the following is what he said of him in a public meeting in New York: "I have known Gen. M'Clellan most inti-"I have known Gen. M'Clellan most intimately, as students together, as soldiers in
the field, as private citizens. For years we
have lived in the same family, and I know
him as well as I know any human being on
the face of the earth, and I know that no more
honest, conscientious man exists than General McClellan. I know that no feeling of ambition, beyond that of the good and the success of our cause, ever enters his breast. All
that he does is with a single eye, a single view
to the success of the Government, and the
breaking down of this rebellion. I know that
nothing under the sun will ever induce that
man to swerve from what he knows to be his

est military perception of any man in the United States." Halleck is not in favor of MeClellan, but he wrote to him when Pope's defeat had pla-ced Washington in danger:

"I beg you to assist me in this crisis with

man to swerve from what he knows to be his duty. He is an honest Christian like and con-

scientious man; and let me add one thing, that he has the soundest head, and the clear-

your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out." The Cincinnati Commercial, Republican although not supporting McClellan said:
"Even his enemies must coucede to him abilities as a commander superior to those of

a dozen or more officers now holding important-position."

Among the long list of influential newspapers which have come over to the support of the Democratic candidates, are:

The NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, Washington, D. C., the old and dignified or gen of the Whig party, which, since the breaking up of that party has been idependent, has joined its vigorous and valuable labors with the Democracy in the cause of Little Mac and Pendleton.

The LOUISYILLE JOURNAL runs up the names of M'Clellan and Pendleton and

the names of M'Clellan and Pendleton and

The SOMERSET HERALD, Maryland, Republican, runs up Mac and Pen, and repudiates Lincoln and Johnson.

The NEW LONDON CHRONICLE, Connecticut, takes down Lincoln and puts up Mac

and Pen.
The WESTCHESTER MONITOR, Now York, denounces shoddyism and comes out in support of McClellan and Pendleton. The ANN ARBOR JOURNAL, of Michigan. Republican, runs up the names of Mc-Cleilan and Pendleton, and joins in the fight for the Union. 3

min Republican, runs up the Democratic tickate and enters upon its support "with all its energy and convictions." The ST. LOUIS ANZIEGER, German Republican, abandons Lincoln and advocates McClellan, saying that "thousands of Repubicans will desert the incapable, corrupt and perjured Lincoln administration; and gather under the banner of McClellan to save the

The WOOD COUNTY INDEPENDENT, Ohio, repudiates Lincoln, whor it has here' tofere supported, and comes out vigor usly for McClellan. The SUFFOLK HERALD, one of the men

influential Reputieun paperson Long Island, N. Y., takes the Baltimore, canditates from its columns and supports McClellan.

The HIGHLAND BOTE, following the stops of the Cincinnati Volley cand, has taken down the names of Fremont and Coehrane, and substituted those of McClellan and Pendleton.

The IOWA BANNER, German Republican, declares for M Clellan and Pendleton,

The foregoing list of eminent men who have abandoned the cause of Shoddy and disunion could be largely extended, as could also the list of newspapers which have patriotically recanted from the support of the Shoddy candidates and come ever into the ranks of the hero of Antictain. For one instalment the foregoing will be found sufficiently unpalatable, no doubt, to the Shoddy office holders and contractors, and will help them to contemplate the doom they already more than suspect at the November election.

THE SOLDIERS OPPOSE OLD ABE. The last number of the Huntingdon Monitor, printed in Huntingdon, contains this paragraph:

James Glasgow Esq., of Union township, this county, went into the army last Spring, as a volunteer in it battery. Soon after he entered the service, he wrote to his brother, S. L. Glasgow, Esq. of Clay township, that there were 120 men in the battery, and that they were illustrational for Lincoln's rethey were atmost unanamous for Lincoln's re-election. But list week, his brokier received another letter from him; in which he stated that there were but three men in the whole battery that would yote for Lincoln! We refor any persons who may doubt this statement to S. L. Glasgow, Esq., from whom we receive ed. it. He and his brother have been life, long Republicans, and James was the Republican candidate for Prothorctary, of this coincty in 1857. From this fact, the people can see which way the wind blows:

Hon. WM. B. OGDEN, Republican State
Senator of Illinois, is supporting M'Clellan

Dusis of the Union against Abraham Limols. portion of that people in consequence, to break down the authority of the Constitution ple of Pennsylvania "that had these six one hundred and fifty years from to the clouds which now threaten to the whole country, and destroy the Fed. Southern menvoted against the Clarke smood. It has rendered "the military superior in the military superior in and Pendleton.

Mr. OSBORNE, President of the Illinois and war, until every slave in the South is well