

Republican.

was rendered abortive.

be rescued in whole or in part from the Confederates during the existing war-

D. W. MOORE, Editor and Proprietor.

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Oribinal Poetry.

[For the Republican.] MY HOMES

BY W. W. WASHBURN. The thoughts of home recalls to mind, My youthful days gone past ; Revives those joyous scenes defined. "Green spots on memory's waste And glancing one reflective look, Athwart my older years, A longing, lingering gaze I took, On childhood's joys and tears.

I vlowed again, and funcied real Those cornes I saw when young ; As thought unwrapped, at ! to my wen!, The mystery round me hung, I seemed to hear the laugh of joy Ring out upon the breeze. That escaped me when a little boy Of thoughtless idle ways.

And whon life's darkened surge recodes Its waves of dotted years, I could recall my boyish deeds,

As one by one appears. I viewed the place where once I strolled, As free from manhood 's cares, As the birds which then carolled Their morn and ev'ning prayers.

Wild was our childleh shouts that rang Along the heauteous glen, Harmonious with the song 'twas sang, Fy Lizzie now and then. but when I mention Lizzie's name, My heart grows sad and chill ; I've though she lives in mem'ry's flame, She sleeps upon the hill.

still have sisters whom I pray May live to love me yet ; But and remembrance brings back a day, That I shall no'er forget. forest birds with ponsive notes, Her solemn requiem sing ; And while o'er her grave the rephyrs float May still these dirges ring.

Enchanting vale ! I long once more, To ramble in thy bowers ; Or stroll along the streamlet shore, An plack the fairest flowers. There Whitmore's limpid waters glide Down through your bosom fair, Whose murnurs ever seemed to chide

My daily revels there. My thoughts were light, when I could trip Across the verdant grove, And in my playmate's hands I'd sNp

Some fairy gift of love. And yet, oh, strange ! that I should roats Nown life's meandering tide, Ne'er turning back unto my home Where my dearest friends reside.

Within my broast strange feelings burn, Which thoughts of home impart; Ard e'en those feelings-I would scorn To drive them from my heart; Por time will lead me back again, And I will gladly great Those friends for whom I still retain, A lorging hope to meet, wano, Pa. July 8th 1864.

An Embarrassed Administration. o present administration is more 'em and' than any that ever existed. you vote against the Abolition ticket, embarrass the administration. you speak lightly of the negro, you trrass the administration. you attempt to steal a fortune from

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

The evil of uncontrolled party domination in government will be greater or less according to the character and objects of the party in power. The Democratic party, which ordinarily has administered the Government of the United States, even in the utmost plentitude of its

AN ADDRESS To the people of the United States, and particu-larly to the People of the States which adhere to the Federal Government. power, did not full into gross abuse or threaten the liberties of the country. Althreaten the liberties of the country. Al-though it required to be checked upon occasion, and that its policy and conduct should be subjected to rigid scrutiny by an active opposition, there was great As members of the Thirty-Eighth Congress, politically opposed to the present Federal Administration, and representing the Oppesition Union sentiment of the country, we address ourselves to the people of the United States; and our object held ; for its creed was established for it used for the purpose. will be to show (as far as may be done by men of the most sterling virtue and profound wisdom, who justly comprehen- the time in a state of profound pence and reason upon events that have happened, within the limits of an address) that there is good reason for changing the Adminisded the nature of free governments and quiet, and that, with the exception of a or upon probabilities which present themtration and Policy of this General Govern- the dangers to which they are exposed. Strict construction of the Constitution, a no rebel rind or invasion into them was United States, has, himself, in the mesment through the instrumentality of suffrage in the elections of the present year. It is our settled conviction that men ment, moderate expenditures and equal flow in public station, who control the laws, became the articles of a political an adhering State Government, exercising pended thereto, announced his programme son that the power of Congress to raise arcreed which preserved the Government complete and unquestioned jurisdiction for the reconstruction and consequent miss although a general power is not un-from abuse and degeneracy, kept the under Governors and other State officials representation of the States which may policy of the Government, cannot or will not perform those duties which are necessary to save the country and perpetuate States in harmony, and secured the growth whose devotion and fidelity to the Gov-its Iberties. Many of them are engrossed and development of a material prosperity ernment of the United States were unby political and personal objects which do unexampled in the history of nations. Its not comport with the public welfare, and great moril was that it was a constitutionwill not subserve it ; others have false or party, (in the true sense of the term,) perverted views of our system of free gov. subjecting itself cheerfully, thoroughly, perverted views of our system of free gov-ernment, or are inspired by passions which continually mislead them; and the oppo-stions of the fundamental law. Its princontinually mislead them ; and the opposition in Congress are powerless to check ciples themselves checked it and kept it the majority, and are unable even to sewithin bounds. As its contests for power cure such Envestigation of the Executive were upon the very ground that there eperiments and of the conduct of Govshould be no over-action of Government, bat only a due exertion of its authorized

ernment officials, as will prevent abuse and secure honesty, economy, and effipowers, there was the less necessity to confront it with a powerful opposition. Profoundly, painfully impressed by Yet such opposition always existed, and passing events, we turn from the President was no doubt necessary to the safe and of the United States and from the majorisuccessful action of the Government under ty in Cangress, upon whom all remonits management. strance against misgovarument would be

THE PARTY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

countrymen at large; and we appeal to case is widely different. Its main strength But with the party now in power the them to interpose in public affairs, and by lies in States which voted against Mr. a proper exertion of their sovereign elec- Jafferson in 1800, against Mr. Madison in toral power, to decree that these United 1812, against Andrew Jackson in 1828, States shall be justly governed, re-united, and against Mr. Folk in 1814; and it embraces that school of opinion in this coun-

uy which has always held to extreme action by the Federal Government, favor-What we propose to notice in the first place, as introductory to our examination itism to particular interests, usurpation of of public aff-irs, is, the consolidation of State powers, large public expenditures, all power in the Government of the Uni-ted States in the hands of a single politi-eal interest. The party of the Adminisand, generally speaking, to constructions at the construction which many festeral authority and extend its pretensions. Besides, it is essentially sectional and agtration has not been subjected to any gressive-the very embodiment of that efficient check upon its action from an opposing interest or party, since its attain-ment of power in 1861. Carrying all the Eurowell addresses which they left on

very existence of free government in the free people consent to have their system sentation of that State in Congress; and States to supply them, organizing them of elections thus perverted and corrupted, in Tennessee and Arkansas there have into companies and regiments, and ap-and expect to enjoy, in spite thereof, the been proceedings of a similar description. peaceable fruits of good government and The indications are clear and full, that in Second, A still more grave offense acter which may follow them, the Presi-against the purity and independence of dent of the United States, through his of

elections has been committed by the Ad-ficers of the army in command in the ministration in the States of Missouri, States to be represented, dictates and will Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. The dictate and control the whole proceeding particular circumstances of Government for renewed representation, and upon

security against its abuse of its powers in control the elections, and that officers and ion of the country, as must also be the the principles and doctrines to which it soldiers of the United States were openly military disaster by which that attempt

2. That the States in question were at then in progress or expected.

hen in progress or expected. 3. That in each of them there existed of Congress, and in his proclamation apquestionable.

the Federal Government by the Executive cept certain Confederate officers, &c.,) upor Legislature of any one of those States on condition that they shall take, subor Legislature of any one of those States on condition that they share that, such the former system, havelving State co-op-for protection against domestic violence, scribe, and keep a prescribed onth, one the former system, havelving State co-op-(ander the particular provision of the provision of which is that they will abide eration, abandoned, and a new and questionable one substituted? No clear questionable one substituted? No clear Constitution of the United States author-izing such call.) but that the interference, in most cases, was against the desire, and rebellion, having reference to slaves, so appears in the debutes of the Congress in most cases, was against the desire, and rebellion, having relevance to slaves, so notably in the case of Maryland, against long and so far as not modified or declared the protest of State authorities, void by decision of the Suprome Court,

5. That thousands of qualified persons And it further proclaims, that whenever were prevented from voting at these elec- in any one of the Confederate States, "a tions, and in most of those States the number of persons not less than one-tenth result of the election was changed from in number of the votes cast in such State what it would have been without military at the Presidential election of 1860, havinterference. The sged and timid were ing taken and kept the aforesaid oath, deterred from attending the elections: Sec. shall re-establish a State Government many who attended were kept from ap- which shall be republican, and nowiso conpreaching the polls; and in many cases, travening said oath, such State shall be actual outrage prevented the legal voter recognized as the true Government of the from exercising his right. The full proof | State, of all this appears in a number of contest-| This presidential paper must be regarded-election cases in Congress, official pa-, ed as the most remarkable one over ispers from the Governors of the States in sued by an American Executive. The question, in reports of committees of the one-tenth part of the population are to

State Legislatures, and from other reliable exercise the powers of the whole, and, if sources; and we recommend the whole Congress concur, are to be represented in subject, as one of fearful importance, to the Government of the United States and the examination and judgment of our countrymen. CREATION OF BOOUS STATES.

The steps taken towards establishing a who will solemnly swear that they will osystem of false and unjust representation bey and keep all the President's proclain the Government of the United States, mations upon a particular subject, issued should also be carefully considered. hould also be carefully considered. during the present war; net proclama-In the first place, let us consider what tions which he may have issued glready.

Farewell addresses which they left on has taken place in regard to the State of but future ones also. A more algest oath irginia. In 1860 Virginia had a popul was never framed in the history of the lation (including slaves), of 1.506.318, whole earth. Was a religious obligation filled ou patrio Pennsylvania a population of 2,906,215; ever before required of citizen or subject, ing volunteers. New York a population of 3.880,785 .- in any age or country, to obey and keep While the two States last named athered the future and unknown ed ets of the Exfaithfully to the Government of the Uni- coutive will? And if usurped authority ted States, and have since borns on its be-half their proper share of the burdens of men in a State, degraded by such an oath, ments, and by citles, counties, and other the war, Virginia revolted, and two-thirds are to wield representative votes in the

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these cases and in others of similar char- select those troops which they were to ole, as was also the power of the States to contribute, by draft or lot.

CONSCRIPTION.

But early in 1863 a new system for the raising of troops was established by act of Congross. This was a system of conscrip-tion, (the word and idea being borrowed from the French.) and was without example in the history of the United States. Pessing by the State authorities and by the elauses of the Constitution above men-tioned, it put the General Government in direel communication with the whole arms bearing population of the country, and assumed for the General Government exclusive and absolute control over the whole proceeding of raising troops. The validity of single Congressional district in Kontucky, selves before us? The President of the this enactment has been questioned, and no rebel rind or invasion into them was United States, has, himself, in the meslong to the history of the war. For it has it are not 'necessary and proper" when the forces regulred can be raised with per-The proclamation extends a pardon to feet certainty and convenience from the all persons in the rebellious States, (ex- militia of the States under the provisions of the Contitution above cited. But, passwhich pass it, unless the suggestion made by one of its leading supporters in the House of Representatives that it was in hostility to "the accursed doctrine of State right," be accepted as such reasen. We must, therefore, concluded that it was the policy of the mithors of the law to deprive the States of the appointment of the officers of the troops raised, and absorb that power into the hands of the Federal Administration ; that the act was the mensure of a party to encrease its influence and power, and to prevent the possibility of any participation therein by the Govcrument of the Sintes.

We believe it to be certain that this measure has establed great expanse upon the Treasury of the United States ; that it has created unnecessarily a large number of Federal officers, distributed the oughout the country ; and that, while it has wann n agara leffelon to by Bratlian, We'rau been muchless satisfactory

If it a necessity for raising troops by conscription be assorted, then it would follow that the revolutionary policy of the Administration has alarmed and dis gusted the people, and chilled that enthusiasm which in the earlier days of the contest

government, you embarrass the adstration. If you don't cheat the soldiers, you em-

ass the administration. you suggest that Abe Lincoln and

wty are incompetent to administer flairs of the government, and bring war to a close, you embarrass the adstration.

you don't suggest that idea, why, you rrass the administration.

you are the victim of an Abolition er, as were the World and Journal of erce, you embarrass the administra-

If you ain't as per the Inland telegraph mpany, you embarrass the administra-

you are in favor of the Constitution the Union as it was, you embarrass administration. you don't believe Abraham ought to

re-elected, you embarrass the adminisyou think for yourself, you embarrass

uministration. you believe in the doctrine laid down he framers of the Government, you

errass the administration. you speak favorably of former adminations, you embarrass the administra-

you are in favor of rights given to ens under the habeas corpus, you emas the administration.

you believe in free speech and a free , you embarrass the administration. you say the war is prosecuted for the pose of emuncipating the arrass the administration. emancipating the negro, you

you oppose miscegenation, you em-

fact, everything you do or say that d favor a return to the people of the r his excellency usurped, embarrasse administration.

ny disloyal men, not having the fears araham and his bastiles before their my that the ignorance, stupidity, y and cotton contracts, etc., which on it, are really the most serious which embarrass the administra-It is also stated confidentially, that leveland convention has greatly med the administration, and cause uestion its favorite dootrine, the dilight of kings to rule the country.

LOYAL" AFTEAL DISREGARDED .- Col. Thomas, who is raising a regiment ladelphia, made an appeal to the League of that city, in these words: in't ask others to go, but come your-

those loyal papers, the Press and American, refused to publish his adfor fear of hurting the tender sensiof the Leaguers.

what a tangled web we weave han first we practice to deceive !

Northern, Western, and Pacific States, with a single exception, at the Presiden tial election in 1860, and being relieved from all Southern opposition in Congress by the withdrawal of the States of that section, it was able to do its will and pleasure without check or hindrance in the Government of the United States. All uses; all Government outlays (and they were enormous in amount) were disbursed things has continued to the present time. It has revelled in power, and of inevitable

CONGRESSIONAL ADDRESS.

You have not, as goed Patriots should do, studied

The public good, but your particular ends; Factious among yourselves, proferring such To offices and honors,, as ne'er read The elements of saving policy;

BUT DEEPLY SKILLED IN ALL THE PRINCIPLES

-Timoleon to the Citizens of Syracuse.

THAT USHER TO DESTRUCTION.

ciency in the public service.

wasted, to address ourselves to our fellow

ENGROSSMENT OF POWER.

been supplanted by others, which now inspire its action and occupy its hopes.

No truth is more certain, none better established by history, than this, that political power is aggressive; that it will crease its domination, and that no free participate in State elections. government is possible where by the very

trymen, and by Henry Clay in a memorable address to the Legislature of Kentucky. That it could not be safely intrusted with the powers of the Federal Government is a conclusion which inevitably results from this statement of its public patronage was subsidized to its composition and character. But the question is no longer one of mere opinion or conjecture. Having been tried by the by its officials; all public power was actual possession of Government powers wielded by its arm; and this condition of and been permitted to exhibit fully its true nature, it has completely justified the theory which condemns it ; as will plainly necessity, from its very nature and from appear from considering particular measthe opportunities presented it, it has ures of policy pursued by it. From among abused its powers; it has forgotten or de. these we shall select several for particular ures of policy pursued by it. From among spised and trampled underfoot the duties examination, in order that our general imposed upon it by the people, and the statement of Republican unfitness for the objects announced by it in the cutset have possession of Government powers may be illustrated, established, and made good against any possible contradiction.

MILITARY INTERFERENCE WITH ELECLIONS. This has taken place in two ways:

First. By the selection of soldiers o always seek to enlarge itself and to in- the army to be sent home temporarily to

This practice, in connection with sond Constitution of the Government itsell, ing home on such occasions large numpower is not made a check to power, bers of Government officers and employ-Freedom is secured by the action and re- ees in the civil service, has changed the action upon each other of political forces, result of many State elections, and given so organized and so limited that no one to the party in power an unjust advantcan absolutely dominate over or control age. With the large powers possessed by the rest. And hence, the necessity of the Administration for the purposes of Constitutions which shall so divide and war with the large increase of appointarrange the powers of government, that ments to civil office and the employment thereof.) and Senators therefrom were ad- laws and some general regulations of the no single interest, class, or individual, of vast numbers of persons in all parts of shall become supreme and engross the the country in the business of the Gov- very small part of the old State, not inclu- Thus the case stood as to the raising of whole mass of political power. Now the ernment, the administration and its party capital mischief (or rather source of mis-chief and evil) in the Government of the to an alarming extent. The powers con-as well as the new State, represented by of the Regular Army of the United States United States during the past three years, ferred by the whole people upon the two members in the Senate. Thus, under as it stori at the outbreak of hostilities, and at this moment, is that a single polit- Government, and the revenues derived by ical interest or party, of evil constitution, taxation from the whole people, or dehas obtained and exercised the whole rived from loans which become chargmass of Government powers, free from all ed upon the whole mass of individcheck or limitation whatsoever. The nal property, have been used in an infin-fatal results are obvious. It has been ite number of ways for party purposes false to its promises made as the condition and to secure the Republican interest in little exceeding one-half that of Pennsyl- by it that all the troops needed were alupon which it attained power; it has the Federal and State Governments, the vania, is represented by four Senators in ready in service. Soon, however, the debroken the Constitution shamefully and continued possession of power. The inoften ; it has wasted the public treasure ; justice and corruptive tendency of this it has suspended the ancient writ of lib- system cannot be denied, and alone should erty, the "habeas corpus," rendering it im- be held sufficient to condemn the party millions of people, remains true to the for the after purposes of the Administrapossible for the citizen to obtain redress of the Administration. It is notorious against the grossest outrage; it has that time after time, on the eve of doubtchanged the war into a humanitarian cru- ful elections, thousands of voters have sade outside of any constitutional or law- been sont home from the army to turn ful object ; it has grossly mismanaged the the scales between parties and to secure war in the conduct of military operations; an Administration triumph. And this it has degraded the currency of the coun- has been done, not open the principle of of a constitutional provision forbidding it, their respective States. The army bore try by profuse issues of paper money, and sending home citizen soldiers indiscrimi- and avoided only upon a strained con- mainly, the character of a public force conconfiscated private property by a legal tender enactment; and, to retain its power, that it may riot in plunder and be would have been just.) but upon the prin-truth of the case, and without necessity, of the first article of the Constitution. subjected to no check and to no restraint ciple of selecting Republican soldiers, or from public opinion, it has undertaken of granting furloughs upon the condition fragment of the State represented the calling forth the militia to execute the to control state elections by direct military of a promise from the persons favored force or by fraudulent selections of voters that they would support Administration division and the erection therefrom of a and rebel invasions," and "to provide for

in the Congress of the Union? The com- sworn. ture of this adhering fragment of the State, ections and the organizations of elected two Senators, who were admitted Representatives. The liberal principles direct attention.

of construction upon which this was done, may stand justified by the peculiar ciroumstances of the case. But there was a tilities, the army of the United Sates was further proceeding for which no warrant small and wholly inadequate to meet the of power or pretence of necessity can be exigency of the war which had arisonshown. A part of the adhering Virginia The President called for seventy-five territory was permitted to form itself into thou-and troops from the States to serve a new State, was admitted into the Union for a period of three months, and subseunder the name of West Virginia, (al- quantly made other calls. Finally, in the though the Constitution of the United latter part of 1862, drafts were ordered in states declares that no State shall be di- several States to fiil up their quotas, and vided for the formation of a new one with- the proceeding for that purpose was unout the express assent of the Legislature der the State authorities, pursuant to State mitted into the United States Senate. A | War Department framed for the occasion, ded within the boundaries of the new one, troops at the commencement of 1863, and Republican manipulation, one third of with sub-equent enlistments added, and the ancient State of Virginia has four of volunteers and drafted militia, of the votes in the Senate of the United States. States organized and officered as companies and may neutralize the votes of both New- and regiments by State authority. York and Pennsylvania in that body. The unteering had at one time been checked 'Aucient Dominion," with a population a by the Administration, upon a statement the Congress of the United States, and mand for men was renewed, and as the by two in the Confederate Congress at beginning of 1863 the number called for Richmond ! Pennsylvania, with her three and raised had become enormous. But Inion, and retains her former vote in the tion it was perfectly feasible for it to call Senate : Virginia turns traitor, sends two- for additionaal troops in the manner herethirds of her population under the Con- tofore practiced, which involved State asfederate flag, and forthwith has her repre-sistance and co-operation and secured to sentation doubled in the Senate of the the troops raised their regular organiza-United States, and that, too, in defiance tion as State militia under the laws of it was assumed that the Legislature of a which authorize Congress "To provide for whole for the purpose of assenting to its laws of the Union, suppress insurrections,

from the army. These are some of the candidates. We mention elections in new member of the Federal Union. organizing arming and disciplining the We pass from this case to speak of mat-

tale. They want deal with the new weet and that it

aratively small part of the State which The lawless and dangerous character of States,

Representatives from the same territory its measures in the prosecution of the war, the country enjoy an advantage over oth-

RAISING OF TROOPS.

In April, 1861, at the outbreak of hos Vol-

filled ou - patriot army with Bave and will-DOUNT E4 What is further to be montioned in this

connection is the payment of bounties by muncipalities. In their payment there of her population was thrown into the Government of the United States, and en-scale of the enemy. What result follow-ter electoral colleges to extend the power system. The policy of the General Guyed as to the representation of that State of the master to whom their fealty is comment has not been the same at all times, and in the States there has been infinite

divercity. Upon the whole, the system adhered to the Union was recognized as the Administration must most evidently of bounties has been costly and unequal; constituting, for political purposes, the appear from the foregoing review of its the amount of indebiedness created by it is State of Virginia; an improvised Legisla- policy and conduct regarding popular el- enormous, d'unequal sums have been paid to soldiers of the same grade of merit. But its incapacity (if not profligacy) will Under any system of local bounties to nto the Senate of the United States, and as clearly appear from an examination of avoid conscription, the wealthy parts of were admitted into the Federal House of and to some of those measures we will now ers, and especially where manufacturing and other interests find it to their frofit in providing the supplies of the war to retain their laborers at home, substituting payments of money in their stead, unless each State shall be firmly required to furnish the substitute to fill up its quota from its own citizens. But the General Government has permited the agents of such interests in a State to go into other States and into the Southern country and obtain enlistments for bounties both of white and black troops, to be credited upon the quota of the State of the agent. If it shall happen hereafter that local payments of bounties, whether by States or by municipalities within them, bu assumed by the Government of the United States, the inequalities of the system and its extravagence in many cases will become a matter of concern to the whole people. And it is just matterof complaint against those who have held authority in

the Federal Government, that by their policy and want of policy on this subject the burden of the war has been vastly increased, and been distributed irregularly and unfairly. The pecuniary outlay and indebtedness

caused by payment of local bouties, being mostly incurred by powerful and influential communities, it is quito possible that they may be recognized hereafter by Congress as n legitimate object of national assumption; and if this happen, those communities that have retained their labor ers at home, and thereby secured their prosperity during the war, will cast a part of the burden of their exemption upon othor sections,

Obviously what has been wanting has been wisdom and foresight in those who have controlled the public measures of the war, and who have resourced to one expedient after another without a fixed poliev; who have acted where they oficht not, and have failed to act where action and regulation were demanded.

NEGRO TROOPS.

But a subject which requires particular not yet." No impartial observer can con- sylvania, as instances of such base and ter more recent. A State Government has them as may be employed in the service in the war. An act of Congress, passed notice, is the employment of negro troops template the future without apprehen- unjust proceeding, by which unscrupulous been set up in Louisiana, under the su- of the United States, reserving to the the 17th day of July, 1802, authorized the sion of still greater evils, or can doubt power has defeated the true expression of pervision of a Major General of the United States respectively the appointment of President "to receive into the service of that some real "ivision of public power ins detented the true expression of performing or its lodgement in new hands is necessal advantages which were shameful to it and allegiance of but part of the population. The power of the Federal Government structure intrenchments, or performing ry, not merely to the success but to the deeply injurious to the country. Will a we suppose is to have the former repre- to call for troops, and the power of the camp service, or any other labor, or any