

Advertisement for job printing services, including business cards, handbills, and various printed materials.

NOT COHOLIC.

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Vegetable Extract. A PURE TONIC.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PREPARED BY Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philad'a Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice.

Induced by the excessive use and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters (purely vegetable)...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

Attention Soldiers! We call the attention of all having relations and friends in the army to the fact that Hoofland's German Bitters...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

It is the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson...

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE To the People of Pennsylvania:

An important election is at hand, and the issues involved in it may claim your attention.

By Mr. Lincoln's election, in November, 1860, the power to save or destroy the Union was in the hands of his party; and adjustment was possible with men who rejected the judgment of the Supreme Court, who scorned conciliation and compromise, and who looked to a "little bloodletting" to cement the American Union.

At this time, the Union men of the South had controlled, with little difficulty, the small but restless class among them who desired a separate nationality. The substantial interests of the South, especially the slaveholding interests, were drawn reluctantly into secession. Gen. F. P. Blair, of Missouri, an eminent Republican, said very truly, in the last Congress:

"Every man acquainted with the facts knows that it is false to call this a slaveholders' rebellion. It is a seceding democracy, the contrary of the truth; such a rebellion demonstrates that the people originated chiefly with the non-slaveholders, and that the strong hold of the institution was springing, however from any love of slavery, but from an antagonism of race and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple emancipation."

It was the triumph of the Abolitionists over the Democrats and Conservatives of the North, that secured a like triumph to the secessionists over the Union men of the South.

The John Brown raid was taken as a practical exposition of the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict." The exultation over its momentary success, the lamentation over its failure, has been swelled by the Abolitionists, so as to form a general impression of North.

"Bills and resolutions had nullified the constitutional provision for the return of fugitives. The false pretence that slavery would monopolize the territories, when he had no territories in which it could exist, had been used as a means of constant agitation against slavery in the Southern States. A plan of attack upon it had been published in 'Lipier's Book,' formally endorsed and recommended by the leaders of the party that was about to assume the Administration of the Federal Government—leaders who openly implicated contempt for the Constitution, contempt for the Supreme Court, and professed to follow a "higher law."

This flame of revolution at the South was kindled and fed with fuel furnished by the Abolitionists. It might seem superfluous to advert now to what is past and irrevocable, were it not that it is against the same men and the same influences, still dominant in the councils of the Administration, that an appeal is now to be made to the intelligence of the people. The Abolitionists deprecate these allusions to the past. They prefer to spend all our indignation upon "Southern traitors," but truth compels us to add, that, in the race of treason, the Northern traitors to the Constitution had the start. The tell us that slavery was the cause of the war; therefore, the Union is to be restored by waging a war upon slavery. This is not true; or only in the sense that any institution, civil or religious, may be a cause of war, if it is made upon it. Nor is it a just conclusion that if you take from your neighbor his "non-servant or his maid, or anything that is his," you will thus establish harmony between you. Nonsense to the Union arose from slavery whilst the people of each State dealt calmly and intelligently with the question within their own State limits. Where little importance attached to it, it soon yielded to moral and economical considerations, leaving the negro in a position of social and political subordination no where more clearly marked than in the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania. The strife began when people in States where it was an immaterial question undertook to prescribe the course of duty upon it to the States in which it was a question of great importance and difficulty. This interference became more dangerous when attempts were made to use the power of the General Government, instituted for the benefit of all the States, to the injury and proscription of the interests of some of the States. It was not merely a danger to the institution of slavery, but to our whole political system, in which separate and distinct colonies became, by the declaration of Independence, "free and independent States," and afterwards established a Federal Union under the Constitution of the United States. That instrument, with scrupulous care, discriminates the powers delegated to the General Government from those reserved "to the States respectively, or to the people." And let it be noted, that in speaking of the powers so delegated and reserved, we refer to no vague doctrines or pretensions, but to the clear provisions of the written instrument which it is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every public functionary, to respect and maintain. The protection of American liberty against the encroachments of centralization was left to the States by the framers of the Constitution. Hamilton, the most indulgent of them to Federal power, says: "It may be safely received as an axiom in our political system, that the State Governments will, in all possible contingencies, afford complete security against invasions of public liberty by the national authority."

Who can be blind to the consequences that have followed the departure from the true principles of our Government—its aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people—These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despots. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master—then will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences, upon the political issues of the times, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people—These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despots. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master—then will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences, upon the political issues of the times, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people—These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despots. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master—then will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences, upon the political issues of the times, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people—These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despots. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master—then will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences, upon the political issues of the times, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people—These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despots. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master—then will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences, upon the political issues of the times, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people—These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despots. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested before the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the British Parliament—styled omnipotent—has never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, a constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If men in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master—then will rest the responsibility of an attempt at revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences, upon the political issues of the times, we assume that the institutions of our country are destined to endure.

The approaching election derives further importance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit, would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies—the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union—Such is not the aim of the party—its aim is the restoration of the Union by the negro and not for the Union. It is the negro's design to protract the war, until slavery shall be abolished in all

the Southern States; in the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destruction of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives, declared, "The Union shall never, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secured to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and speculators, who fatten on the war, desire it to last forever. When the slaves are all emancipated by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above and equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader catches up the words to stimulate his followers to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennsylvania that a fanatical faction shall protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unobtainable ends. What the North needs is the return of the South, with its people, its territory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our common country. This, and not mere devastation and social confusion, would be the aim of patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy promises us nothing better than a Southern Poland, ruled by a Northern despotism. But history is full of examples how wise rulers have assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been buffed by feeble opponents.—That a temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot be known till it is tried. The times are critical. France, under a powerful and ambitious monarch, is entering on the scene, willing again to play an important part in an American revolution. The English Government is hostile to us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and will have nothing more to do with it. The secession leaders, and the presses under their control, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even an humble dependence upon European powers. But from many parts of the South, and across the picket lines, and from the prisoners in the act of Congress "establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812—the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule and force at a spot where all laws are silent, in the place of civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance; but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could do what he could, was Mr. Stewart's boast to the British Minister. The "military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the "hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty cooperation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate