ditch, having two days before in a quarrel with his wife, stabbed her in the breast immediately giving himself several wounds, which proved fatal to him, but his wife recovered.

Lebanon Advertiser.

"WHEN DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES CEASE TO LEAD, WE CEASE TO FOLLOW."

WM. M. BRESLIN, Editor and Proprietor.

LEBANON, PA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1863.

The Preservation of the Constitution.
The Restoration of the Union.
And the Supremacy of the Laws.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEO. W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY.

Election on Tuesday, October 13th, 1863

JUDGE PEARSON'S CHARGE.

"Do not misunderstand me on this subject. Men have the most unlimited right to condemn, and if you please, rail at the *National Administration*, and object to the manner in which it conducts public affairs, but not to decry the government under which we live, or express hopes or wishes for a dissolution of the Union, the destruction or defeat of our armies, the success of the rebels or of the rebellion. * * * * The Administration he may entirely condemn; the Government he is bound to support. Parties will always exist in every free country, and whether men will sustain or oppose a particular administration. is one in which there should ever be the most perfect freedom of opinion, but no man or set of men has any right, natural or political, to overturn the government itself. He is bound to support and sustain it, let who will administer its affairs, until the ruler can be changed under the provisions of the Constitution. There certainly can be no difficulty with persons of ordinary intelligence drawing the distinction between sustaining the government itself, and sustaining or opposing those who temporarily administer its affairs. The latter is a question of *party*, the former of *patriotism*."

Woodward's our Leader.

AIR—"*Marching Along.*"

Come, Democrats, assemble, your rights to maintain,
To vindicate your principles in triumph again.
Woodward's our leader, he's gallant and strong,
For Woodward and Liberty, we're marching along.

Marching along! we are marching along
Gird on your armor and be marching along!
Woodward's our leader, he's gallant and strong,
For Woodward and Liberty we're marching along.

Come ye who love our Union as it was handed down
By Washington, without a stain from followers of John Brown,
Who love the Constitution, the greatest of all laws,
Come join our gallant party and help our glorious cause.

Marching along! we're marching along, &c.

While others are bartering their liberties for gain,
And gorging themselves with the blood of the slain,
While some would have union with blows and with knocks,
We'll re-unite our country with the free ballot-box.

Marching along! we are marching along, &c.

The rights of the people, the rights of the States,
Shall triumph o'er all party dislikes and hates,
The bastiles be opened, and tyrants be bound,
When Woodward and Liberty as watch-words resound.

Marching along! we are marching along, &c.

☞ JUDGE WOODWARD, our excellent nominee for Governor, will be in Lebanon next Tuesday evening, September 15, and remain over night. Our country friends who may find it inconvenient to attend the great Mass Convention at Lancaster, and wish to see our next Governor, will thus have the opportunity presented to them at Lebanon. He will be pleased to receive all who may favor him with their presence.

☞ A grand Mass Meeting will be held at Joseph Bowman's, in Cornwall township, on Saturday, October 3, when Hon. W. H. Miller, and other prominent speakers will be present.

☞ The Abolitionists of this county met in secret Know Nothing Convention, in the Grand Jury Room, on Monday and nominated the following ticket:—

Senate, David Fleming, Dauphin.
Assembly, G. D. Coleman,
Treasurer, Daniel Garberich, East Hanover.
Register, John B. Rauch, Lebanon.
Recorder, J. A. D. Garman, N. Lebanon tp.
Clerk Orphans' Court, Solomon Strohm, Heid.
Commissioner, Simon Boltz, N. Annville.
Directors, D. Zug, Millcreek, (2y.)
Jacob Light, Cornwall (3y.)
Auditor, P. W. Killinger, Bethel.

A great deal of dissatisfaction is openly expressed by the Republicans themselves, against the above ticket. It is the weakest ticket that could have been formed.

☞ The Democracy of Schuylkill county, last week nominated the following excellent ticket, which will of course be elected by at least 3000 majority:

Assembly—Edward Kerns, Conrad Graber, Michael Weaver; Prothonotary—Joseph M. Feger; Treasurer—Henry J. Hendler; Recorder—Dennis Maher; Register—Adolphus Dohrmann; Clerk of Quarter Sessions—Charles A. Rahn; County Commissioner—Elijah W. Zeigler; Director of Poor—Abraham Bressler; County Auditor—Benjamin T. Hughes.

The above ticket contains a number of our personal friends, and we congratulate them upon their success.

☞ *Grand Mass Meeting.*—Our abolition friends held a grand Mass Meeting in Fredericksburg on last Saturday evening. It is said that four persons were in attendance. There was no speaking on the occasion,—no eggs were thrown. The cause of Curtin is progressing swimmingly.

THE INAUGURATION

We were deprived the pleasure of being present at the glorious inauguration of the Democratic Head Quarters on Saturday afternoon and evening, on account of a previous engagement to participate with our friends of Union township in a meeting held there at the same time. From all accounts it was the most glorious rally of the people of Lebanon county ever held in this borough. The Democracy are, as was truly expressed by a leading Republican, "IN EARNEST." They *are* determined, and when the sun of the second Tuesday of October next dawns upon the hills, and valleys, and plains of Pennsylvania the greatest *moral* battle the world ever saw, will be fought, and that by a people who know their rights and WILL maintain them. A friend has prepared for us an account of the proceedings, which appears in another column. The presentation addresses of Messrs. Weidle and Weidman are highly lauded for their sentiments and the excellent delivery of them. The speeches of Messrs. Miller, Ancona and Rosenthal were eloquent, fearless, and beyond contradiction. We feel satisfied that we express the sentiments of the Democracy of this county, without a single dissenting voice, when we thank the speakers for the assistance and encouragement they so kindly rendered us. To say that a "big crowd" was in attendance on Saturday would be doing injustice to the occasion. It was an immense concourse of people, and as such will always be remembered and referred to by the people of Lebanon county. With the exception of trifling attempts at interference and disturbance by some of the unthinking of the opposition, and the turning off of some of the lights by an agent of the powers that be, long before the proceedings were closed, everything passed off pleasantly and harmoniously.

The Democratic ladies of Lebanon will ever be remembered for the assistance they rendered in getting up the celebration, and for the handsome flag they presented to the Club. The presentation ceremonies took place in the Hall, which holds about 500 persons.—Although filled to excess, not a tythe of the people could gain access, so that it was necessary to adjourn to the Market Square, where the proceedings were continued and concluded. The officers and Executive Committee of the Club, as well as the other committees, deserve, and will no doubt receive, the public thanks of the Club for the faithful and unwearying manner in which they attended to their arduous duties in making the Inauguration so complete a success.

The Perseverance Band furnished some of their choice music on the occasion.

The Hall is directly over the ADVERTISER office, and always open for visitors. The regular meetings of the Club will be held every Wednesday evening, to which all are invited.

☞ Our democratic friends of Berks county nominated the following ticket last week.

Assembly, John Missimer, of Alsace, William N. Potteiger, of Jefferson, Charles A. Kline, of Greenwich; Prothonotary, Jonathan L. Reber, of Reading; Register, M. S. Thierwechter, of Marion; Recorder, Isaac Laucks, of Reading; Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Solomon Close, of Exeter; Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, Francis Roland, of Reading; County Treasurer, David L. Wenrich, of L. Heidelberg; Director of the Poor, Anton Getz, of Reading; Auditor, Andrew Kurr, of Bethel.

We are pleased to see our friend Potteiger re-nominated on the above ticket for the Legislature.—He is a faithful representative, and deserves this mark of confidence at the hands of the Democracy of Berks.

☞ We are advised that one of the speakers at the Wholly-headed Convention, on Monday, said, "what would we have done if Curtin had not been Governor of Pennsylvania when the rebels came?" The proper question to have asked would have been "what would Curtin have done if Seymour had not been Governor of New York?"

THE SOLDIERS' RIGHTS TO VOTE.

When a soldier returns to his election district, he resumes all the civil rights of citizenship, and his residence being unimpaired by his temporary absence, he has a right to vote on election day, but under the Constitution, to which his fealty is due, he can acquire no right to vote elsewhere, except by a change of residence from one district to another.

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

☞ If I am drafted I'll go!"—The last seen of the individual who made this remark a year ago he was going—to Canada.

Inauguration of the Hall of the Democratic Central Club.

LARGEST MEETING EVER HELD IN LEBANON

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches by Gen. W. H. Miller, Hon. S. E. Ancona and Wm. Rosenthal, Esq.

In accordance with the announcement that the inauguration of the Head Quarters of the Democratic Central Club of Lebanon would take place on Saturday, September 5, 1863, an immense audience was congregated to witness the interesting ceremony. A handsome flag was presented by the ladies. The presentation speech was made by Jacob Weidle, Jr. His address was well received, judging from the enthusiasm with which the people responded. He spoke of the infractions of the Constitution by the present imbecile Administration, and urged upon the Democratic party the necessity of immediate organization in defeating those whose aim is to take from the people their liberties. He denounced the act of the Black Republican President in banishing to the Rebel South the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham. When the speaker mentioned the name of McClellan the hall resounded with thunders of applause. He also paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and bravery of the 93d Regiment, which was responded to with cheers.

Mr. Weidle was followed by a speech, on the part of the Democratic Club, from Major Grant Weidman, whose remarks elicited a warm response from the approving audience. He said the existence of the Democratic party was essential to the preservation of this glorious Government, as the party in power had no respect for the laws of their country. While Major Weidman was speaking a delegation of about twenty carriages from Shaefferstown arrived.

After the conclusion of Mr. Weidman's speech the flag raising transpired, and while this was being done the Star-Spangled Banner was sung. The crowd then proceeded to the railroad to escort Hon. S. E. Ancona, member of Congress from Old Berks, and Mr. Rosenthal, editor of the Reading *Adler*, who were expected in the evening train, through the town. As was anticipated both gentlemen arrived, after which the procession repaired to the Market House, where Gen. Wm. H. Miller, member of Congress from the Dauphin District, addressed them in an able and argumentative manner, proving to the listening thousands that the present Administration is incompetent to administer this Government. He spoke of the fallacious idea of saving the Union by violating the Constitution, and declared it impossible, as the Union could never have existed but for the Constitution. He reviewed the acts of the Administration, and proved to the satisfaction of all present that the present deplorable war might have been averted had the Black Republicans not desired to have a "little bloodletting." He also spoke of the interference of the Administration in the plans of McClellan, and their refusal to send him Gen. McDowell's force of 40,000 troops, thereby prolonging the war, and entailing upon this country another failure instead of a success. The ingratitude of the President towards McClellan was also exhibited by the speaker in a masterly style.—When the army of Gen. Pope was defeated at Bull Run, through the incompetency of the commanding General, an apprehension for the safety of Washington had gotten hold of the President, and to save his head he appointed Gen. McClellan commander of the whole army, knowing that he alone possessed the ability to drive back the invading foe. Fully up to the emergency McClellan did save the National Capital, and drove the Rebels again to Virginia. For this act of kindness he was removed from the command of the army, and men appointed his successors who demonstrated to the world their incapacity for the position. He administered a scathing rebuke to those eminently loyal (?) men who denounce Democrats as Copperheads and traitors, and proved from extracts of the speeches of Horace Greeley, Ben Wade, and "Father Abraham" himself, that they had conceded the right of secession. As far back as 1848, fifteen years ago, Mr. Lincoln was an avowed defender of the doctrine of secession, as adopted by the traitors of the South. After the conclusion of the address three cheers were given for the speaker.

Mr. Miller was followed by Mr. Rosenthal, in the German language. He spoke of the corruptions that have characterized the State Administration, and pointed with proud satisfaction to the unsullied character of Judge Woodward. He refuted the charges made by the opposition press against Judge Woodward, and was particularly severe on the Lebanon *Demokrat*, for its disregard of truth. He spoke in denunciation of the policy of Gov. Curtin during the late rebel invasion, and said that a different policy would be inaugurated when Judge Woodward is Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Rosenthal expressed his astonishment at seeing so large an audience in a Republican county, and said that it would afford him much satisfaction to communicate to the people of "Old Berks" the interest that is felt in the approaching election in this county. Three cheers were also given for the speaker.

The meeting was then addressed by Hon. S. E. Ancona. His address was well suited to the occasion, and was in conformity with his acts while in Congress. He spoke of the coming election, and the important issues which are at stake. He advised submission to all laws, however odious and oppressive, but counseled resistance, should an attempt be made to prevent the free expression of popular opinion at the ballot box this fall. Mr. Ancona pledged Berks as good for at least SEVEN THOUSAND for Judge Woodward, and hoped that Lebanon county would bring the heretofore large majorities for the Abolition ticket to naught. The election of Woodward he regarded as a foregone conclusion, but the question with him is to how large his majority shall be. He thought Pennsylvania good for from 40,000 to 50,000 for the Democratic State ticket.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for "Woodward, Lowrie, and the Democracy," and three more for the "Constitution, the Union and the Old Flag."

WOODWARD AND LOWRIE IN N. LEBANON.

The Democratic Club of North Lebanon township held a cheering meeting at the public house of Benjamin Zeller on Thursday evening, the 3d inst., for the purpose of perfecting the organization of said Club. H. Shaeffer, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, presided. A Constitution was presented by the Committee appointed for that purpose, which was unanimously adopted. Addresses were delivered by W. M. Derr and W. M. Breslin. The Constitution was signed by the persons present, some of whom have never *heretofore voted* the Democratic ticket, but who are now for Woodward, Lowrie and the Democracy, after which the meeting adjourned.

LONDONDERRY AROUSED!

The Democracy of the Lower section of Londonderry township, held an enthusiastic meeting at the public house of John B. Shelly, at Kelly's Corner, on Friday evening last. Although scarcely twenty-four hours notice had been given, the people turned out to fill the house. The best of feeling prevailed, and a spirit of determination to oust from office the miserable corruptionists now in power was the pervading feeling of every one present. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair Mr. JOHN H. KEATH, and appointed Mr. Evan Callihan, Secretary.

Mr. Edward Dissinger then offered the following resolutions which were adopted unanimously.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Londonderry township are now, as they always have been, true to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of their country, and in favor of the union of the States as it was established by the Patriots and Sages of the Revolution.

Resolved, That fidelity to the Government does not consist in slavish submission to the arbitrary authority of those who are temporarily charged with its administration, and while we are willing to fulfill all our constitutional duties to the Administration, we claim and will exercise our right as freemen, under the Constitution, to criticise its acts and to condemn what we believe to be unwarranted, tyrannical and wrong.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Londonderry township, in meeting assembled, do hereby ratify the nomination of GEORGE W. WOODWARD for the office of Governor, and Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE for Supreme Judge.

The meeting was then addressed by W. M. Derr and W. M. Breslin, after which three rousing cheers were given for Woodward, Lowrie and the Democracy, three more for Geo. B. McClellan, when the meeting adjourned.

GREAT MEETING IN UNION TOWNSHIP.

The sterling Democracy of Union township held a meeting at the residence of Jacob Baeshore, on Saturday evening last. The turn-out was far beyond our expectation and the enthusiasm of the most cheering and determined kind. From far and near the people flocked in—not only Democrats, but Republican conservatives also. East Hanover, Swatara, Cold Springs, Bethel, Londondery, the Annvilles, as well as Dauphin, Berks and Schuylkill counties, were all represented, joining with their friends of Union in pushing forward the good cause of Woodward, Lowrie and Democracy. DANIEL WALTER, Esq., organized the meeting, after which the following officers for the Club were elected, viz:—

President, DANIEL WALTER, Esq.
Vice Presidents, John L. Shuey, John Raber.
Secretary, David Elliott.
Corresponding Secretary, David E. Forde.
Treasurer, Felty Fabler.
Executive Committee, William Stager, Edward Ditzler, Christian Kohr, William Wise, Gabriel Boon.

A Constitution for the government of the Club was then presented and unanimously adopted.

The meeting was addressed by Jackson Andrews, of Cold Springs, and W. M. Breslin in the English, and by Henry Geesey, of Jackson township, in the German language. After three cheers for Woodward, Lowrie and the Democracy, three more for McClellan, and again three more for the Constitution and the Union the gathering dispersed peaceably and quietly to their homes. Union township will do her whole duty next October.

LINCOLN VS. LINCOLN.

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believed I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so."—*President Lincoln's Inaugural Address, March 4th*, 1861.

"You dislike the Emancipation Proclamation, and perhaps you want to have it retracted. You say it is unconstitutional. I think differently. I think that the Constitution invests its commander-in-chief with the laws of war in time of war. The most that can be said, if so much, is, that slaves are property."—*President Lincoln's letter to Hon. James C. Conkling, August 26th*, 1863.

☞ In the one he does not believe that it is lawful for him to interfere with slavery. Then he goes to work and issues his Emancipation Proclamation, and now he tells us that he has the right to interfere. He is a complete old weather-cock, changing with every breeze, and half the time he does not know himself which way he stands.

Bills for Sales printed at this office at short notice and reasonable terms.

HISTORICAL COMPARISON OF THE REIGNS OF TERROR OF 1799 AND 1863.

[From the Somerset Democrat.]

Mr. Hay: As a native of Pennsylvania born and bred in the good old Jeffersonian and Snyder's school of Democracy in old Berks county, I cannot but feel rejoiced and encouraged to see once more the Democratic spirit of '99 aroused in my native State. Old Democratic Berks' was the first county in the State and the Union in which the true Democracy arose in '99 to oppose the Reign of Terror inaugurated by the Federalists under the Administration of the elder Adams. The Alien, Sedition and Gag laws—which made it seditious and criminal for citizens to meet peacefully to express or print, or utter any sentiments opposed to or censuring the national Administration or any Federal officer was *first* attempted to be enforced in the arrest of Henry Snyder, and the suppression of his German Democratic paper in Reading. This Federal, tyrannical usurpation, aroused at once the Democratic spirit of a little Spartan band of noble patriots headed by John Frees and John Miller, who held a Democratic meeting at Miller's Mill, in Elas township, some five or seven miles northeast from Reading, and passed resolutions disapproving of the Federal Administration and the arbitrary arrest of Snyder and the suppression of his paper, and asserting their inherent constitutional right to the freedom of speech and of the press. Government soldiers were at once forwarded from Philadelphia, where the seat of the Federal Government was at that time—to arrest this noble and patriotic band of Democratic freeman. Miller made however, his escape by hiding under [illegible] in a barn, and I often heard him declare and say, to use his own words, 'that he felt the cold steel of the Federal sword on his very body, run into the hay under which he laid, by the Federal bloodhounds," as he called them—who knew that he was somewhere in the barn, but could not find him. But Frees and eight of his compatriots were arrested, dragged or forced to Easton, and there locked up in a dark cellar, knee deep in water and mud, for forty-eight hours," and then, under a strong guard of Federal soldiers drove like cattle to the slaughter to Philadelphia and imprisoned, where they soon received a mock-trial. Frees was condemed to be hung, and the others sentenced to the Penitentiary, some for eight to nine and the others from one to five years. But the Federal usurpers in power *did not dare to hang Frees*. The true Democracy arose in Pennsylvania and the whole Union in their might and sovereignty at that fall election and hurled the Federal tyrants and usurpers from power. Thomas M'Kean was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and Thomas Jefferson President of the United States, with overwhelming majorities, and the Federal Administration did not dare to execute their sentence upon Frees and his compatriots. And the very first official act that President Jefferson performed, after his inauguration, was to pardon Frees and his fellow victims of Federal persecution and tyranny, and when they were released from their long confinement, the people met in a large mass meeting before the jail, and constructed a high platform, on which they carried Frees, high above their heads, through the streets of Philadelphia, amid the shouts and huzzas of thousands of Democratic freemen.

Thus ended the Federal tyranny and misrule in 1799 and 1800. The Alien and Sedition laws were repealed; the freedom of the press and speech, and the rights and liberties of the people, and "good will among men," were once more restored and preserved by Democratic men and measures in the administration of the Government for sixty years, until the present Abolition Administration came into power; and now we have, in 1863, a *Reign of Terror*, ten thousand times more tyrannical, despotic and degrading to freemen than the Reign of Terror in '99. It is enough to make the patriotic blood boil with indignation in every honest Democratic heart, to see at this day the base, malicious persecution and tyranny of *some* of the very *imps* of these, old "Federal bloodhounds," now in power in arresting, abusing and denouncing the very sons of those Democratic fathers who are unwilling, as were their patriotic sires, to bow their knees and necks to the present Abolition tyranny.

J. M.

For the Advertiser.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—From all parts of the State the cheering intelligence reaches us that the Democracy are alive to the momentous issues involved in the coming contest. The enthusiasm which characterizes the meetings held throughout the State is a sure indication that the Democratic party will present a united front to the mad schemes of the Abolitionists this fall, and thereby defeat the men whose object is the subversion of the Constitution, and the destruction of the Union. Everywhere, in Republican, as well as Democratic counties, the Democrats are fully equipped for the Gubernatorial conflict. The people have become perfectly disgusted with the Administration of our State and National Governments as carried on by the Abolitionists, and they intend to say, by their votes, at the ballot box, that a "change" is imperatively necessary. They know that this war, which is now devastating this country, might have been prevented had it not been for the insane policy of the Abolitionists, and they have made up their minds to try the virtues of the Democratic party in the restoration of the Union. They are perfectly cognizant of the fact that had the present National Administration the love of country at heart they could have terminated this war long ago, and the citizens of this State will show to the minions at Washington that violations of the Constitution will not be tolerated, either in times of war, or when the nation is at peace. They have seen the partizan and malignant spirit which pervaded the mind of Abraham Lincoln in the arrest of Democratic citizens, who are better patriots than he, and permitting such men as Wendell Phillips to declare that there labors have been confined for years to the destruction of the American Union, and they intend to express their disapprobation of these acts of the President, through the powerful but peaceful agency of the ballot-box. Of the subversion of the original purpose of the war by the Administration the people are fully acquainted. The removal of Gen. McClellan, which was followed by disasters of the most heart-rending character, and at last terminated in the invasion of our State, when the honest yeomanry were plundered and robbed of millions of dollars, has not been forgotten by those who have the power to displace their rulers. It is not strange that when this array of facts is placed before the minds of the people, they have a desire to be rid of such imbeciles.

Judge Woodward will be elected by an immense majority. The record of Gov. Curtin's unfaithfulness, and the unspotted character of his opponent, will not be overlooked by those who are the electing power. The arrest and imprisonment of Pennsylvanians, without due process of law, received no dissenting voice from the present Abolition candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and the people have determined to elevate a man to that position who will respect the rights of the citizen. The people have also read the extracts from the Pittsburg *Gazette*, a paper disseminating Abolition doctrines, in which the character of Andrew G Curtin is so truthfully portrayed, and they are resolved to elect a man whose integrity has been tried and not found wanting, and that man is Judge Woodward. The corruptions of the Curtin Administration have not been forgotten by the honest people of this State, and hence their desire to have him defeated. Next in importance to the election of Governor is the selection of a Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature to investigate the charges of corruption which have been repeatedly made against the State Administration, and to bring to justice those who are found guilty. If the Abolitionists are permitted to obtain a majority in either House they will not permit such investigation, and of this the people are fully aware. Let the Democrats not cease in their vigilance to drive from power those who have aided in the destruction of this Government, and the 14th of October will dawn upon us with victory inscribed on our banners. A DEMOCRAT.

A LINE FROM A SOLDIER.

NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH,
Feb. 15, 1863.

A little over a year ago we were filled with patriotism, and joined the army. It was then we could see what honor, what glory, it was to take up arms in defense of the Constitution, of the stars and stripes, and to crush rebellion. We thought of what our honored ancesters had done, of the many fields of glory with which their names are enrolled, and of the many hardships they had undergone, to gain the freedom of this country,—and then shall we allow this glorious legacy to be divided, to be trampled upon, by an armed band of traitors; have the children of our forefathers already lost that noble blood which has been our pride? It was through such thoughts as these that we "enlisted in the army."

When we joined, encouraging promises were made—a bounty of one hundred dollars when the war is over, a fine farm also, pay every two months, plenty of good clothing, &c., and on marching knapsacks even were to be hauled; the "War Resolution" was to be all we were to fight for, and our government was only to be guided by the Constitution in quelling the rebellion.

Well, indeed, would it have been for our country had "Honest Abe" stood fast to his good promises!

We went upon the Peninsula early in March, 1862, had a good share of the road making, the ditch-digging, and the picketing to do along the Warwick—to say nothing of a severe skirmish—and followed after the rebels when they got afraid of "Little Mac," and skedaddled from their strong fortifications at Yorktown—had a hand in the battle at Williamsburg, at Fair Oaks, in the seven days' fight, and since off of the Peninsula in other battles, which it is not in place here to talk of. We are here now ready and willing to fight for the same principles we enlisted for, but for those which the government sees fit to make its own we are opposed to handling the musket. We have seen too much of the nigger—we believe the negro is better off in slavery than he is with his freedom—having seen him in both positions—we are of the firm opinion that the rebellion never will be crushed if the President's emancipation proclamation is to be the battle cry. Let the government give to us our much loved Gen. McClellan—let it take the Constitution for its direction in all affairs of administration—let it take more care of the white soldier than it does for the colored slave—that its army is less imposed upon by the speculators in shops, in clothing of every kind, and allow the men as much a year as they need without taking it off their wages—taking all in all, let it act as an honest, faithful, and good government would act, and the army will take new hope, the enemy will be beaten, and the rebellion crushed.

Instead of this, however, "Honest Abe" appears to think the white soldier only his slave. The favorite officers are removed—perhaps because their principles are not as *black* as those of the Administration; and it may be, too, that they are not aristocratic enough to suit the tastes of Abraham, and may have made themselves so low as to speak to common soldiers. The latter seems very probable, as new Brigadier and Division Generals are being placed over us nearly every week, and the more aristocratic the officers are, the better they seem to take at Washington.—Our men now are upon duty every other day, and yet the generals would doubtless say, in their reports to Washington, that the army is well rested and in a fit condition to march.

Heaven grant that the rebellion may soon be brought to a close; or else, let wisdom be given our feeble-minded rulers, that they may take the Constitution as their guide, listen to the voice of the patriotic people, be deaf to the black-hearted Abolitionists, and give the soldiers less wormy crackers, better clothing, and officers whom they desire.

A SOLDIER.

THE $300 COMMUTATION.—Opinions differ very widely concerning the effect of the payment of the $300 commutation by a drafted man. The following letter from Hon. Thad. Stevens, who had a large share in framing the bill, and who was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee at the time of its passage, sets forth the law of the case in a light so clear that we cannot see why there should be any difference of opinion upon the subject. The conclusion which he arrives at, says the Lancaster *Express*, is not only law, but common sense—and laws ought certainly to be construed in accordance with common sense. The letter is addressed to Edward Reilly, Esq., and is as follows:

LANCASTER, August 27, 1863.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry, my opinion is that the payment of the $300 commutation, and the furnishing of a substitute have precisely the same effect. Either of them frees the drafted man from further draft for three years. He is in effect in service, either by himself or another. The payment of $300 makes the government his agent to procure a substitute. The government has consented to act as such agent. The law says he may "on or before the day fixed for his appearance furnish an acceptable substitute, or pay such sum not exceeding $300 for the procuration of such substitute, and thereupon the person furnishing the substitute, *or paying the money*, shall be discharged from further liability under that draft." No one doubts that furnishing a substitute excuses for three years. To give a different effect to the payment of the commutation seems to me little less than absurdity. It is a very mischievous misconstruction, which, if need be, I have no doubt Congress will correct.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

☞ The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:—"We have the very highest authority for saying that it is the design and intention of the Government to shape its action so as to force all existing banks in the United States to wind up their affairs and withdraw from the field, in favor of institutions to be established under Mr. Chase's system, and controlled at Washington."

STATE ELECTIONS.

The following list gives the time when the several State Elections are to be held this fall:

Maine	September 14
Ohio	October 13
Pennsylvania	October 13
Massachusetts	November 3
New York	November 3
Wisconsin	November 5
Delaware	November 10
Iowa	November 10
Minnesota	November 10

SOME OF THE BEAUTIES AND BLESSINGS OF ABOLITIONISM.

A dissevered Union—a bloody civil war—ruined homes—desolated States—widowed women—orphaned children—ruined commerce—millions of money expended—precious lives sacrificed by the thousand—and a peaceful and happy land distracted by scenes of violence, confusion and bloodshed! These are some of the fruits of political Abolitionism! Nor are these all the baneful effects of this hated monster. Churches dissevered—friendship broken up—families forever seperated—the cause of Christianity and Civilization retarded—the rights of the citizen trampled upon—Civil Liberty threatened—and a flood of wickedness let loose upon the country that is fast making our once proud America a byword and a reproach to the world—These are some of the blessings of Abolition rule—not to speak of Tax gatherers, Assessors, Conscription Agents, Informers, Spies, Military Prisons, Mobs and Mob law, and a wholesale disregard of human life, private property, and the inestimable rights of the citizen!

Fellow citizens, is it not time to have a change?—*Indiona Democrat.*

"*Copperheads.*"—If Democrats are Copperheads, and Copperheads, are traitors and rebel sympathizers (says an exchange,) would it be safe to have Democrats in the army? If loyal leaguers are patriots, and patriots are the only Union men in the country, had we not better have all the loyal leaguers in the army? Let those who profess ALL the loyalty of the land, and want to hold ALL the offices, join the army at once, and thereby end the infernal rebellion.

New Counterfeit.—A new spurious two dollar bill on the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, is in circulation. The note is printed from an entire new plate, and does not all resemble the genuine. None but those who are entirely unacquainted with the genuine note can be deceived by the counterfeit.

CAN'T SWALLOW HIM.—The Hollidaysburg *Whig*, refuses to hoist the name of Curtin, for Govenor. It must be an unsavory mess; indeed, when such papers have no stomach for it. Poor Andy Curtin you are unfortunate when spavined horses are endorsed and you are—rejected.

☞ THE WAY to divide the Union was to defeat the Democratic party. The way to restore it is to give them the victory.

War Taxes.—We call the attention of our farmers, especially, to the necessity of keeping accurate accounts of their crops and expenses, so that they may be able to give to the Federal assessor a full statement of all their affairs, and thus enable him to determine the amount of income tax they must pay. Every ton of hay, every bushel of grain, and every head of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep must appear, or they may be compelled to submit to the vague opinion of the extent of extortion to which they shall be subjected. This is very inconvenient and to some impossible. It is quite inconsistent with the habits of our people. It enables strangers to pry into their most private affairs. It lays a special penalty on industry. It is a process odious and injurious. But it is the law and all men must, for the present, submit.

☞ But is not Abolition law a beauty.

Paying Up an Old Score.—As one of the drafted men came out of the Provost Marshal's office day before yesterday, just three hundred dollars shorter than when he went in, he cast his glance around upon the lugubrious faces of the throng of expectants standing in the hall, whose hour had not yet come, and soothed his kindred spirits thus: "Boys three