"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any brauch of government; and, no law shall swer be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizent may freely speak write and every citizent. nleation of innight amophicula as we chize invaluable rights of men; and every chize may freely speak, write and print. Day and every chize it is the control of the above of the liberty. In prosecutions for the above of the liberty. In prosecutions for the publication papers investigating the publication of cers, or men in public and all enduct of of cers, or men in public the proper for public information, the truth thereof may be given in evene. "Constitution of Pennsylvania."

OUR PARTY AS AN OPPOSITION PARTY-

For more than three years past th Democratic party has been placed in the position of an opposition party. It has been its duty, during that time, to watch the course of political events, to scrutinize the conduct of those acting the part of our rulers, and, while giving credit for whatever was wisely and rightly done, to protest in the name and on behalf of the people against whatever it deemed to be injudicious or unwise. That is the peculiar province of an opposition party, and by this means alone can those in power be restrained from excesses in a government such as ours, and the rights of the people be secured against the insidious encroachments of arbitrary power. The temptations of rulers to transcend their legitimate authority is so great that very few have been found who did not need to be vigilantly watched by the people The law of the land is always a rule of political conduct to good rulers, but few are to be found so perfect as not to be in danger of making some departure therefrom. Hence the necessity of an opposition party, whose business and whose bounden duty it is to sound the alarm and bring the weight of public opinion to bear with a view to restrain the rulers of the people; and hence the necessity of changing the ruler of a republic at short intervals. It may possibly occur that the leaders of a political organization in a republic will occasionally display such wise forethought, and such statesmanlike sagacity, as to enable them to remain a long time in power; but such has not been the record of our history. While it is undeniable that the Democratic party have chiefly moulded the destinies of this nation. almost from the earliest period of its existence, and that during all that period its political life was a pure and honorable one, still it is not to be taken for granted that it might not have abused the power it so often held, had it not been constantly subjected to the scrutinizing criticism of a powerful opposition party. Occasionally, taking advantage of mistakes made, its opponents came into power, but so inexperienced were they in the art of governing, and so illy suited were their peculiar political theories to the genius of our institutions, that they never had the satisfaction of enjoying more than a single brief term of office. The Democratic party has never been more vigorous, or more powerful to mould the public sentiment of the people, than when it occupied the position it does to-day. Heretofore no political organprevent its speedy return to the position eminently well fitted. It was always as strong in adversity, and as vigorous after defeat, as when elated by success and possessed of the reins of power-Never in the history of nations has there been greater need of a great, strong, vigorous, compact opposition party the advent of Abraham Lincoln to will rule so high that none but the rich cured to them in the future, to the valor and the vigilance of the Democratic narty will it all be due. Mr. Lincoln and his minions have done their best to crush it out of existence. Where bribery would avail they have been most lavish with the people's money; where men were found too pure to be corrupted, all the appliances of despotism have been employed to silence them. A systematic and sustained effort has been made to crush out opposition, that Mr. Lincoln and his parasites might ride in triumph over the liberties of the people in the unrestrained exercise of arbitrary and irresponsible power. Any party less compact, less vigilant, or less active than the Democratic party might have been forced to succumb. But it was too resolute to be awed, and its leaders were too pure to be bribed. Amid dangers of arbitrary arrest, and trials of false imprisonment, its spokesmen have refused to be silenced. The Democratic press

While we were acting the part of an opposition party we had one task allotted to us; now, that we aspire to the position of the administration party, another and different work is set before us. In a few short weeks the Democratic National Convention assembles at Chicago. It will be the duty of the delegates there assembled to make a a plain, distinctive and most unequivocal enunciation of principles, in the shape of a strong, positive platform. It must be broad enough for every conservative man in the land to stand upon. It must be eminently national, and most unmistakably Democratic. The day for mere negative action will then have passed away. We must apply the known and safe principles of our party to the issues of the day. We must not fear to be perfectly outspoken. The time for a bold stand and fearless action will then have come, and we must show ourselves ready for it. We have no fear but that such a platform will be adopted as will stimulate every true lover of country to exertion in behalf of our candidates, and lead the tried friends of the Constitution and the Union everywhere to take their stand firmly with us.

well and manfully.

Who the candidates shall be is a matter of secondary importance. We have plenty of good material from which to choose, and we have no doubt the right man will be found in him to whom the popular voice shall most clearly point. When the Democracy assemble, it will be with full confidence in each other, and a universal impulse to close up their ranks and present an unbroken front to the foes of the Constitution and the Union, whoever they are and wherever they may be found. The signs of the times are all in our favor, and the future glows with the hue of well-grounded

THE AUGUST ELECTION.

Tickets for the election to be held on the 2d of next month have been printed and are now ready at this office. A proper person from each township should call and get them. It has been considered proper to print tickets both against and in favor of the proposed amendment allowing soldiers in the field to vote. Either or both kinds can

If it requires three years of hard fighting to make "Washington safe" against the attacks of a few thousand rebel raiders, how long will it take to conquer and subjugate the entire Southern people?

THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

We publish elsewhere a full account of what took place at the late peace conerence at the "Clifton House," Canada. It was a quere assemblage to be sure. There was Horace Greeley, with his invitable white hat, cheek by jowl with the self-constituted ambassadors from the rebel dominions. It is no wonder the whole affair looks to be decidedly mixed." Our readers will no doubt peruse the entire correspondence with much interest, and a sigh of disappoint-

ment that so far no feasible basis, for a speedy and honorable peace has been But, the affair has made one point ong disputed entirely clear, even to the in big letters before their club room triumphant march through the streets No peace till the last negro is free!" Let it be adopted, repeated, and re-echis free." Jeff. Davis yells back "no is in fault. peace until our independence is estabboth, and let us have peace and a reour fathers."

more stand in the way of a consummation said in his inaugural address, "suppose and no gain on either, you cease fightvery reliable, but, if it was a valid argu- the Constitution. ment for pacific adjustment then, it is equally valid now. Our only hope of a speedy and honorable peace is through labor earnestly for its success.

THE CONSCRIPTION. The repeal of the commutation clause, y the act of Congress and the sanction of the President, coupled as it is with a proviso exhonerating certain classes of religious sects from its operation, is one of the foulest outrages yet perpetrated ization has proven strong enough to by this tyrannical Administration. The whole scheme is a blow aimed at the for which it has always shown itself laboring classes of the country. Heretofore, under former conscriptions, by the aid of friends, many an honest poor man was saved to his family ; but now nothing can protect him from the clutches of the bloody despotism under which we live. He must be torn from his family and leave them to beggary than has existed in our republic since and want; for the price of substitutes power. If this government of ours be can afford to procure them. Not only so, but the wealthy German farmers of Lancaster and other counties, who happen to belong to the Mennonitsh or sinilar Christian denominations, are exempted by paying the paltry sum of three hundred dollars! And for this boon they are mainly ind bted to THAD-DEUS STEVENS who wants their votes this fall to re-elect him to Congress. Is it possible that the laboring classes will any longer permit themselves to be thus used and abused by the despots in power? Will they still adhere to a party whose constant effort appears to be to sink them into a more hopeless bondage than that of African slavery or Russian serfdom? Rather, will they not rise in their might and hurl from power the base miscreants who would thus transple them in the dust under the iron heel

of a military despotism? To the mechanics and laboring cla of the country the times are pregnant with fearful portents and forebodings. They must act, and act like men, or the has fearlessly exposed the usurpations chains which are now being forged will bind them and their children for generof power, the tyrannical acts, the violations of the Constitution, and the many ations to come in hopeless bondage. The outrages on vested rights, attempted ballot-box, when left free and untramand perpetrated by the present dynasty meled, is their sure remedy. But, failof Abolition fanatics. Dungeons have ing in this by reason of fraud and milinot been able to dampen the ardor of tary interference, which may again be Democratic orators, and prison bolts used to defeat the will of the peopleand bars have not been able to shut out then the final resort is revolution. Let the sound of their voice from the ears of tyrants beware. There is such a thing the people. The Democratic party, as as forbearance ceasing to be a virtue. an opposition party, has done its work Let the people act like freemen who knowing their rights dare maintain them," at the polls in October and November next, and their freedom will be won in a peaceful and constitutional manner. Let them cringe and cower before the satraps of despotism, and kiss the hand that smites them, and years may elapse before "the reign of terror" is over, and a bloody struggle be rendered necessary to secure rights which have been surrendered through their cowardice and folly,

> THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER. We have received our new steampower printing press, one of Hoe's best. The first number of the Daily Intelliweeks. It is important therefore that our friends throughout the county, and lists of those desiring to subscribe for it. make up our mail and packet book in time for the first issue. Come friends get fixed up properly, and in the mean-

should be promptly made. GREELEY HOPES FOR PEACE. Horace Greeley says be has strong copes that we shall yet obtain an honorable peace by negotiation. He appears to have abandoned the theories of "unconditional submission," and "complete subjugation." With a sagacity superior to that of his party, he is sensible of the idiocy of supposing that the South can ever be subjugated in any such sense as that the property of all its citizens will be at the disposal of the Federal governnient. He commends General Fremon for stamping upon instead of standing ipon the confiscation plank in the Cleveland platform; and he reprobates the folly of the "unconditional submission" insisted upon by the Baltimore Convention. To use Mr. Greeley's expressive epithet, those who believe in such absurdities are "zanies." He is said to have parted with the selfconstituted rebel commissioners with regret, and to have gone so far, when about leaving the Clifton House for the American side, as to say to Mr. Sanders, This is not the end of this affair. Yo must not think all the Republican party blackguards." are blackguards." This is interpreted by the N. Y. Herald to be a direct hit at "Old Abe." Whether it was meant

for him or not, there can be no doubt

about its being deserved by him.

A WORD MORE ABOUT THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The Express, in its issue of the 22d, attempts a reply to our review of an article which appeared in its columns, advocating the right of the Administration to restrict freedom of speech and of the press. Its rejoinder is very weak, but possibly worth a passing notice. First, the Editor takes the entirely un-

tenable position, that our Constitution was intended for times of "profound tranquility." No more false and unwarrantable assumption was ever made. He who reads the record of human progress by the shining light of past history, will, unless he wilfully closes his eyes to the truth, easily discern that ullest comprehension. "Old Abe" in the great work which has always been his characteristically vulgar note, "To set before a people desiring to be free, whom it may concern," lays down his was the task of guarding well; their ultimatum. He boldly avows that there | rights against assaults likely to be made can be no peace, nor any steps taken to not in times of profound tranquility secure it until the last negro is free. - but, in periods of popular commotion, That is plain and pointed. The North- and when their rulers were engaged in ern people now know exactly where the war. The safeguards which our fathrail-splitter stands. "No peace till the ers wisely set up were intended not for last negro is free," must henceforth be times of peace, and not as restraints the rallying cry of every man who casts upon good rulers; but were especially his vote for Mr. Lincoln. What an in- designed for just such days as these, spiring sentiment! How it will shine and meant to apply with all their force on the transparencies of the Union to such rulers as we are now cursed with Leagues throughout the land in the If in any nation the times are procoming campaign. Let them post it up foundly tranquil, that is a sure indication that the ruler is governing wisely doors, and carry it on elevated poles in and well, keeping within the recognized hounds of his constitutional authority of every city and town in the North, and carefully guarding the rights, and providing for the happiness of the people. Popular excitement is a sure indioed until every man in the land shall | cation of popular discontent, and it may hear it, and comprehend it fully. Lin- generally be safely inferred that when coln cries "no peace till the last negro | this exists to any great extent, the ruler

The whole theory of those who at lished and recognized." The people of tempt to palliate and excuse the usurpaboth sections will yet say, "hang you tions of power, and the tyrannical acts of the present Administration, on the union on the good old terms adopted by false plea put forth by the Express is utterly baseless. The Constitution of With the triumph of the Democratic | the United States gives all needful powparty, we firmly and candidly believe a ers to the President. Any power not peace possible on terms honorable to therein conferred was expressly reserved each section of our country; and we are , and never intended to be granted. Had assured that the masses will rise up in . Mr. Lincoln been content to confine his their might, and hurl Lincoln from acts within the limits of proper constipower, in order that his follies may no tutional restraint, had he carried on the war for legitimate and constitutional so devoutly to be wished. He himself purposes, he would never have felt any necessity for violating the sacred and you go to war; you cannot fight always; fundamental law of the land. It was and when after much loss on both sides, only when he resolved to assail the rights of states, and to convert the war ing, the identical old questions of inter- into a mere mad crusade against slavery, course are still upon you." That is that he was emboldened by fanatic zeal truth from a source not now considered to repeated and most gross violations of

When he thus stepped beyond his province, and unlawfully assailed the rights of States and of individuals, thouthe success of the Democratic party in sands of the best men in the nation enthe coming campaign. Let every man tered their earnest protest. Then he who desires peace and a restored Union | had resort to the means always employed by despots. Newspapers were suppressed, editors and orators were seized without any warrant of law, and thrown into prison to be released without trial, and without any specific charge ever being made against them The habeas corpus was suspended. Redress was nowhere to be had, and the will of one man was, during a short reign of terror, supreme over the Constitution, and all the well recognized and clearly defined laws of the land.-More daringly despotic acts were never perpetrated by any autocrat in the world. than have been witnessed within the nited States since Mr. Lincoln came into power. And yet, strange to say, Abolition newspapers have the audacity to attempt to excuse and palliate these

In so doing, however, they are forced

denies the doctrine of "State rights," puts in no plea for the preservation and security of the rights and liberties of white men, but directs his admiring gaze to "the coming man," the negro With what unctuous eloquence does he dwell and dilate on this, his favorite theme. All the grand revelations of history, all the heroic efforts of our ancestors to curbe kingly power, sink into utter insignificance, in his estimation, when compared to this surpassing ly glorious struggle of his party to elevate the negro at the expense of the white race. Before our Congress of negrophilists the assemblage of sturdy English barons at Runnymede sinks into insignificance, and the renown of 1215 pales away before the luninous splendor that now encircles the negro with a resplendent halo of coming renown. Bah! We are sick and tired of such pretended philanthropy. The first great work for this nation, as recognized by the framers of our Constitu tion, and by all sensible and patriotic men since, is to take care of, and secure the rights, the liberties, and the social and material advancement of the white race. There is no glory, and no true philanthropy, in sacrificing our own race for one which to this day is in a state of the most degraded and barbarous slavery in their native land. To those who are here the boon of freedom can only add increased misery, ending in their destruction. Not even "miscegenation," the dream of many abolitionists, and the practice of some, can save the "freedmen" from such a fate. There is neither glory nor profit in carrying on the war for such a purpose. But, from the tone of the Express, we notice that he is entirely in favor of

' fighting it out on that line." We are not. our challenge for him to find a single Democratic paper in this State from which to prove the existence of any such order as that of "Knights of the Golden Circle" in Pennsylvania. he replies by a quibble and an extract from some paper in support of the Adgeneer will be issued in about two ministration in Illinois. Suppose some such organization does exist in the West. Suppose, too, for the sake of elsewhere, should at once send in their argument, that the members thereof are engaged in treasonable practices. Would Our agents will please attend to this it, therefore, be right to silence news matter at once in order that we may | papers in Pennsylvania, where no such organization exists, or even to restrain men from freedom of speech where it go to work with some system and all does exist, when they do not belong to your energy, and let us start with our | it or even allude to it " Would not the list of subscribers as full as possible. It just and proper plan be the legal onewill take some ten days or more for us to to arrest those connected with it, and try them for treason before a proper time all preliminary arrangements judicial tribunal, and if found guilty thereof, sentence them to death? Why is this not done? Why do not Abolition newspapers advocate such a course? Why? Simply because they do not believe the lies they daily tell. They get up reports which they know have not a word of truth in them, and because the Democratic party commits no overt act of treason, but ever bears itself publicly and privately in a patriotic manner, they meanly insinuate from time to time that a secret and treasonable organization exists in its ranks. That. ike much of what we read now-a-days, s an abolition lie, patched up to serve a base purpose. It is certainly a most contemptibly slow basis on which to found a plea for granting Mr. Lincoln the right to muzzle the press and suppress freedom of speech. We would respectfully suggest, that the day when the mouths of Democrats can be shut up by force or fear has gone by forever. The sooner Mr. Lincoln and his party recognize this fact the better for them. Any attempt to renew outrages, such as have been already committed, would be resisted by all the force given by the God of nature to freemen.

> Thursday next, August 4th, has been set apart by the President as a day of fasting and prayer.

STILL IN THE SLAVE TRADE.

"Loyal," abolitionised, puritanical canting, hypocritical Massachusetts was the first State to engage in the African Slave trade. Her commercial adventurers coined money out of negroes stolen from Africa. They went long voyages, and traded trinkets and glit tering gew-gaws, it may be wooden nutmegs, certainly divers kind of "Yankee notions," to the barbarous kings of Congo and Guinea for black flesh and blood This was all right then, for it put money in their pockets. When a proposition was made in the convention which framed the Constitution to abolish the slave trade at once, Southern men favored it, but Massachusetts objected. he wanted a chance to make a little more money out of the negro. At her was declared in the Constitution, that Congress should pass no law abolishing the Slave Trade prior to 1808." When was Yankee cupidity ever satisfied, or ed.? Massachusetts, philanthropical, negro-loving, negro-worshiping Massachusetts, after having first brought the negro from Africa and sold him at high prices to Southern planters, turned ound and headed a crusade to deprive them of all right to, and all use of property she had disposed of for a valuable consideration. But now, with a draft hanging over her

She has agents out over all the border States stealing and buying up negroes. They are not wanted now to work in cotton fields, or on rice plantations, but to be slaughtered in a war which, but for Massachusetts fanaticism would never have been. There is still money in the negro, and money, whether it be gold or "greenbacks" is the Yankee's God, the divinity he most devoutly worships. The negro, poor wretch, is still worth money, and is therefore just now an object of Yankee solicitude. He can be put in the army as a substitute for the cowardly carcass of a "loyal," loudmouthed, prating, Massachusetts' abolitionist. Wretched negro! In vain will he endeavor to escape. His loving friends, those who talk of making him their equal, the Massachusetts Yankees who stick at nothing are after

cupidity and cunning sharpened anew.

him, and he is bound to succumb. A story is told, in a Washington paper of one of these agents, which illusrates Yankee honor and Yankee cupidity combined in a manner entirely characteristic of the State that boasts of standing on Plymouth rock. The fellow shad come across a newly arrived "contraband," who was a good subject for a sharper. Finding that his sable brother was ignorant enough to believe anything, he assured him that he was a mustering in officer, duly authorized to orce men like him into the service. In vain did the negro protest and appeal to his sympathies. When was a genuine Yankee ever known to'let "a chance to make a good deal" slip through his fingers, either from motives of honor or of pity? The white scoundrel intended to put his black brother where he would stand a "first class" chance of being killed, get credit for a substitute without expending a dime, and quietly pocket the price paid by his district for a man. Some interloper, happening to overhear, interfered in time to break up the nice little arrangement," to the infinite disgust of the "skin-flint" Yankee, and the inexpressible relief of the terrified negro. The game is still going on, and it is said Massachusetts will soon have filled her quota by such foul means. How she will chuckle then

nia. The puritan State, much as her silver tongued Sumner prates of the "barbarism of slavery," is still in the Slave trade. Her philanthropists now accord to the negro, whom they pronounce the white man's equal, the precious privilege of being shot in their stead. They purchase him, or steal him if they can, to make a victim of him, and freely offer him up on the bloody alter of hate which they have erected. It would be quite as humane, and a deal cheaper, always the chief desideratum with a Yankee, to re-open the Slave trade with Africa at once. If negroes must be got to fight the battles of the abolitionists, why not get them in all their pristine vigor and martial excellence from their native land? These would not be afflicted with any terrible fears of falling into the hands of enraged and vengeful masters. By all means let Massachusetts take a contract to furnish negro warriors fresh from Dahomey, and Congo, and Ashantee, and from the regions beyond the Mountains of the Moon, at the rate of, say, one half million a month. It would be an economical way of supplying the waste of war, and we verily believe it would puzzle the "Johnny Rebs" to find powder and ball to kill them off faster than that: besides there would be some hope of their giving up eventually, from shere exhaustion, caused by the over exertion of such constant butchery. If we could only keep up the supply of fresh victims, we do not think they could stand it more than twenty years longer at the most. Let no one fear the supply would be exhausted, for if Yankee cupidity had fair play it would depopulate Africa, but what it would come up to a contract, so long as it paid. If negroes are superior to white soldiers, as the abolitionists say, why not have all negroes, and why not get those who have not been debased and depreciated by the barbarous usage of Southern masters? We go for re-opening the African Slave trade at once, on the above conditions. It would take about two big ship loads, crammed in after the most approved treble deck style, to ease the terrified souls of our Lancaster county abolitionists from their dread of the impending draft. There are but two difficulties in the way that we know of. The Florida still roams the seas, if the Alabama has gone to the bottom, and, perhaps, the king of Dahomey, and other ignorant African potentates, might not be disposed to regard "greenbacks" as a "legal tender" for the flesh and blood of their subjects. But these difficulties might be surmounted. Let grandmother Welles be wakened up to the full brilliancy of this scheme, and. our word for it, he would have the Florida sunk in mid ocean, "deeper than plumet line ever sounded," even if had to flank her with a hundred thousand of Ericson's most improved iron-clads. The second difficulty might be easily overcome, by sending over with the first vessel a delegation of abolition orators and editors, including Mr. Chase himbetter circulating medium than their cowrie shells, or even their Guinea gold. Who that witnessed their success in this regard with a large portion of "the most enlightened people on the face of the earth," can doubt that the same arguments would be equally satisfactory to mere "outside barbarians." The scheme is entirely feasible. Let it be adopted at once, that we may feel that passage from Mr. Webster's remarks to a the rebellion is at last really about to be crushed, and have the glorious consciousness ot knowing that "the re-

A Democratic exchange very pertinently inquires "what has become of the Republican party catch-word that in time of war there can be but two parties, patriots and traitors?" We now find within their own harmonious household at least two parties -one for Lincoln and one for Fremont.

public still lives."

WORK FOR WORKING MEN.

The other day, while riding in the cars, we overheard a conversation between several men. The one was a brawny hard-fisted mechanic, dressed in his every day working apparel, but having a fine massive head on his shoulders and a countenance that indicated much more than ordinary intel lectual capacity. He was boldly advocating the principles, and defending the policy of the Democratic party. doing so he was having a general set to with two or three well-dressed individuals, who looked as if they had enoyed superior advantages of education. It did not take long however for them to discover that they had "waked up the wrong passenger." Our mechanic omitted an "h" occasionally, and instance, and by the aid of her vote, it now and then put one in at a point which plainly indicated his English origin, but he talked with remarkable good sense, and with all the impressive earnestness of one who completely Yaukee selfishness and meanness equal- understood his subject. His sentences were not polished, and he did not take pains to round off his periods gracefully, but what he said was impressive, because he clinched every assertion he made by plain, homely, practical illustration. His statements of the effect of the depreciation of the currency, and the necessary high price of every thing the laboring men used in his family. were perfectly convincing, because perfectly true and unanswerable. nead, Massachusetts, Sumner's home, showed very satisfactorily that the adgoes into the Slave trade again with her vance in wages was not nearly equivalent to the advance in prices. He

showed how hardly the conscription bore upon mechanics and other laboring men. In short, he had been carefully reading, not only Democratic but Administration newspapers, and was well posted on the vital questions of the day. Finally, he shut up the mouths of his opponents completely by announcing that he was an Englishman by birth, had been opposed to the Democratic party, and had voted for Lincoln in good faith; and he thereupon proceded to explain, in a manner that if not convincing was at least silencing, why he could not be induced to support him any longer. He also averred, with an air that admitted of no doubt, that he knew many mechanics and laboring men who, having also voted for Lincoln, now entertained precisely similar views with himself. Throughout the conversation, while decidedly in earnest, he was entirely courteous and inoffen sive in his manner.

This, thought we, is the most effective kind of speech making; this is what is just now needed. Why, we asked ourself, should there not be more of it?-No professional speech-makers can so well appeal to the laboring classes as can one of themselves. Why should they not do their own talking? They are more deeply interested in a right administration of this government than any other single class of men, for the reason that they are by far the most numerous class of our population .-Why, then, should they not do their own talking on political subjects. It is not necessary that they should get on the stump to do this, not necessary that they should be able to make a set speech. They have daily, and almost hourly opportunities to express their honest convictions, and the times are such that these convictions can be forced liome on the minds of their fellows by the most forcible practical appeals.-There is scarcely a laboring man in the nation to-day who is not pinched in basket and store, compelled to forego luxuries, and even many things once deemed necessaries of life. Who can talk to this class of men so convincingly of the avile to which up Abolition Ad

ministration has reduced them as one of themselves? Let every laboring man recognize the fact that he individually has a mission to perform, and a work to do in the present Presidential campaign. Let him read and think for himself, and let him reason calmly and dispassionately with fellow working men. Thousands everywhere can thus be reached, and convinced of the error of their way, who can be influenced in no other manner. Let every Democratic laboring man who can possibly afford it, and they should strain a point to effect it, take at least one good, reliable Democratic newspaper during the coming campaign. He will thus be enabled to keep himself posted on the issues of the day, and will be furnished with sound arguments, such as cannot be refuted by Abolition sophistry. After reading his paper he should, if possible, induce some one of his fellows, who differs with him, to do the same. If this work is done, done thoroughly, done kindly and courteously, we shall witness such a revolution of sentiment. among the masses as shall be astonishing. It is now going on. Thousands who voted for Lincoln will wisely repudiate him with utter scorn and loathing. Let every right-thinking laboring man n this community make a strong, individual appeal to his fellow-man, and we shall see such a ground-swell of popular opinion as the world never wit-This is the work set before every thoughtful laboring man in the nation. 'Let each one see that his share of the work is done, and well done .--Never in the history of the world were so many or such strong incentives offered to any people as those which now address themselves with peculiar force to the working men of the United States. The depreciation of a paper currency, which should never have been issued, has so advanced the price of every article used, that luxuries are now out of reach of many who once enjoyed them, and even the necessaries of life very hard to be obtained. There is no prospect of a decline while this war continues, nor indeed speedily after its close, except through a period of great suffering and wide spread distress. There is scarcely a single right of which we were once so proud that has not been violated and rudely assailed by the fanaties now in power. And, to crown the public distress, and render deeper the despondency of the marses, a remorseless and sweeping conscription renders every able-bodied man, who is unable to pay from one to two thousand dollars for a substitute, liable to be torn from his family and dragged off to perish in a struggle whose avowed object is no longer a restoration of the Union, but the freeing of the negro. It is high time that working men everywhere were fully aroused to a true sense of their condition. There is a great and glorious work set apart for them to do. Let them rise up en masse, and hurl them from power who are warring against their best interests. This is their work, and they must do it. If they fail to self, to convince all the African slave-seize the favorable opportunity that is factors that our greenback paper is a hetter circulating medium than their in the future.

PROPHETIC DANIEL WEBSTER. During the latter days of Mr. Webster. he was assailed by the Abolitionists on account of his 7th of March speech. It is interesting now to turn to that speech and mark the prophetic wisdom which penetrates every line of it. The following is a

gentleman in Washington, a short time before he left that city for the last time. It sustains all that he ever uttered in his speeches in the way of warning against the ruinous party of Abolition, and its authenticity has been fully established :--ticity has been fully established;—
"If the Fanatics and Abolitionists eyer get the power in their hands they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay volent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankraus the sountry and daluge it with blood."

LINCOLNIAN ORATORY.

Since the election of Mr. Lincoln with all his low tastes and smutty sto ries, we have had a surfeit of vulgarity and blackguardism. It has cropped out so abundantly in public places as to as sume the appearance of being the prevailing sentiment of the party in power Never until the recent upheaval of the lowest strata of society to the surface has this country failed to appreciate the decencies and proprieties of life. Now however, a miserable low buffoon die graces the presidential chair, and in the abolition ranks the biggest blackguards seem to bear off the palm. They have nominated a certain Major General Oglesby for Governor of Illinois, and he is proceeding to make speeches after the

most approved style of Lincolnian ora-

tory. Here is a report of one of his recent attempts, which will do as "a specimen brick:" Major General Oglesby, the lion of the evening, came forward and was well re-ceived. "He began his harangue in his usual style, which, was continued for about an He was sorry to see men desponde hour. He was sorry to see men despondent over the "little squirt" of sad news from Washington. Should Washington be captured, and the whole District of Columbia laid in ashes and its people annihilated, he would not quail, no, not him. "Great God Almighty," to him it would be "the hour of jubilee." He could not be frightened, and was not afraid. "If," said he, "my loyalty ever gives out, may God Almighty strike me dead." There was no cause of slarm. Grant had "the rebels entirely at his mercy." He continued—nobody is burt silarm. Grant had "the rebels entirely at his mercy." He continued—nobody is hurt. Why are you sad like an old sow with the hog cholera? We are more than a match for the long-legged, yaller-haired, and tallow-headed rebels. The whole world cannot whip us. I bet one thousand dollars to a cent that I could lead you to whip the infernal hounds. I don't want any compromise; compromise! the devil! that ain't my style. I have faith in Father Abraham—the father of the faithful. Ha is un your the father of the faithful. He is my man —the father of the faithful. He is my man. He has done all he could to save us from the hellish degradation we are now in, and you are all hellbent on voting for him." After this burst of eloquence, the speaker was obliged to borrow a handkerchief to wipe the perspiration from his face. "Notwithstanding," said he, "all that has been done, there is compleded to my see the said he will that has been done, there is compleded to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to my see the said he will be said to said he will be said to said the said he will be said to said the said he will be said to said the said there is somebody opposed to us—yes, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, somebody is opposed to us, and to them I say, I dare you—yes, damn you—I dare you to say what you are afraid of." This eloquent language was continued for some time to the infinite disgust of all respectable citi-

The Louisville Journal copies the foregoing specimen of Republican oratory, and wants to know what has become of Jim Lane. The admirers of the latter, the Journal thinks, should loudly call upon him to look to his laurels. A few more speeches from Major-General Oglesby, and the name of Jim Lane may pass into total and everlasting eclipse, if something is not done. "Some thing must be done." Let the great jayhawker whet his bill and plume his feathers. Let him prepare to soar higher and swoop faster than ever. Shall it be said that Oglesby out-Jim-Laned Jim Lane? Perish the thought! If Jim Lane is to be surpassed, let him surpass himself. Every genuine Abolitionist ought to cherish his unique fame as a sacred thing.

PROFANATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S GROUNDS BY A NEGRO PIC-NIC. The 4th of July, 1864, witnessed what no her day in the annals of our country ever saw. On that day the negroes of Wash saw. On that day the negroes of Washington city assembled in large numbers on the grounds south of the President's House, and there, beneath the very caves of the building erected by white men for the residence of the Chief Magistrate of a nation of white men, made a nation's park the chosen scene of their feasting and reveiries, under the sanction of the nation's President. The incident bears a terrible significance from the circumstances competed with it, and the horrible condition into which the country has been placed. Here in the ountry has been placed. Here in the apitol of the country, on the banks of the Capitol of the country, on the banks of the Potomer—within the grounds surrounding the mansion of the Country's Chief Magistrate, assembled a vast herd of negroes to enjoy themselves in the gayeties of a pienic. The warm July sun beaming in a cloudiess sky shone upon them protected from the fierceness of its rays by the leafy branches of the thickly clustering trees. The bream fear the life, Berray world. The breezes from the bine Potomae cooled their dusky brows. The fountains sparkled in the glittering sunshine for their delight. Their hearts were cheered by the gayette of the occasion, and joyously excited by the thought that in front of them was his house

thought that in front of them was his house who, to bestow upon them such pleasures, had steeped the country to the very dregs of the bitterest cup of woe ever held to a nation's lips.

And but a few miles away from them, beneath the hot glare of Virginia suns, and in the stifling atmosphere of Virginia swamps, rendered still more horrible by the decaying corses of thousands of their contrades, toiled corses of thousands of their comrades, toiled and fought the noblest of the land. No trees and fought the noblest of the land. No trees to shelter them—no cool river breeze to refresh them—no fountains splashing music on the air for them. Parched with heat and worn with toil—their hearts saddened by recollections of their noble comrades whose dead bodies filled every mile of that terrible march from the Rapidan to the Appomattox—visions of happy Fourths of July stealing over their minds—this noble army of white men—the very flower of the land—were hurling themselves fruitlessly upon were hurling themselves fruitlessly upor almost impregnable fortifications at the commands of a headlong and unreflecting leader, for what? That the negro should have the privilege of enjoying himself socially and pleasurably on the 4th of July in the public grounds of the Nation's Capital.

We clip the above from the Washington Constitutional Union, and, with pain and sorrow at the degradation brought upon our country by the miserable Abolition dynasty now in power, call the special attention of our readers

to it, as also to the subjoined extract from the same article, which speaks of the deed of outrage as it deserves: The question may be pertinently asked, ior what are we now fighting, when such disgraceful scenes may be witnessed as the legitimate result of the efforts of those intrusted with the management of the war? We see the country torn and rent, tears in every mother's eye, agony at every father's heart; the proud prestige of the great Republic perhaps for experience constitutional public perhaps forever gone; constitutional liberty and law ruthlessly immolated upon their own altars, and contemptuously train pled in the dust; the last and the brightes pled in the dust; the last and the brightest hope of humanity withered in the grasp of the cowardly tyrant, like flowers in the frost of an autumn blast; law, order and security beneath the iron heel of a foully corrupt despotism; with the insane cry still going up for the continuance of this infernal dance of death; and as compensation for all these, we have the proud elevation. for all these, we have the proud elevation to social and political equality with Amerito social and political equality with American freemen of a race idelibly stamped by the hands of the Creator with the mark of degradation—of a race whose finest instincts are a coarse brutality, and whose highest aspirations are a beastly sensuality. Great God! is this a compensation for the ineffable horrors of the sacrifices the groaning country has made for the past three memorial years? has made for the past three memorial years? Is this the restored and happy Union the Republican pairty promised us should energe from the liery furnace of this unholy war? Or is it but an experiment on the part of these blood-thirsty and visionary isnatics to overturn the immutable laws of physical nature, and by destroying all that is dear to man, attempt an improvement on the work of the Almighty?

It is well that the people should ponder these things. It is well that they should think deeply upon the fact of negro enjoyment of the delights of life purchased at the expense of thousands of lives and countless millions of money. It is well they should millious of money. It is well they should ask themselves if the Union is to be irrerievably ruined-themselves crushed into of public debt—themselves crushed into hopeless poverty by the unendurable weight of public debt—their sons dragged off by the conscription like sheep to the shambles—their recollections of past glory and their hopes of future greatness alike buried in the inextricable ruin to which all things are tanding mergly to ingresses the allowance of tending, merely to increase the pleasures of an inferior race which a true and immutable instinct of our nature has pronounced unfit for any relations with white men but those of a servile type. And it is especially well that the people should ponder these things when this party whose policy inaugurated the existing horrible condition of affairs—in whose tracherous embrace Union fairs—in whose treacherous embrace Union and Constitution have perished, and who, in the name of Freedom, assussinated Lib in the name of Freedom, assassinated Lib-erty at the very foot of her altars—who pulled down the temples of constitutional de-votion, and dedicated groves to the worship of the falsest and foulest heresies that ever disgraced the political religion of a nation— who have proved most terribly to the coun-try the truth of the old Roman maxim of "whom the Gods wish to destroy the feet whom the Gods wish to destroy they first "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad"—when this party, we say, come before the people, and gravely demand that people's support, because the country's salvation resis solely with them, it is well that they should deeply meditate this glarting inconsistency—this worse than suicidal policy—this horrible but legitimate result of Black, Republican teachings.

It is said that Stewart, the millionare merchant of New York, got badly bitten on gold. He wanted a million to pay for importations, Gold was 150. He thought it would go down, and borrowed a million. If he is required to pay at present rates it will bits him sharply. But he can stand it easily.

PRACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Correspondence on the Subject-The President's Note "To Whom it May Concern"--The Negotiations Broken

Buffalo, Thursday, July 21.
The following correspondence explain MR. SANDERS TO MR. GREELEY.

[Copy. Private and confidential.] CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, C. W., July 12, 1864. }
Dear Sir: I am authorized to say that Dear Sir: I am authorized to say that
James P. Holcombe, of Alabama, Prof.
James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and
George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and
willing to go at once to Washington, upon
complete and unqualified protection being
given, either by the President or Secretary
of War. Let the permission include the
three names and one other.

Very respectfully,

George N. Sanders,
To Hon. Horace Greely.

To Hon. Horace Greely, MR. GREELEY TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

[Copy.]
NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1864.
Gentlemen: I am informed that you are duly accredited from Richmond as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, that you desire to visit Washington in the fulfillment of your mission, and that you further desire that Mr. George N. Sanders shall accompany you. If my information be thus far substantially correct. I am authorized by the President [Copy.] If my information be thus far substantially correct, I am authorized by the President of the United States to tender you his safe conduct on the journey proposed, and to accompany you at the earliest time that it will be agreeable to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Yours, HORACE GREELEY,
To Messrs. Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

REPLY OF MESSRS, CLAY AND HOLCOMBE. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, J July 18, 1864. j Sir: We have the honor to acknowledge sir. We have the honor to acknowledge your favor of the 17th inst., which would have been answered on yesterday, but for the absence of Mr. Clay. The safe conduct of the President of the United States has been tendered us, I regret to say, under some misapprehension of facts. We have not been accredited to him from Richmond as the hearers of propositions looking to the as the bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace. We are, however, in the confidential employment of our Government, and are entirely familiar with its ernment, and are entirely lamiliar with its wishes and opinions on that subject; and we feel authorized to declare that, if the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence were communicated to Richmond, we would be at once invested with the authority to which your latter refers to thority to which your letter refers; or other gentlemen clothed with full pow-ers would be immediately sent to Washington with a view of hastening a consumma-

tion so much to be desired, and terminating tion so much to be desired, and terminating at the earliest possible moment the calamities of the war. We respectfully solicit, through your intervention, a safe conduct to Washington, and thence, by any route which may be designated, through your lines to Richmond. We would be gratified if Mr. George N. Sanders was embraced in this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the this privilege. Permit us, in conclusion, to acknowledge our obligations to you for the interest you have manifested in the furtherance of our wishes, and to express the hope that, in any event, you will afford us the opportunity of "tendering them in person before you leave the Falls.

We remain very respectfully, &c.,

C. C. CLAY, Jr.,
J. P. HOLCOMBE.

P. S.—It is proper to state that Mr. Thomp-

-It is proper to state that Mr. Thompon is not here, and has not been staying with us since our sojourn in Canada. MR. GREELEY TO CLAY AND HOLCOMBE.

ENTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA, N.Y.,
July 18, 1864.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of this date by the hand of Mr. W. C. Jowett. The state of facts therein presented being materially different from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrasted was received.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 18, 1864. To Hon, H. Greeley, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Sir-We have the honor to acknowledge the Sir--We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, by the hands of Col Jewett, and will await the further answer which you purpose to send us.

We are, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) C. C. CLAY, JR.,

JAMES P. HOLCOMBE.

FURTHER FROM MR. GREELEY. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. NIAGARA BALLS, N. Y., July 19, 1864. Gentlemen: At a late hour last evening (too late for communication with you,) received a despatch informing me that fur ning, which must reach me, if there is n interruption, at noon to-morrow. Should you decide to await their arrival, I feel con-

you decide to await their arrival, I feel conident that they will enable me to answor
definitely your note of yesterday morning.
Regretting a delay which I am sure you
will regard as unavoidable on my part,
I remain, yours truly,
HORACE GREELEY,
To Hon, Mossrs, C. C. Clay, Jr., and J. P.
Holcombe, Clifton House, Niagara Falls,
C. W.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Sir: Col. Jewett has just handed us your note of this date, in which you state that further instructions from Washington will reach you by noon to-morrew, if there be reintergrated to the construction. no interruption. One, or possibly both, of us may be obliged to leave the Falls to-day, but will return in time to receive the com-

munication which you promise to-morrow.

We remain truly yours, &c.,
(Signed) JAMES P. HOLCOMBE,
C. C. CLAY, JR. To Hon. Horace Greeley, now at the Inter

THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSITION.

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 18, 1864. To whom it may Concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with the authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways,

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

FROM MAJ. HAY TO PROF, HOLCOMBE, Major Hay would respectfully inquire whether Prof. Holcombe, and the gentlemen associated with him, desire to send to Washington by Major Hay ary messages in ref-erence to the communication delivered to him on yesterday, and, in that case, when he may expect to be favored with such mes-

THE REPLY. INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, Wednesday,
Mr. Holcombe presents his compliments
to Major Hay, and greatly regrets if his return to Washington has been delayed by
any expectation of an answer to the communication which Mr. Holcombe received
from him on yesterday, to be delivered to
the President of the United States. That communication was accepted as a response to a letter of Messrs Clay and Holcombe to Hon. H. Greeley, and to that gentleman ar answer has been transmitted.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, MR. JEWETT MAKES A NOTE. [A copy of original letter held by me to deliver to Hon. Horace Greeley, and which duplicate I now furnish to the Associated

Press, (Sizned) WM. CGRNELL JEWETT.] FINAL RESPONSE FROM CLAY AND HOL-COMBE.

NIAGARA FALLS, CLIFTON HOUSE, To Hon. Horace Greetey: Sir—The paper handed to Mr. Holcombe, on yesterday, in your presence, by Maj. Hay, A. A. G., as an answer, to an application in our note of the 18th inst., is couched in the following

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1864. J

To whom it may Concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace,
the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the rmies now at war with the United Sta armies now at war with the United States, will be recoived and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The application to which we refer was

The application to which we refer was elicited by your letter of the 17th instant, in which you inform Mr. Jacob Thompson and ourselves that you were authorized by the President of the United States to tender us his safe conduct on the hypothesis that we were !! duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the estabwere "duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace," and desired a visit to Washington in the fulfillment of this mission, This assertion, to which we then gave, and still do, entire credence, was accepted by us as the evidence of an unexpected but most gratifying change in the policy of the President, a change which we felt authorized to hope might terminate in the conclusion of a peace mutually just, honorable and advantageous to the North and to the South, exacting no condition but that we should be "duly credited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the esas bearers of propositions looking to the es-tablishment of peace." Thus proffering a tablishment of peace." Thus proffering a hasis for conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door which had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, free discussion of conflicting opinions and untrammeled affort to remove all causes of

controversy by liberal negotiations. We, indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe indeed, could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct which had been extended to us in a character we had no right to assume and had never affected to possess; but the uniform declarations of our Executive and Congress, and their thrice repeated, and as often repulsed, attempts to open negotiations, thrish a sufficient pledge to assure us that this conciliatory manifestation on the part of the President of the United States would be met by them in a temper of equal magnanimity. We find, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that if this correspondence was communicated to the President of the Confederate States, he would promptly embrace the opportunity presented for seeking a peaceful solution of this unhappy strife. We feel confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first confident that you must share our profound regret that the spirit which dictated the first step toward peace had not continued to animute the counsels of your President. Had the representatives of the two Governments met to consider this question, the most momentous ever submitted to human statesmanship, in a temper of becoming moderation and equity, followed as their deliberations would have been by the prayers and benediction of every patriot and Christian on the inhabitable globe, who is there so bold as to pronounce that the frightful waste of individual happiness and public prosperbold as to pronounce that the frightful wiste of individual happiness and public prosperity which is daily saddening the human heart, might not have been terminated; or if the desolation and carnage of war must still be endured through weary years of blood and suffering, that there might not at least have been infused into its conduct something more of the spirit which softens and partially redeems its brutalities? Instead of the safe conduct which we solicited. stead of the safe conduct which we solicited, and which your first letter gave us every reason to suppose would be extended for the purpose of initiating a negotiation in which neither Government would compronise its rights or its dignity, a document

which neither Government would compro-nise its rights or its dignity, a document has been presented which provokes as much indignation as surprise. It bears no feature of resemblance to that which was originally offered, and is unlike any paper which ever before chanated from the constitutional Executive of a tree people. Addressed "to whom it may concern" it precludes necewhom it may concern," it precludes nego-tiation, and prescribes in advance the terms and conditions of peace. It returns to the original policy of "No bargaining, no negotiations, no truces with rebels except to bury their dead, until every man shall have laid down his arms, submitted to the Government, and sued for merey." What may be the explanation of this sudden and entire change in the views of the President, of this rude withdrawal of a courtoous overture for negatiation at the moment it was likely to negotiation at the moment it was likely to be accepted, of this emphatic recall of word of peace just uttered, and fresh blasts of war to the bitter end, we leave for the spec-ulation of those who have the means or inulation of those who have the means or in-clination to penetrate the mystery of his Cabinet, or fathom the caprice of his impo-rial will. It is enough for us to say that we have no use whatever for the paper placed in our hands. We could not transmit it to the President of the Confederate State with-out offering him an indignity, dishonoring ourselves and incurring the wall-market ourselves and incurring the well-morited

scorn of our countrymen.
Whilst an ardent desire for peace por-Whilst an ardent desire for peace porvades the people of the Confederate States, we rejoice to believe that there are few, if any among them, who would purchase it at the expense of liberty, honor and self-respect. If it can be secured only by their submission to terms of conquest, the generation is yet unborn which will witness its restitution. If there be any military autocrat in the North who is entitled to proffer the conditions of this manifesto, there is none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our agmiss are none in the South authorized to entertain them. Those who control our armies are the servants of the people, not their masters; and they have no more inclination, than they have right, to subvert the social insti-tutions of the sovereign States, to overthrow their established Constitutions, and to bar-ter away their pricedess heritage of self-gov-ernment. This correspondence will not, however, we trust, prove wholly barren of good results.

ferent from that which was understood to exist by the President when he entrusted me with the safe conduct required, it seems to me or every account advisable that 1 should communicate with him by telegraph and solicit fresh instructions, which I shall at once proceed to do.

I hope to be able to transmit the result this afternoon, and, at all events, I shall do to at the earliest moment. Yours truly, "Signed! Horace Greekers, To Messrs, Clement C, Clay and James P. Holcombe, Clifton House, C. W.

THEIR ACKNOWLEDGMENT. or Christians in your land, who shrink appalled from the illimitable vista of private panied from the limination visit of private misery and public calamity which stretches before them, we pray that in their bosoms a resolution may be quickened to recall the abused authority and vindeate the outraged civilization of their country. For the solici-tude you have manifested to inaugurate a movement which contemplates results the movement which contemplates results the

most noble and humane, we return our sincere thanks; and are, most respectfully and truly, your obedient servants JAMER P. HOLCOMBE THANKS TO CORNELL JEWETT. CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, July 20, 1864.—Col. W. C. Jowett, Cataract House, Niagara Falls:—Sir—We are in receipt of your note admonishing us of the departure of Hon. Horace Greeley from the Falls; that he regrets the sad termination of the initiatory steps taken for peace, in consequence of the change made by the President in his instructions to convey Commission—

in his instructions to convey Commissioners to Washington for negotiations unconditionally; and that Mr. Greeley will be officinally; and that Mr. Greeley will be pleased to receive any answer we may have to make through you. We avail ourselves of this offer to inclose a letter to Mr. Greeley, which you will oblige us by delivering. We cannot take leave of you without expressing our thanks for your courtesy and kind offices as the intermediary through whom our correspondence with Mr. Greeley has been conducted, and assuring you that we are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. C. CLAY, JR.,

JAS. P. HOLCOMBE.

THE TRUE DOCTRINE. The New Nation expresses our views to the ltter when it says of the suppression of the World and Journal of Commerce "The man who gave the order and he who executed it are culpable, and the people await the just retaliation which the majesty of violated law demands.

'If tyrants could find no compleisant instruments, law would never be violated.
"The duty of the general commanding in the State of New York was to send his resignation in reply to the President's order.
He preferred his command to his duty, and it is just that he should be or the second t is just that he should bear the

uences.
"The innocence of the citizens who were leemed guilty and arrested as such has been acknowledged, and the guilty party has been arrested, but the deffiment occa-sioned to individuals and to public morality still remains, and it should be repaired and

The man who executed the order was Seneral John A. Dix, he who once claimed to be a Democrat, but whom the tinsel of office and the dazzle of power has converted into one of the most obsequious tools of that Abolitionism which a few years ago he despised. Had he possessed a title of the spirit which should characterize every American citizen, he would rather that his right arm had been torn from its socket than to have obeyed a mandate which will consign both its author and executioner forever to the depths of iniquity.

Democratic State Central Committee The Democratic State Central Committee net at Brant's Hall, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, July 19, 1864, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Committee was called to order by C. L. WARD, Esq., Chairman. A quorum of members was present, ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, of Philadelphia, vas unanimously elected Secretary.

On motion, R. E. SHAPLEY, Esq., was admitted as a member of the Committee from the Fifteenth Congressional district to fill a vacancy. On motion of Mr. LEISENBING, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorzed to appoint a Treasurer, two Clorks, and standing Committees on organization, fiances and printing, On motion of Mr. QUIGLEY, It was Resolved, That twenty-four members of

this Committee constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all future meet-On motion of Mr. Sanson, it was

Resolved, That this Committee procure for the use of the Chairman, the names of the Chairmen of the Democratic Odunty Committees in each county of the State, and the Chairman be requested to send a circular to each of them urging proper stops to be taken to immediately organize the party in each township and ward in the State On motion of Mr. SPANGLER, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five he ap-pointed, in accordance with a resolution of the last Democratic State Convention, to report rules for the government of future Democratic State Conventions. On motion, the Committee adjourned to

The next meeting of the Committee will be held at the Merchants' Hotel, in Phila-

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary

WHERE ARE THEY? The Government wents more men. Beore they are furnished the country ought

to be informed as to what has become of the 2,000,000 already supplied. 'The calls which have been responded to are as follows: 64,748 500,000 300,000 300,000 500,000

2.039.748