WM. A. MORTON,

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## Loetry.

All letters on business should be addressed to Cooper, Sanderson & Co.

For the Intelligencer.

The Union League. BY SHORTFELLOW. degraded luman nature.
t in this once happy country,
this age of light and reason,
this model of republics,
here the elements of Union, Where the elements of Lifton, Made of elements, fraternal, Must be based on law and order; And a written Constitution; When the elements of power, Are in union of the people; Where the laws and Constitution Bind the people and their rulers, In a fierce and wicked contest;
Fighting with the laws of nature,
You have sympathy for color;
You would elevate the negro;
Raise him to the loyal standard,
To the standard of a leaguer;
But the lack of brains in either,
Make; it but a mooted question,
Whether Sambo, or the Leaguer
Has been raised by such a Union,
Such a Union, when composed of,
Froils, finanties, knaves and negroes;
In the keeping of a Yaukee,
Pledged to break our Constitution;
Pledged that we shall have no Union;
But a Union with the negroes. Pledged that we shall have no Unio But a Union with the negrees. God forbid, that such a Union, Union and a Constitution; Union and a Constitution; Shall exist, cries out the Yankee; Cries your hypocritic leader, With a halp highly scentral, The companion of his boson. Then you have unguity members, stain's blowers, so called preachers sent out by the prince of darkness, Who is styled in ancient teaching, As the father of all flars; Imps of hell in initiation,

ips of hell in imitation utation of their Master eaching strife among th reaching strife among the people; Preaching Instred, preaching bloodshed Preaching fratracidal nurder; Preaching only fourthe bevil, Inder their Divine commission; Indise your deathe cry of reason.
Around all who may discover.
And point out your hellish madness,
With your labse pretence for Union,
With your labse pretence of freedom,
Freedom for yourselves and negros,
In your mystic dens of darkness;
In your mystic dens of darkness;
Crimes of deepest dye, are landed,
If committed by a Leaguer.
Which if otherwise emacted,
In the dark, would shame the beyth.
Is there any love in hatred?
Any Union in oppression?
Can a sinner be converted,
By religious persecution?
Can the prince of peace be worshipped,
By the teachings of the beyth?
Will the finel you are adding.
Ever stop the dames from burning?
Xo, you didole sinners.

No, you idiotic sinners, Paught by Washington the danger, Taught by Washington the danger, Of political arrangements. Carried on in secret councils, To our flag, and to our country; It would seem that you have chosen, All the vengenuce helt can furnish, Backed by all her amps incurnate; For the heads of those who differ, and attempt with you to reason, Ot our duty as a nation.

Who has changed the laws of nature. And the teachings of our Saviour? Who has changed the laws or a And the leachings of our Saviot And committed all the wisdom, All the wisdom of our species, To the keeping of your circle, To a few exempted conscripts. To a few oid gray-haired sinner a band of praying warriors, eve when charging on a beef-steak? ols, fanaties and professors, nest dupes and would be Christians.

## **M**iscellancous.

Address of the State Central Committee.

A prescribed duty, as well as long-established usage, impels us to address you in regard to the questions involved in the several elections now at hand. In discharging this dufy, we shall speak plainly and candidly what we know to e the truth.

In this, the fairest, richest, and (until lately) the most favored land of all the earth; here, where the last foot-prints of civilization have been planted; in this land alone of all the Christian nations of the world—the fell spirit of war is now raging. Our proud and un-exampled career of prosperity as a nation has been thus rudely checked; our industry, that is not devoted to the purposes of a destructive war, has become paralyzed: our financial concerns have een thrown into utter confusion and chasement; we have henceforth-pro bably forever-to stagger under a foad of debt greater, and under taxation more onerous, than that of any other nation on the globe; confidence in the stability of our institutions is everywhere sadly diminished--in fine, gloomy forebodings as to the future, alarm, embarrassment, and distress have taken the place of the happy peace, confidence, security, good order, and con-

tentment we so lately enjoyed. trol the Government and administer its laws; and it turns sickened and sadly away from the audacity, arro-gance and tyranny it finds in high places, even in the very citadal of the nation. Sciolists in government; atheists in religion; men who are free lovers in one sphere, and free thieves in an-other; renegades in politics, and scof-fers at every well-settled principle of public right and private virtue, now sway the destinies of this Republic, and are crushing out the very life of Ameri-

For three long, fearful years have the best blood and sternest efforts of our people been freely given in a civil war which has no parallel in the history of the world. When this war commenced, the Democratic party in the North, as such, was prostrate under recent defeat. which resulted from its own unfortun ate division. But what a grand and inspiring spectacle was presented on hearing the first thunder of rebellious arms! Political and partisan feelings, even in that hour of party humiliation, were all laid upon the altar of the country, and the sun of Heaven never shone upon a people more united, resolute, and letermined than those of the Northern

States at the period we refer to.

Whatever might have been the views of the Northern Democracy in regard to the causes which ultimately engendered this unhappy strife; however much in their inmost souls they deplored the mad and reckless career of Abolitionism; however deep was their detestation of the course of those party leaders, who had been for years sweeping up all the low, lurking elements of bigotry and fanaticism, and directing their vilest efforts against the rights, interests and institutions of the Southern people—still, the attempt of a portion of that weone in consequence, to ern people—still, the attempt of a portion of that people in consequence, to break down the authority of the Constitution over the whole country, and destroy the Federal compact, was a criminal act which could not be tolerated or justified. The amplest remedies for the wrongs complained of were not only within hope, but at hand. Two millions of voters had just recorded their ballots in a general popular election against Abraham Lincoln and the ONE million who supported him and his policy. There was besides, a Democratic ma-jority in one, if not both branches of Congress, which would render him powerless to inflict any permanent evil

The right of secession, claimed by the South as the remedy for their grievances is a political heresy, condemned by Madison with his last breath, and by many others of our ablest state many others of our ablest statesmen in all sections of the Union. Call the Con-stitution a compact, if you will—as does Jefferson in the Kentucky resolutions o '98—but it is a compact of sovereign States, made with each other as such, having no right of secession "nominated or constituted in the bond." The Union thus formed was in its nature, if not in terms, perpetual. Secession, ther in view of the compact, is simple Revol our fathers had bequeathed us, was, under all the circumstances we have detailed, and the thousand other considerations

an exception, relying upon the pledges given by President Lincoln, yielding given by President Lincoln, yielding him their ready and efficient support. What were some of those pledges? First in his oath of office: "I will support the Constitution of the United States, so help me God." Then in his Inaugural Address, and with this solemn adjura-Address, and with this solemn adjuration fresh upon his lips, he said:

"I do but quote from one of my speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of storen in the States, where it exists. I BELLEYE I HAVE MO LAW. exists. I BELIEVE I HAVE NO LAW-FUL RIGHT TO DO SO AND HAVE NO INCLINATION TO DO SO." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I made this and similar decharations, and have never recanted them. I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evi-dence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, beare and scenrity of no secthe property, peace and security of no sec-tion are to be in any wise endangered by the non are to be in any was endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully domanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another."

These remetal and its abstract of the constitution of th

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

unhappy region. But the long cherished schemes of fanaticism for the extinction of African servitude could not be given up. No matter if Massachusetts, sixty or seventy years since, did sell slaves to the people of the Southern States, under the guarantees of a Constitution which she helped to form-still, Massachusetts meddlers, both in Congress and out of it, now determined, since they could not "rule" they would remi "the seal not "rule" they would rend "the seal from off the the bond." The gallant "three thousand elergymen of New England '---worthy disciples of the Prince of Peace! --rallied to a man, in the new crusade of fanaticism, and wrought, side by side, with infidels, who have for years been in the daily habit of sneering at the Christian's faith, ridiculing the Christian's Bible and blaspheming the Christian's God The fears of our timid and facile President were worked upon, as well as his vanity and desire of re-election, by the extreme and cadical members of his party, and the emancipation and confiscation measures were forced upon him, and made a part of his policy in the conduct of the war. Every effort of the friends of peace put forth in Congress was defeated. The hostility of the Abo-lition leaders to serfdom in the South to employ the words of the lamented Douglas—"was stronger than their fidelity to the Constitution." They believed that a disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil war, servile insurrections, and finally, through these, an utter extinction of slavery in all the Southern States; and, it would seem, they acted even on this terrible belief.

Look at the general: On the 18th day

Look at the record: On the 18th day of Kentucky, the bosom friend of Henry Clay in his life-time, introduced into the Senate of the United States a series of tween the two sections of the Union. The secession of South Carolina took place on the 20th of the same month, and her members of Congress retired from their places. We are thus particular in reference to this subject, because our opponents, through their Central 'ommittee in this State, have intro duced it into a late address to you; and there is a specious effort made in that address to turn aside from the Repubticans, the just obloquy and repro which the defeat of Senator Critt len's proposition has fastened upon

their party.

The offered compromise would, in terms, have scaled more than three-fourths of all our territorial domain against slavery forever—placing about 900,000 miles under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, more recently known as the "Wilmot Proviso"—leaving th ever laws those who settled upon it with a way of the plainest results of the plainest powers and provisions of the Constitution, save, possibly, the fair and eqitable stipulation that slavery should not be abolished in the District should not be aboushed in the District of Columbia, as long as it existed in Maryland and Virginia, the two States which had ceded that District to the General Government.

On the 15th of January, 1861, Senator Clarke, a leading Republican, moved to amend the Crittenden proposition by striking out all the material provision -certainly all that contained the olive branch of peace, and inserting a single resolution breathing war and threats toward the South. This amendment was carried by a vote of 25 in favor, all Republicans, against Democratic votes. But, says the address of the Republican Committee "six Southern Senators re-fused to vote at all on the proposed amendment;" and then, with a degree of cool assurance remarkable even in these times, it goes on to tell the people of Pennsylvania "that had these Southern members voted against the larke amendment, it would have been defeated, and the Crittenden Compronise might have been taken up and carried by the same majority." General Cameron, who puts forth this address, cannot be very proud of his own share in this record, or he would not have kept out of view the fact that he him-self voted for this very Clark, amond-

self voted for this very Clark amend ment, and the same day moved a recon-sideration: and, then, when this ques-tion was called up only three days afterwards, he voted against his own motion to reconsider. It was carried, however, with the aid of at least two (Johnson and Slidell) of the "six" named and the Compromise was again in statu qua-before the Senate. It was finally taken up on the 3d of March, and defeated many of the Southern Senators having withdrawn from the Senate in the in erim, their States having seceded fron

the Union.

Senator Cameron, who sustained the Clark amendment, that it required a two-thirds vote to give vitality to the Crittenden Compromise. He knows too, that every Republican vote, including his own, in the Senate, was given against the measure, in effect, from first to last. He knows further that the Republican Senators refused Senator Bigler's proposal to submit this question to a vote of the people as instructive to Congress. He knows also that Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, on the 17th of February, before that State adopted se ession, endeavored, in the House of Representatives at Washington, to obrepresentatives at Washington, to obtain a similar arrangement in that body to test the question of compromise before the people, and it was voted down by 112 Republicans against 80 Democrats+every Republican in the House voting in the negative. They would not—they did not days to trust the people, the legitimate source of power, on

ple, the legitimate source of power, on At the hazard of furnishing unnecessary proof on this point, we beg atten-tion to the clear and explicit evidence of Senator Pugh, a cotemenporary of the author of the Address, in the Senate of the United States. In the course of

his speech in the Senate, in March, 1861 he says: lorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the regislature of Kentucky. It has been ened by the noble old Commonwealth

and consequences which must crowd every intelligent and patriotic mind, not only treason at law, but against the best hopes of mankind. We could not then hopes of mankind hopes of mankind. We could not then hopes of mankind hopes of mankind. We could not then hopes of mankind hopes of mankind. We could not then hopes of mankind hopes the Constitution and the Laws, the Democracy of the North, with scarcely

could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the chamber. Therefore, all of your propositions, all of your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowthat the historian will write it down—at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittenden resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in Union except South Carolina, Georgia would be here by her representatives, and Louisana—those two great States—which at least would have broken the whole column of se-—those two great States—which at least would have broken the whole column of seession.—Globe, page 1300.

Upon the same point, on the same day, the clarion voice of the patriot Douglas bore testimony as follows: The Senator (Mr Pugh) has said that if the Crittender proposition could have been passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States except South Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crit-tenden proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readines and temperature to verber readiness and eagerness to accept it in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can contirm the Senator's declaration that Senator bavis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, ws ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further, and say that Mr. Toombs was also,—Globe, page 1391.

How preposterous at this day, then, this attempt of one of the leading actors in that eventful drama thus to stifle onscience, and to seek to rescue his coconspirators from the recorded verdict of history, and the deserved and inevi-table condemnation of a betrayed peo-The controlling spirits of the Re pie! The controlling spirits of the Re-publican party never meant peace— never sought peace from first to last, at any time or in any form, save upon the one drear and devilish condition of turning loose upon our land three and a half millions of black semi-barbarian inder the specious pretense of freedom, while in reality, it was only to tear so many of these poor creatures away from

and peace, to find starvation, misery and death in an inhospitable clime! President Lincoln has but recently declared, in very definite terms, he will listen to no proposition of peace which does not include this African millennium, notwithstanding those plain constitutional prohibitions of all right on the part of the General Government thus to intervene, which he himself, with the oath of office fresh upon his line declayed by the deat significant. lips, declared he "had no legal right and intention" to disregard.

If we were to credit the rayings of the chief advises of the President, or, at least, those who seem to influence him most fully-Sumner, Beecher and Philsuch rapid progress in these latter days that the haven of human perfection must be near at hand. But alas! when we look hopefully for the Llessed gale which is to bear us onward in its course we hear nothing but the loud breath of the tempest; see nothing all around us but the angry and troubled sea, everywhere sparkling with foam and surging in its madness; and we are tempted to ask, can this indeed be—

"The wind and the storm fulfilling his word! These men are mistaken and mad, or are traitors of the deepest dye, deserving a traitor's darkest doom. This equality of the black and white races which they are seeking to establish in this countr is an absurd and idle dream which a brief contrast of their progress and peculiarities must dispel from every thought-

when our fathers first planted a few germs of our race at scattered points along the North American coast, the whole number of that race in the old world did not exceed six millions. England,Scotland and Wales then numbered fewer inhabitants than New York. Pennsylvania and Ohio do now Mari the progress: in North America at this time including a wholesome Celtic infusion. There are at least thirty millions and in the whole world (confessing there also the same infusion,) from eighty to ninety millions of people, sub stantially Anglo-Saxon in their origin We are everywhere thus displacing the more sluggish races, or hemining then in on every side; and at this current rate of increase, in one hundred and fifty years from this time, will run up to eight hundred millions of huma beings—all speaking the same language, rejoicing in the same high intellectual culture, and exhibiting the same inherent and inalienable characteristics!

On the other hand, the African race

has never, anywhere, given any prooof its capacity of a self-sustained civili-zation. Since the sun first shone on that continent it has remained in th same state of mental gloom. Crael, brutal, voluptuous, and indolent by na-ture, the African has never advanced a single step beyond his own savage original. Stavery has ever been, and to this hour continues to be, his normal condition, throughout every clime he can call his own! And yet they have had as many opportunities of improvement as the inhabitants of Asia or Europe. Along the shores of the Mediterranean was once concentrated the Litertature

and Science of the world. Carthage, the rival of imperial Rome in all the arts of commerce and civilization, existed for many years on the African border. The Saracens, the most polished race of their time, founded and maintained for centuries a contiguous empire still, for all this, the African has con-tinued to prowl on through his long night of barbarism; and thus, in all human probability, he will continue forever. Tell us not that his want of progress in civilization is the result of long established bondage. So, for centuries, was our own race bound to the earth under various modifications of

earth under various modifications of predial vassalage. But the white soul expanded, and mounted above all its burthens and transmels, and finally, in this country, reached the full fruition of republican freedom.

We grant this mental inferiority of the African—twe forbear, in the spirit of sobriety, any physical contemplation or contrast—does not give a dominant race the right to convey him from his own benighted hand to a foreign bondown benighted land to a foreign bond age, even under the forms of a purchase from his African master. But this natural inferiority must be considered by the statesman in framing laws and adopting Constitutions for human gov-ernment. In Pennsylvania we have always affirmed this inferiority in our fundamental laws; and the same has been done in almost all the free States of the Union—generally excluding the African from the right of suffrage. This necessity of duly regarding the law of races, is thus forcibly commented upon by Lamartine (a scholar and a states-man, always in favor of man's largest

liberty) in a recent work: liberty) in a recent work:

The more I have traveled, the more I am convinced that races of men form the great secret of men and manners. Man is not so capable of education as philosophers imagine. The influence of government and laws has less power, radically, than is supposed, over the manners and instincts of any people. While the primitive constitution and blood of the race have always their influence, and manifest themselves thought tion and blood of the race have always their influence, and manifest themselves thousands of years afterwards in the physical formation and habits of a particular family or tribe. Human nature flows in rivers and streams in the vast ocean of humanity; but its waters mingle but slowly—sometimes they never mingle, add it emerges again, like the Rhone from the Lake of Genera, with its own texts and edge. How Geneva, with its own taste and color. Here is, indeed, an abyss of thought and meditaion, and at the same time a grand secre tion, and a the same time a grand server for legislators. As long as they keep the spirit of the race in view they succeed; but they fail when they strive against this na-tural predisposition: nature is stronger than they are.

But why thus enlarge upon a topic which has undergone so much, and such frequent discussion? Why—because this idea of working out negro equality on the part of our opponents is the very basis of our present political struggle. Let no man be mistaken. This is really the leading issue at the present moment between the two parties. To carry out this idea has come at last to be the ruling dorsed by the noble old Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a large number of the electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart toif not the sole purpose of the war which

this country"-has been all too fre-

The extent to which the party supporting the President are willing to go in negro affiliation, finds a memorable il-lustration in the proposition made by Secretary Cameron, the first of the several occupants of the Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He cooly proposed, in his first and last annual communication, to free, and then to arm the whole black population of the South, and turn them against their white masters in a work of indiscriminate butchery! This truly infernal suggestion was not adopted by the President when first proposed, but it has since been acted up-

proposed, but it has since been acted up-on in more instances than one. We have charged the party at present in power, fellow-citizens, with tyranny and usurpation. We now go further, and solemnly assert our belief, that there is a deliberate design to change the character, if not the form of our government. The leading papers in the support of the Administration openly advocate a modification which will place greater powers in the hands of the President : and if their advice should be adopted by the people, in a short time the chains will be firmly riveted, and our liberties completely subverted.— The Philadelphia *Press* not long since emarked :

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

This war has already shown the absurthis war has acreatly shown the dosur-dity of a Government with limited powers: it has shown that the power of every Govern-ment ought to be and must-be UNLAMTED." Such doctrines as these would have met with rebuke even at the hands of the elder Adams; but they were the natural precursors of the "war power" which has been made to override the most explicit doctrines of the Constitu-tion. The very wrong, in fact, com-plained of by our fathers, and enumerated in their declaration against the English monarchs, have been revived apon their sons. This Administration has wilfully violated its own oathbound pledges, and sought "prefexts of innovation upon the established prin-ciples of the Government;" it has fostered we spirit of eneroachment which tends to consolidate all the departments of the Gwernment in one, and thus ereate, whetever the forms may be, a real dispotism. It has rendered "the military superior to the civil power." It has su-perseded in a reign of lawless force the security prescribed by law against seizure and imprisonment "without due process of law." It has verily "ereated a multitude of new offices, and ent among us swarms of officers to har-ss our people and cat out their sub-By an iniquitous Conscription stance. By an iniquitous Conscription law, it has distributed its agents among the people, backed by bayonets and clothed with discretionary powers over the liberties, if not the lives of our citi-

ernment, that "our charters may be iken away, our most valuable laws abolshed, and the powers of our Govern-nent altered fundamentally." These, we submit, fellow-citizens, are all of them features fairly exhibited, of that stronger Government." orefathers, appealing "to the Supreme udge of the world," eighty years ago, ledged "their lives, their fortunes and heir sacred honor " to put aside forever. We have before spoken, fellow-citi-ens, of depressed condition of the counry. The mountain of debt which has een piled up so recklessly, cannot be ess than three thousand millions of dolars, when all is fairly counted. Of this Pennsylvania's share will be at least one-tenth of the whole, or \$300,000,000 The annual interest poin this sum (more easily estimated that paid) will be about eighteen millions of Tollars. This, added to the annual interest of our former debt, makes an aggregate of interest nov and henceforth to be borne by the peo

ple of this Commonwealth, stated in round numbers, of twenty millions of dollars! We cannot heighten this picture of the stern reality, which an inexorable arithmetical scalculation gives. Some made even a deeper debt and a darker prospect of the future.

Taxation always falls heaviest upon labor; it will now grind the poor to the very earth. And yet the mock philanthropists of the day are increasing the taxation, and urging on a system of measures, which, under the pretense of ameliorating the condition of the African, will, if carried on much longer, practically enslave the laboring white man and starve his family. And besides man and starve his family. And besides this, if the forcible abolition of bondage at the South should succeed, it will only be to bring the white working-men and women of the North into competition in the same paths of labor with the

ple of this Commonwealth, stated in

African, they have been taxed and eggared to bring here and support nongst us! The favored capitalist, who has money to lend to the administration, gets his bonds, upon which there is no taxation; and thus is increased the burdens of the laboring and middle classes. forbear to pursue this melancholy train of facts and reasoning, and turn to the more grateful consideration of how we can do something for the correction

It must be plain, fellow-citizens, the only hope that conservative men can have of saving the country from impending attachy and ultimate ruin, is by uniting with the Democratic party, the only harty now left that is truly national in its character and conservative in its class the only the context. tive in its aims; the only party in the country that has ever been able to govern it, for any length of time to the atisfaction of the people at large.

This party has now presented for the residency and Vice Presidency the nen of the most unspotted lives and un-

blemished reputations—every way unas-sailed and unassailable, except by the

corrupt and mercenary creatures in the

pay and promise of the existing administration.

In regard to George B. McClellan, we hall not pause here to write his history. That is already engraved on the hearts and consciences of a grateful people. We feel confident, also, that his admitted ability, integrity and independence, the manly firmness he has always exhibted, and especially, and above all, his heroic devotion in the darkest hours to the true principles of the Constitution, will fraw around him now the nation's confidence. This confidence, reposed in such hands, would never be betrayed. He stands at the present, as he has always stood, wholly aloof from intrigue. He is allied by no ties or contracts with mercenary adventures in political life. He seeks not the office for which he has been named; but has all along held "the noiseless tenor of his way," free from the embarrassments which trammel the ac tive and ambitious candidate for office. Even if defeat should fall to his lot in this contest, (which we cannot believe,) he be will consoled with the conscious less of having implored no man's aid ledged in advance, no places that would be in his gift, if elected; and that those who had espoused his cause even from the beginning, acted from sympathy with a brave, persecuted, and patriotic man; acted from principle and love of country, seeking no reward of future favors. No one who has been named favors. for the Presidency desires it less; no one, certainly, has courted it less, and this is

of the same State, are now supporters of a partisan committee of Congress; the constant jealousy and malignant opposition at every step of those who feared his success and dreaded his

an additional reason why he should be, and will be, preferred by the thoughtful and the upright

under foot; for this, both imperious and imperial edicts, such as would send to the block any monarch in England have been issued by the President, and sought to be enforced; for this, Secretary Seward's boast to Lord Lyons—"I can touch my office bell at any moment, and order to be arrested any citizen of our soldier, only with a sickening sense of their injustice and venality. In this country they have penetrated the hearts sought to be enforced; for this, Secretary Seward's boast to Lord Lyons—"I can touch my office bell at any moment, and order to be arrested any citizen of their country they have penetrated the hearts only with a sickening sense of their injustice and venality. In this country they have penetrated the hearts of our soldiery and the people at large, only to kindle there a broader and brighter flame of devotion to their interest to the period vicinity and the world are long. tended victim; and the world, ere long, will witness with approbation the re-ward which they will mete out to a

national benefactor. The eminent statesman who has been nominated for the second place on our ticket, has long been conspicuous in the legislative branch of the Government. Remembering his years, few men in our country have ever reached a higher position in the respect and confidence of the public. No man in the present Congress possesses to a greater extent those gifts of oratory and accomplish-ments of statesmanship, that amply justify the wide popularity and esteem with which he is everywhere regarded in the section of the Union that gave him birth. He, like our Presidential candidate, belongs to the YOUNG MEN

of this country.

These nominations are essentially THEIR nominations. The fact of youth should give a deeper interest, if possible, to this in the struggle now at hand. The whole of active life is before them, with all its pursuits, hopes and enjoyments. Let them weigh well recent and passing events, and mark the rapid coiling of despotic power; let them resolutely see to it, that the wise and beneficent institutions of the pure men of former times become their own sure heritage and that of their children.

Finally, fellow-citizens of Pennsylva nia, of all classes and conditions, it is in your power to dissolve the clouds which now threaten to overwhelm all our brightest hopes, and bring upon our country a long night of storm and darkness. Against the usurpations and evils, which we are conscious of having but too imperfectly depicted, let us array ourselves in combined strength. The election of our Congressional, Legisla-tive and County tickets in October is of the highest importance, if we would succeed in the Presidential contest in November. Success here will inspirit the Conservative men of other States. Defeat will alarm and dishearten. the DUTY of the Pennsylvania De racy, and those who unite with us to ARRY THIS ELECTION, if we would not bring on prematurely, that which is sure to follow in the end, if finally we fail in November-" The despair which velcomes despotism, or the rage which velcomes anarchy."

Let our watchwords be WAR (if we must have it; for the true, legitimate objects of such a war, and NONE OTHER; for PEACE the first moment that peace an restore to us the common heritage of a united country; for the imperisha-ble glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our soldiers in the field under their trials and dangers—ready ever to aid and to honor them—which cannot possibly be better done, than in giving our best efforts in endeavoring to so modify the grounds of the struggle they are maintaining as that it shall appear purely just beforemen, and in the sight

We implore, then, all who love peace and order; all who wish to see industry the liberties, if not the lives of our citi-zens. It "has quartered large armies of troops amongst us." It has "imposed taxes on as without our consent." Final-ity, its chosen and purchased advocates f their industry; all who wish to transmit their property and the blessings of free institutions to their children, we implore all these to unite with us. We go for the country, the WHOLE country -for Union, LIBERTY and LAW. to themselves, we may hope soon to see our country resuming with renewed vigor her glorious career—FREE, PROSPER-ous AND HAPPY—the pride of her own citizens, and the admiration of the world!

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

C. L. WARD, R. J. Hemphill, Secretary.

Come out from Among the Foul Party.

For Little Mac and the Union Shoddy is dying! Every day brings resh evidence of Shoddy losses and Democratic gains. The corruption and ncapacity of the dominant party are driving all the Conservative, honest, true Union men to the standard of Me-Hellan. The following are a few of those who have left the foul party and have joined heart and hand in the noble work of elevating the gallant Little Mae to the position which Lincoln dis-

graces. Ex-President MILLARD FILL. MORE, elected on the Whig ticket with General Taylor, in 1848, is ardently supporting McClellan and Pendleton. Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, who was elected by the Republicans, or, at least, whose election was claimed by them as a Lincoln victory, is supporting McClellan and Pendleton.

Hon, AMOS KENDALL, Gen. Jackon's Postmaster General, is one of the most ardent supporters of McClellan and Pendleton. Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON,

Maryland, the oldest member of the inited States Senate, who was elected to his present position by the Republican party, has come out square in a letter for McClellan. He says of Lincoln: " How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost four entire years can be successful it another four years be granted nim. Not one in Congress, certainly. Not twenty members believe him equal. or at all equal, to the mighty task. has been tried and found wanting."

Hon, EDGAR COWAN, U.S. Sena tor from this State, and one of the few good men in the Republican party, is opposed to Abraham Lincoln and favorable to General McClellan. Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT, of

New York, formerly a Whig, and heretofore silent, supports McClellan and Hon. O. H. BROWNING, late United

States Senator from Illinois, and always n steadfast Republican, has come out in favor of McClellan. In a speech lately made by him at a McClellan ratification meeting at Quincy, Illinois, he said he regarded McClellan as the best general our country had produced, and his election would give him entire satisfaction." Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, of

Massachusetts, formerly Whig Speaker heretofore not with the Democracy, is out strongly for McClellan. He heads the Democratic Electoral ticket in his State. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., the dis-

tinguished New York lawyer, who has zealously supported Mr. Lincoln, is stumping New York for M'Clellan. He spoke at the M'Clellan Constitutional meeting at New York on the 17th with great force. Hon. D. M. WOODSON, of Iowa. many years Judge of the 1st Judicial

Circuit in that State, openly declares his endorsement of M'Clellan and the platform. He has heretofore always opwho have abandoned the cause of Shodposed the Democracy. In Morgan, Scott and Greene counties he is a "tower of strength." Gen. LESLIE COOMBS, of Ken-

ucky, and Hon. M. UNDERWOOD

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

JAMES S. THAYER, the most eloquent orator of New York, and once the bosom friend and political partisan of Henry Clay, has turned in as an enthusiastic supporter of the Democratic GEORGE D. PRENTICE, for many

years the leading opponent of the Demoeracy in Kentucky, is out strong in support of McClellan. Hon. E. C. SEAMAN, Republican

Senator of Michigan, has commenced a most vigorous campaign for Little JOSEPH B. MORSS, seven years editor of the Boston Traveller, and for many years editor of the Newburyport

is now in the ranks of the gallant Me Clellan. Hon, WM. B. OGDEN, Republican State Senator of Illinois, is supporting McClellan and Pendleton.

Mr. OSBORNE, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, a prominent Republican, is also in the McClellan ranks doing good service. FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, of Ohio,

who was the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge, in 1862, is out for Mc-Clelbin. Hon, BRUTUS J. CLAY, of the old Kentucky Whig stock, has taken the

stump for Little Mac. NELSON FRANKLIN, a former Republican Senator of Ohio, is out for

McClellan. Gen. ROSECRANS is said to have made, a speech at a McClellan and Pendleton ratification meeting in St. Louis on the 8th inst., in the course of which he took occasion to say that he had been raised a Democrat and was a Democrat now, and he was determined that there should be a free election in Missouri. He was heartily cheered.

Col. A. W. BREWSTER, of Mass., has joined the ranks with his old com-

mander-Little Mac. Col. WM. H. IRWIN, for two years commander of the gallant 49th P. V., and a bitter opponent of the Democracy s now making speeches for McClellan Maj. Gen. McCLERNAND, of Illiois, is for Little Mac. Gen. ROBERT ANDERSON, of Fort

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

Gen. A. McD. McCOOK, of the same stock, is with his brother in the good

cause of the Union and Little Mac. If Maj. Gen. BURNSIDE is not for employed almost a year, is a copy of one of the paintings in the rotunda of the capitol. The figures were of exquisite of him in a public meeting in New York: | capitol. " I have known Gen. McClellan most students together, as For years we have lived in the same family, and I know him as well as I know any human being on the face of the earth, and I know that no more lionest, conscientious man exists than Gen. McClellan. I know that no feel ing of ambition, beyond that of the good and the success of our cause, ever enters his breast. All that he does is with a single eye, a single view to the success of the Government, and the breaking down of this rebellion. I know that nothing under the sun will ever induce that man to swerve from what he knows to be his duty. He is an honest Christian-like and conscientious man; and let me add one thing, that he has the soundest head, and the clearest

military perception of any man in the United States." Halleck is not in favor of McClellan, but he wrote to him when Pope's defeat had placed Washington in danger: "I beg you to assist me in this crisis

with your ability and experience. I am entirely tired out." The Cincinnati Commercial, Republican, although not supporting McClellan, said :

"Even his enemies must concede to him abilities as a commander superior to those of a dozen or more officers now holding important positions. Among the long list of influential

newspapers which have come over to the support of the Democratic candidates, are: The NATIONAL INTELLIGEN CER, Washington, D. C., the old and

dignified organ of the Whig party, which, since the breaking up of that party has been independent, has joined its vigorous and valuable labors with the Democracy in the cause of Little Mac and Pendleton. The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL runs

up the names of McClellan and Pendleton, and has opened fire against the Washington Disunionists. The SOMERSET HERALD, Mary land, Republican, runs up Mac and Pen, and repudiates Lincoln and John

Connecticut, takes down Lincoln and puts up Mac and Pen. The WESTCHESTER MONITOR, New York, denounces shoddyism and comes out in support of McClellan and

The NEW LONDON CHRONICLE.

The ANN ARBOR JOURNAL, of Michigan, Republican, runs up the names of McClellan and Pendleton, and joins in the fight for the Union. The CINCINNATI VOLKS FREUND, German Republican, runs

up the Democratic ticket and enters

upon its support "with all its energy

and conviction." The ST. LOUIS ANZIEGER, German Republican, abandons Lincoln and advocates McClellan, saying that thousands of Republican will desert the incapable, corrupt and perjured Lincoln Administration, and gather under the banner of McClellan to say the Republic."

The WOOD COUNTY INDEPEN-DENT, Ohio, repudiates Lincoln, whom of the House of Representatives, and it has heretofore supported, and comes out vigorously for McClellan. The SUFFOLK HERALD, one o

the most influential Republican papers on Long Island, N. Y., takes the Baltimore candidates from its columns and supports McClellan, THE HIGHLAND BOTE, following in the steps of the Cincinnati Volks-

freund, has taken down the names of Fremont and Cochrane, and substituted those of M'Clellan and Pendleton. The IOWA BANNER; German Re publican, declares for M'Clellan and Pendleton. The foregoing list of eminent men

dy and disunion could be largely extended, as could also the list of news papers which have patriotically recanted from the support of the Shoddy candidates and come over into the ranks of the hero of Antietam. For one instalThe Manufacture of "Greenbacks."

IOW THE GOVERNMENT MONEY IS MADE—A TRIP THROUGH THE NOTE PRINTING DEPARTMENT—FULL DE-SCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS OF MANU-FACTURING THE UNITED STATES "SINEWS OF WAR."

To obtain access to the note printing oureau requires a pass from the Secretary of the Treasury himself. For obviousreasons, it is a privilege rarely granted and never, except under the most thorough survillance. No lady not em-ployed upon the work is ever permitted, under any circumstances, to enter that part of the department. If for no other eason, the crowded machinery would make it dangerous. THE MACHINE SHOP

is the first room we enter. It is supplied with forges, lathes, planes and drills capable of doing all the reparing necessary to be done to the machinery of the building and to facilitate the setting up and working of such new machines as are demanded by our extensive paper circulation. Compactness and utility have been studied throughout this branch of the Treasury Depart Herald, in opposition to the Democracy THE PAPER MILL.

though not as extensive as one for general manufacturing is sufficient for all the labor required in making the noteprinting paper. The engine used in this room is a great beautiy, glittering with brass as highly polished and clean as the work of a watch, and running almost as quietly and smoothly.

The manufacture of a paper combining the qualities of wear and being split-

less and unphotographic, was a desider-atum. Accordingly it was resolved to of materials known only to himself, and secured to the exclusive use of the government. He has introduced into it; fibre which cannot be photographed without discoloring the paper to which impressions may be transferred, giving it the appearance of a coarse black Being moulded into the body of the paper it is impossible to crase it, and it must be a great preventative of counterfeiting by the the photographic process, which has latterly been the

most successful.

THE INK MILLS
are six in number, for making as many
different colors. Each one is called a four-horse power mill, though the whole six are driven at the same time by an engine which one could pick up with less there is collusion from one to anone hand. It not only turns these mills, other through every process through at the same time runs three Hoe cylinder presses. It was made in the machine shop of the department, and derives its force from its great boiler capacity. Of the manufacture of ink but little is to be said, for any one having some acomponer paint shop her the seen a common paint shop has the process at once, and perhaps the only difference is, that here none but the first quality material is used.
THE ENGRAVING ROOM

THE ENGRAVING ROOM is of more interest than any we have yet been in. Here science and art are both displayed to perfection. There is, perhaps, no engraving so fine and requiring so much time to execute as that on the plates now being prepared for national note-printing. One the size of nominations to do the current business a bill, on which the workman has been proportions, and the water lines, though plain, extremely delicate in their about five hundred impressions per day

with the single plate, asit comes from the bands of the engraver, it would be impossible to do the printing required, and as it is equally impossible to have a number of plates engraved, it becomes necessary to repeat them in another way. This is done in the following manner: The engraving is done on a plate of soft steel just the size of the bill or hand and the fortilizer are installed. or bond and the cuttings are indentations. When finished, the plate is har-dened and taken to a "transfer press" where a roller of soft steel of a circumference to take in the size of the tlat plates rolled over it under heavy pressure leaving the impression on the roller in a raised form. This roller is in turn hardened and then any number of flat plates similar to the original are prepared, and receive in like manner the impressions from this roller and be-come facsimiles of the plate engraved; and we have reproduced in a few minutes what it has taken months with chisel and eye-glass to make.

THE PRINTING is now done on the old fashioned en gravers press, being nothing more than a single iron roller covered with cloth and paper to press the printing paper into the indentures placed in a strong frame and turned back and forth by hand by a spoke placed in the end of the roller. Two persons work at each press, a man and woman, the former attending the plate, the latter the paper. The plate is kept warm while working by a glass-heater. The sheets when printed are each laid between other sheets of thin brown paper to keep them from blurring, and sent in hundreds to the drying room. The first process of bond printing is numbering the coupons and the denomination with a yellow mordant, and as they fly from the press are bronzed as they appear when issued.
Yellow is used because it cannot be photographed without showing too olainly to be mistaken, as we remarked about the fiber in the paper. This discovery was made in the following manner: When Mr. Clark was at the head of the Bureau of Construction he had a nap made for military purposes which t was necessary to repeat. It was photographed, and an obscure road marked with a faint yellow line was discovered with a faint yellow line was discovered to be black in the copies. He then photographed a specimen sheet of inks or paints and of all thecolors except black, yellow was the only one which might not have been altered with ease with a touch of the brush. It was black as the black itself. Hence any attempt to photograph this color will only lead to the discovery, and as it is the ground-work of bonds and other securities, and

covered by the printing, it seems another security against fraud.

THE SERIES-NUMBERING is the last process before trimming. The work is done by women, the machine being worked with a treadle, The figures are placed in the edges of six disks placed side by side and fastened to an arm worked by the troadle, something after the style of a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. The disks are turned by a ratchet, and will number from one to nine hundred and nincy-nine thousand and ninety-nine. or consecutive numbering a is attached to the ratchet, the disks and machine shifts itself. Otherwise the disks are turned by the number.
THE TRIMMING AND CUTTING

THE TRIMMING AND CELLING
was formerly done by hand, and, of
course, very imperfectly and laboriously. There were two things to be overcome in cutting by machinery—the inequality of the registry and the shrinkage. It was desirable that the edges
should be trimmed, so they would wear well. If cut with a straight knife they would be beveled one way. As they are now cut, with circular knives running pinchingly, they have an edge beveled both ways. The sheets are registered in the centre, and the shrinkage divided between the two edges.

between the two edges.

The greenbacks are printed four on a sheet. One machine trims the margins and another separates them. This lattery is an ingenious contrivance. It slits is an ingenious contrivance. It slits them very fast, and lays them with regularity in a box, each series of num-bers separately. The notes are lettered bers separately. The notes are lettered A, B, C, and D, and the numbers on each are the same; therefore it is essential they should be kept carefully apart. Each of the boxes that receives them has a movable bottom.

When the cutting for the day first ommences this bottom is near the top of the box, but as the cutting progresses and the number of the bills increases, a ratchet lets the bottom drop the thickness of a bill, so the box is kept just so full all the time, to make the bills slide in without doubling. It is intended that the cutting should be a criterion by which to judge of the genuiness of the bills for every one must be the same width and length. If the end of a bill be placed on and the number of the hills increases.

REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY, and GEN-ERAL ADVERTISING, 7 cents a line for the first, and 4 cents for each subsequent inser-

ATENT MEDICINES and other adver's by the column:
One column, 1 year.
Half column, 1 year.
Third column, 1 year.
Quarter column,
BUSINESS CARDS, of ten lines or less,
one year. one year, Business Cards, five lines or less, one LEGAL AND OTHER NOTICES

Executors' notices.... Administrators' notices,... Assignees' notices,.... Auditors' notices,...
Other "Notices," ten lines, or less the center of another, there will be found

no difference in the width, an exactness

The currency cutting-machine is more complicated, as it cuts both ways, and tiles them in bundles of five dollars each

which cannot be given by the hand.

and I am not sure but it binds and seals

them. is the progress now used in this establishment. The wetting is done by cloths instead of by dripping or sprinkling, as in newspaper printing. A room is pre-pared especially for this, with iron weights for pressing. Each man has his particular place assigned him, and all work in harmony and with precision and celerity. Ordinary bills are wet and dried three times during the printing. But this process will soon be done away with for preparations are being made to substitute. substitute.

DRY PRINTING in its stead, in which there will be at least two advantages, speed and better work. To do this some eighty heavy hydraulic printing presses are being set up, when what is called dry printing, or printing on dry paper, will for the first time be successfully performed. There is a very perceptible difference between he present way and the one to be substituted. Specimen sheets show a clearer impression and remarkable distinctness with which the faintest water line is made to stand boldly out. This process, which is entirely new, has only been introduced after the most vehement virulent opposition. All sorts of stories circulated of the building being crushed down, of there being an impossibility to take with a machine more than seventy-tive impressions per day, and a hundred others of similar characmake some experiments, which were intrusted to Dr. Gwynn. He has produced a paper firm as parchment, smooth as satin, and of a combination instructed Mr. Clark to continue the experiments and perfect the The first tests, were made with hand pumps. Machine pumps are now being rigged, and the whole will soon be in motion. There has been added to the pressure of the pumps a regulator in forty-five tons weight, which is intended to take up their lost power as their force is exhausted, thus keeping up near the same pressure all the time.

THE CHECKS AND SAFEGUARDS THE CHECKS AND SAFEGUARIES upon every one in this department from the chief down to the lowest laborer operate at every turn. Not even a blank sheet, much less a printed paper, is passed from one hand to another without being counted and recipted for, and unwhich the paper has to pass before it is money, through the entire range, there cannot be an over issue. The paper is issued from one room, and is reissued from that room sixteen or eighteen times before it is put into circulation being counted, charged, and receipted for each time, and recounted, recharged, and receipted for through each process that it passes after leaving this room.

Five hundred persons are employed in note, bond, and currency making. It would seem as if this number ought, in a month's time to turn out money enough to carry on a half a dozen such wars as we have on hand. But a million of dellars in notes of the required deof individuals is an immense pile of paper, and when it comes to hundreds of millions they grow into small hay stacks as to size. But the present pro-cess of printing, each pressman takes By the hydraulic presses it is expected that from three to five hundred impressions per hour will be taken.

- An Abolition paper, out West, the other day, contained an editorial pitching into a resolution passed at a Democratic meeting. It turned out that the resolution was drawn by Thos. Jefferson! This shows what chance Jefferson would have if he were alive. Why: the very men who now talk of devotion to the Declaration of Independence, would, without doubt, send its author to Fort

La Fayette. THE MACHINERY OF THE HUMAN Body.-Very few mechanics are aware how much machinery there is, in constant action, in their own bodies. Not only are there hinges and joints in bones but there are valves in the veins, a forcepump in the heart, and curiosities in other parts of the body equally striking. One of the muscles forms an actual pulley. The bones which support the body are made precisely in that form which has been ascertained, by calculations and experiments, to be the strongest for pillars and supporting columns-that of

hollow cylinders.

—We have a "scion," says an exhange, not yet advanced to the dignity of jacket and trowsers, who, as the genial "Country Parson" whould say, seems to understand the art of putting things." It became necessary the other day to inflict a dose of castor-oil, and the little fellow took the siekening stuff as bravely as any vetran could see a baynot charge A wry face or two, and his opinion of he medicament found expression as follows: "Mother I don't think I quite

How is it With You?-At a prayer neeting in the church of the village of Spunktown, in the State of Maine, a country lad was noticed by one of the elder deacons to hold his head and wriggle in his seat, while the tears seemed to start every moment.

A clear case of repentance, thought the old deacon, as he quietly stepped to the side of the lad and in a whisper affectionately inquired: "How is it with you, my son?"

The boy looked up, and supposing him to be the sexton answered: "Oh, very bad, and I want to go out -my innards is kickin' up a revolution, and if I ever eat a current pie again. my name ain't Jeems Billins!'

- An Irishman was once brought beore a magistrate charged with marry ing six wives.

The magistrate asked him how he ould be so hardened a villain. "Plase yer honor, I was trying to get a good 'un.''

RS Nobody can doubt that a majorty of the people are in favor of peace, but those who would accept it at the expense of the Union are very few indeed. The events of the last four years have pretty plainly demonstrated that the old democratic party is the only power in the country that can secure peace on any terms short of disunion. The election of McClellan upon the principles he has declared will bring peace and restore the Union. And at the same time, it will restore to the hearts of the people, from Maine to Texas, the spirit of fraternity which abolitionism has so fearfully impaired, but without which neither peace nor the Union can long exist.

"I was never on intimate terms with the prisoner?" said a burglar who was used as a Queen's evidence against a "pal." "He was no gentleman. I've known him when he was robbing a house to drink a gentleman's cham-pagne and go off with his silver, without leaving a card of thanks on the dining-room table. He brought dis-credit on the perfesshun."

— The potato crop in Hampshire county, Mass, is so large this season that farmers are hurrying them to market for