

of the county Commissioners.

66. That if any person in the said county shall permit any dog or dogs to be kept or remain about his premises, that is not returned by him to the assessor, such person shall be liable to pay a fine of three dollars, to be recovered in a suit in the name of the Commonwealth, before a justice of the peace, with costs, and a debt of like nature as by law recoverable, one half thereof to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the county Treasurer, to be placed by him in the fund of taxes on dogs.

67. That any dog seen within an enclosure where sheep are kept within the said county, except when in company with the owner or some member of his or her family, may be lawfully killed.

68. That should the fund arising from the tax on dogs aforesaid, accumulate in the Treasury to an amount beyond what the county Commissioners may think necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, they shall have power, and they are hereby required, as often as such contingency occurs, to proceed to set apart such surplus for common school purposes, and to divide the same among the several school districts of the said county, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in each of the said school districts; and shall draw their warrants in favor of the school treasurers of the respective school districts for their proportion of the same to be paid out, according to and settled for by the said school treasurers, as the common school fund is paid out, accounted and settled for.

69. That dogs in the said counties are hereby declared to be personal property, and shall be as much the subject of larceny as any other kind of personal property whatever.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved, the eighth day of April, 1862.
A. G. CURTIN.

Letter from F. W. Hughes.

The following letter from Hon. F. W. Hughes, President of the Democratic Convention and Chairman of the State Central Committee, is a complete answer to the false representations originating in the columns of the Harrisburg Telegraph.

Gentlemen:—I extract the following from your weekly issue of this date:

"DRIVEN TO THE WALL."—The abolitionists are certainly driven to the wall for argument against the Democratic Convention. The Harrisburg Telegraph, Chairman, F. W. Hughes, has a brother in the secession army, and the Press says a nephew. When such eminent falsifiers disagree, it is a difficult matter to decide, but assuming that one or the other is correct, it does not follow that Mr. Hughes is his brother's or his nephew's keeper."

Although I do not suppose that these "eminent falsifiers" will care to know the truth, and although all of us too well know one of the chief features of this like that of other civil wars, is to rupture family ties, yet for the sake of truth, I furnish you the following statement of facts, viz: I have no brother in the secession army, and never had. While for one hundred and fifty years past my ancestors were Pennsylvanians, (and among them one who commanded a troop of horse in the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in battle, the effect of which he never recovered, and died in the outbreak of this rebellion, brothers in the rebel States. One of them was accused of treason to the Southern Confederacy, and upon proof of his open and avowed Union sentiments, was sentenced to be hung by a vigilance committee in Georgia, which sat in judgment upon him. He made a most narrow escape into North Carolina. Here a second committee pursued him, because of declarations made by him there, and from them, through the aid of personal friends, he managed to make his second escape, and hurried back by the way of Louisiana, to this (his native) State. As regards my nephews, I cannot certainly say whether I have or have not a nephew in the secession army at this time, but it may gratify these "eminent falsifiers" to know that at one time I had two nephews in the secession army; but let me add, I had also at the same time two nephews in the Federal army.

You rightly judge I am not the "keeper" of my brothers or nephews, nor do I claim any personal merit for the fact that I have two brothers-in-law in the Federal army, or seek to convert my affection for President Lincoln, by reason of the fact, as is said, that he has two brothers-in-law in the secession army.

F. W. HUGHES.
Pottsville, July 17, 1862.

Address of the Republican Members of Congress.

Thirty-four Republican members of Congress, among them Thad. Stevens and Samuel S. Blair, of Pennsylvania, have issued an address to the loyal people of the United States, which is mainly devoted to the enforcement of two propositions: First, that the Constitution of the United States is of no account, and imposes no sort of restrictions upon the Government. That "under all well regulated governments the powers for the common defense are only limited by the common danger, the public necessity and the requirements of natural justice." In plain language, that the Constitution imposes no barrier to the exercise of arbitrary power. These Republican Congressmen, who have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, quote with approval the sentiment that "It is vain to oppose constitutional barriers to the impulse of self-preservation." Such a revolutionary dogma might satisfy Jeff. Davis and his Confederates, and to the necessity of their enactment; but when deliberately used and recommended by men bound of the loyalty it becomes doubly dangerous. We know where and how to meet the open enemies of the Government, but when the sworn defenders of our institutions encourage their overthrow, the utmost watchfulness becomes necessary. One traitor within the walls is more to be feared than a host on the outside. The abolitionists show themselves the natural enemies of the secessionists, and both must be overthrown in order to maintain the Constitution and restore the Union.

After demolishing the Constitution, the second part of the address recommends the emancipation of four millions of slaves that they may rise to the dignity of freemen, and fight the battles of the country.

Montrose Fire Company No. 2.
Will meet on Monday evening Aug. 5, at 7 P. M.
Geo. F. LITTLE, Secy.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

In obedience to the regulation made up on our State by the War Department, Gov. Curtin has issued a proclamation calling for 21 new regiments of Volunteers, whose term of enlistment shall be for the short period of Nine Months. For these regiments, Susquehanna county is required to furnish two companies, or 202 men.

The undersigned, believing that it only requires some one to "set the ball in motion," for Old Susquehanna to respond cheerfully and quickly, propose to organize 2 companies forthwith, that they may be organized with all possible dispatch, and that all portions of the county may be equally represented, we suggest that each township furnish its proportion, of which the following is a carefully prepared estimate—

Apollon 4, Ararat 3, Auburn 10, Bridgewater 10, Brooklyn 8, Chocout 4, Clifford 3, Dundaff 2, Dinook 7, Forest Lake 6, Franklin 5, Friendsville 2, Gibson 9, Gt. Bands 11, Harford 3, Harmony 4, Harrisburg 7, Jacobus 8, Lathrop 7, Leontis 8, Liberty 5, Middletown 4, Montrose 8, New Milford 11, Oakland 8, Rush 7, Silver Lake 5, Springville 8, Susquehanna 9, Thomson 3. Total, 202.

It is expected to raise a bounty of \$50 for each man who shall enlist in these companies, to be paid before they leave the county. A large amount is already pledged for that purpose. This will be a free gift of the citizens, and additional to the bounty offered by the Government. Company No. 1 will be organized as soon as a minimum number shall have enlisted; the company in each case electing its own officers. In the meantime, squads will be organized for drill, to be perfected in the "school of the soldier." Arrangements have been made for the subsistence of the volunteers while here.

Citizens of the County! will you not aid in this important work? Let us to it that the quota of your respective townships is immediately filled. Spare no effort of time or money until your proportion of the work is accomplished. A grateful Commonwealth appeals to you for aid. When was the Old Keystone ever deficient in duty? Before, never. Suffer not, then, so great a calamity to befall her now.

Young Men! your country appeals to you for aid. Shall she ask in vain? An insolent and threatening foe marches to the destruction of our cherished institutions. Shall we not assist in their overthrow? We hoist that "we are ready when our services are needed." They are needed now! Let us emulate the patriotism of our brethren already in the field. "Let us not stand upon the order of our going, but go on—go!"

D. W. TYLER.
Montrose, July 26th, 1862.

Wanted! 800,000 Men.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 28.

HEADQUARTERS PENN. MILITIA, Harrisburg, July 7, 1862.

In organizing the quota required from Pennsylvania, and in obedience to the call of the President of the United States, It is ordered,

I. Troops will be accepted by squads or companies, as hereinafter indicated, and will as rapidly as possible, be organized into companies and regiments.

II. Persons proposing to organize companies shall be accepted under the following regulations and not otherwise, viz: To be commissioned a Captain, the applicant must have furnished forty (40) or more men who have passed Surgeon's examination, and been mustered into the United States service.

To be commissioned a First Lieutenant, from twenty-five (25) to forty (40) men must have been furnished as above.

To be commissioned a Second Lieutenant, from fifteen (15) to twenty-five (25) men must have been furnished as above.

III. Transportation to the Capital Depot, Camp Curtin, will be furnished, on application in person or by mail, to Capt. R. L. Dodge, U. S. A. Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg to whom report must be made.

IV. Actual necessary expenses for board and lodging of troops raised under this order, will be paid by the U. S. disbursing officer, at this post, for a period not exceeding twenty days, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid.

V. Quota will be organized into companies at Camp Curtin as rapidly as possible—the companies formed into regiments—field officers appointed and commissioned by the Governor, and the regiments medially placed at the disposal of the War Department.

VI. As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, and to aid in the defense of Pennsylvania, Mr. Campbell is a leading Douglas Democrat, and up to a very recent period a friend and admirer of John W. Forney. His communications used to be published in the columns of the Press, but this one is of such a character that we presume it was not offered for publication to that journal. Mr. Campbell is a fearless and vigorous writer. He tells many wholesome truths with point and fervor. We publish his address entire, notwithstanding it contains some threats which in our judgment are unwarranted, and recommend its perusal to our readers.—Patriot & Union.

Legitimate object of the war, as announced at the great N. Y. meeting:

Resolved, That this war is waged on the part of the loyal for the overthrow only of the disloyal; that we are not to enforce any claims or to establish any privileges beyond those given us by the Constitution of our fathers; and our only aim and purpose have been, and now are, to maintain the supremacy of that Constitution, over every foot of soil where it ever bore sway, without a line interpolated, or a line erased.

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Tuesday, July 29th, 1862.

THE UNION AS IT WAS.

Before abolition, secession, &c., disturbed its harmony.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS.

Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

ISAAC SLENKER,

Of Union County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

JAMES P. BARR,

Of Allegheny County.

WAR MEETING.

General Dir., acting for the United States, and Gen. Hill, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for the immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

UNION MEN, ATTEND!

The citizens of Susquehanna County who are in favor of a prompt response to the late call for additional troops to put down the rebellion and preserve the Government, will assemble in mass meeting at the Court House in Montrose, on the Evening of TUESDAY, July 29th, 1862, to consult upon such means as best promote enlistments. Appropriate speeches, music, &c., expected. Let there be a grand rally for the Union cause. Come one, come all! Assemble at 7 o'clock.

Lieut. E. S. Warner of the 56th Pa. Regiment, has opened a general recruiting office, over Chandler's store in Montrose, where he will enroll volunteers for one year, to fill up any company or regiment now in service from this State.

GRAND CONCERT!

The Montrose Silver Cornet Band will give a grand vocal and instrumental concert at the Academy Hall in Montrose, on Wednesday evening July 30th.

The proceeds of this concert are to be used for the benefit of the sick and wounded Pennsylvania Volunteers.

For particulars see bills.

WAR MEETING.

A meeting to take steps to raise volunteers under the late call, was held at the Court-house in Montrose, on Monday evening, July 21st. Hon. Wm. Jessup was chosen President, and A. J. Gerritson Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the chairman, after which remarks were made by Wm. H. Jessup, Wm. J. Turrell, B. S. Bentley, M. C. Tyler, A. Chamberlin, and Dr. J. Blackman, favoring the prompt filling up of the old regiments, and raising the required new ones. Mr. Turrell offered to be one of 20 to give \$50 each to each new company of 100 men, raised in the county, to the extent of five companies. Mr. Bentley said he would be another. Mr. Bentley offered the following:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Governor should offer a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer for nine months; and that an extra session of the Legislature is not expedient. Adopted.

On motion it was voted that an adjourned meeting be held on Tuesday evening, 29th inst., and Messrs. Bentley, Tyler, Chamberlin, McCollum, Turrell, Gerritson and Jessup, were chosen a committee to report resolutions on the occasion.

After consultation, the Committee agreed upon the following preamble and resolutions to be submitted to the meeting:

Whereas, Strenuous efforts are now being made to strengthen and sustain the Government, and a new levy of troops has been called for that purpose, and we desire as a people to do promptly our part towards raising these troops, and to show our high regard for the Volunteer Soldier, who responds willingly to the call of his country for her defence; and whereas, other communities in the different loyal States have offered a Bounty of Fifty Dollars to each Volunteer enlisting; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of (Susquehanna) county to raise by subscription additional funds to pay a Bounty of Fifty Dollars to each volunteer so enlisting in this county, to the number of at least two companies.

2. That the war now waged for the destruction of the Government is a cruel, unholy and wicked war, and was commenced and is prosecuted without any just cause.

3. That we are in favor of an active, earnest and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed, and we believe the Government should employ and use, promptly and efficiently, every means consistent with civilized warfare within its power and reach.

4. That we are for the Union of the States, the integrity of the country and the maintenance of this Government, without any condition or qualification whatever; and we will stand by them and uphold them, under all circumstances, and at every necessary sacrifice of life or treasure; and that in putting down this rebellion, we will not look to the past, but to the future, and will lend all our energies to its suppression.

5. That we love and honor the brave men who have left their homes and their friends for the defense of our government and country, and that a nation's gratitude is due to them and will be ever theirs.

A subscription paper has been circulated in this vicinity, to raise money for a Bounty to Volunteers; and \$1,500 have already been subscribed; and it is desired and expected that the citizens in the several townships will take hold of this matter with promptness and energy, until the requisite amount is raised. Printed subscription papers can be had of Mr. Bentley. We append a copy of the form:

"We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to pay the sum set opposite our respective names, for the purpose of paying a Bounty of Fifty Dollars to each non-

commissioned officer and private, who shall volunteer and be mustered into the military service of the United States; for the county of Susquehanna, to fill the quota of Volunteers assigned by the Government to said county, two companies being the quota of Susquehanna county."

One half of the said subscriptions to be paid upon the mustering into the service of one Company, and the residue to be paid upon the mustering in of a second Company."

B. S. Bentley, \$100 | Wm Jessup, \$100
Wm J. Turrell, 100 | Henry Drinker, 100
M. C. Tyler & Son, 100
W. J. & S. H. Mulford, 100
Guttenberg, Resenbaum & Co., 100
Wm H. Cooper, 50 | Gen. W. Bentley, 50
A. Lathrop, 50 | A. Chamberlin, 50
F. B. Streeter, 50 | W. H. Jessup, 50
C. F. Read, 50 | E. V. Green, 50
M. S. Wilson, 50 | F. B. Chandler, 50
Leonard Seale, 50 | C. M. Gere, 50
C. D. Lathrop, 50 | E. M. Turner, 50
H. K. Newell, 10 | D. R. Lathrop, 20

General Dir., acting for the United States, and Gen. Hill, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for the immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

The rebels paroled a large number of our men who were prisoners, last week, and they were sent on from Richmond, and arrived at New York City on the steamer Vanderbilt. Among the published list appears the name of "Capt. E. B. Bates, 4th P. R."

Volunteers for nine and twelve months will be accepted, as the appended official despatch announces:

WASHINGTON, July 24.—To Capt. R. I. Dodge, Mustering Officer, Harrisburg, Pa.—If offered by the Governor muster nine and twelve month volunteers. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

The entire militia of Missouri has been called out by Gov. Gamble to put down the rebel guerrillas who now infest that State; in Wayne county they have overpowered two companies of State militia, after killing the Captain and forty-eight men, and wounding many others, and had taken possession of the town.

A USURPER POLICY.—There has been great clamor for a uniform policy in regard to contrabands—each General taking his own course, generally, in respect to them. McClellan and Butler make them go to work. Hunter hires teachers to show them the alphabet, nice pictures, &c. Fremont sent them North to become a nuisance. At Washington and elsewhere they are carefully fed and kept in idleness. All these plans cannot be judicious. A general policy to force all stragglers to work, or keep out of the lines, would be more sensible. Set as many to work as we want; then admit no vagrants of any color into the lines. The policy will be accepted by all except hyperbrites, or those who think the destiny of the African is "freedom" from Adam's curse.

The Republican organs have opened a most villainous series of attacks upon Isaac Slenker, our candidate for Auditor General. These attacks are made up of outrageous falsehoods and gross misrepresentations. His record proves his liberality to be guided by sheer malice. He ran for President Judge last fall in a district that was usually given to 2,000 Republican majority; yet such was his ability, integrity, popularity, and unblemished patriotism, that he received an actual majority, and was only declared not elected in consequence of an informal return from one town that gave him a large majority. In his own town he received an almost unanimous vote. Then, as now, the radical class of men attempted to vilify him, but so popular was he among his neighbors that he made a large gain from the opposite party, and will do it again. The man who out-rose the storm of last year cannot be led down now by abolitionists and their allies. He was sustained as a Union man then, by the people, irrespective of party; and Union men will elect him now.

Put that down as settled.

Another cause for the abolition hostility to McClellan has lately been developed. His custom has been to set negroes who come into his lines to work. The radicals never openly denounced the practice, but now that the President has ordered all Generals to do likewise, all the leading radical organs, Tribune, Post, Advertiser, &c., set up an awful howl about its injustice! They even declare that the Union is gone unless the negroes be set free! So we can now more fully understand that the more "vigorous policy" which the abolitionists wanted was a more vigorous effort to set slaves free, keep them idle, and send them North! There is no denying this; for why do they now object to keeping negroes at the digging, while the soldiers, thus relieved, go on fighting? Abolitionism is easily summed up; it demands "freedom" from labor for the slave, let the Union be lost or saved.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE has issued orders to the different generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper county, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The latest intelligence from the young Commander indicates that he is generally at work, and that he is in excellent spirits, as are his whole army. Their devotion to him is unbounded, and the indignation expressed at the attacks to which he has been subjected, find vent in very free expressions.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will contribute fifty thousand dollars to provide for the bounty to volunteers.

Martin Van Buren, Ex-President of the United States, died at Lindenwald, near Kinderhook, on the 24th.

A Call for More Troops.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means and his life, it is the duty of every citizen to do his part.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for twenty-one new regiments, and the regiments already in the field must be recruited.

Enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments, and for twelve months in the old.

The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause now to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake.

Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the Freemen of Pennsylvania: You have to save your homes and your firesides—your own liberties and those of the whole country.

I call on the inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout our borders to meet and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of the State.

Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties, equal, at least, to those offered by adjoining States.

The Constitution prohibits me, from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature into session at this time.

This is no time to wait for Legislative action, and the negotiation of loans. Delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania; and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the process of legislation, and do not desire to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are individually ready to bear themselves.

The Government in the prosecution of the war against insurrectionary combinations in States belonging to the Union but for the mere recovery of the territory of certain States that had actually seceded from the Union, thereby acknowledging the power of rebellion to discover this Nation.

Postmaster General Blair was invited to be present at the same meeting. Listening how judiciously he summed up the doctrines which Mr. Wilmot approved, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania endorse:

"I do not," said Mr. Blair, "embrace in the proposition that certain States have been recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union upon which the call is based. That is, in substance, what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that secession is maintained by the authors of the call for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates."

David Wilmot heartily approved of the purposes of these actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates, so pronounced by the postmaster General of the United States; and the Republicans of Pennsylvania endorse the same David Wilmot as a true and patriotic representative of the loyal people of this State. Heaven preserve us from such loyal men! Our liberties are worth nothing in their keeping.

We call upon the conservative press of Pennsylvania to show up this abolition secessionism in his true colors and to make the issue of his re-election against every Republican candidate for the Legislature.

Profession and Practice.

The Republican Convention in one of its resolutions professed to forget all former party names and distinctions. The Convention then exhibited the utter hollow hypocrisy and hypocrisy of this pretence by giving Senator Cowan the cold shoulder for no other reason than that he had refused to follow party dictation—and praised Senator Wilmot because he acted as a subservient partisan.

The Convention refrained from condemning the enormous frauds upon the Government, and from denouncing those instrumental in robbing the public Treasury of millions, because this would have been striking at prominent members of the Republican party.

The Convention sanctioned and sustained all the measures of the Administration—measures unconstitutional and measures confessedly unconstitutional—merely because it was expedient in a party convention to sustain an administration of its own party.

This was the way the Convention ignored party.

Gen. Halleck Commander-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11, 1862.

Ordered that Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the whole land force of the United States as General-in-Chief, and that he repair to the Capitol as soon as he can with safety to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Meeting of Democratic State Central Committee.

The Members of the Democratic State Central Committee are hereby requested to meet at the Merchant's Hotel in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, July 29th, at 7 o'clock, p.m.

A full attendance of all the members is earnestly requested.

Beside the business of the organization of the committee, it will be necessary to adopt measures for the thorough organization of the LOYAL MASSES throughout the State, who desire that their political action the ensuing Fall shall afford convincing evidence that the great body of the people of this Commonwealth are resolved

TO MAINTAIN THE NATIONAL CONSTITUTION.

and that the

UNION OF THESE STATES SHALL NOT BE BROKEN UP.

either by the open and armed assaults of enemies South, or the equally direct, but more insidious, movements of foes in the North.

It is also desired that, in view of what the course of events has rendered probable—foreign intervention in our domestic strife, and the complete cooperation of Abolitionism at home and abroad, to prevent the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, the Democrats and other loyal citizens supporting our organization should present an undivided front to foreign and domestic foes.

F. W. HUGHES.

Chairman Democratic Central Committee.

Court Week will be the time to pay the Printer. Court commences on the 3d Monday in August.

Proposition to Raise a Soldiers' Relief Fund.

To E. V. Green, Sheriff of Susquehanna County.

DEAR SIR: I propose that if you select the Democratic party of the bills, as to which I have your sales of real estate, that ONE HALF the amount of the bills for advertising shall be devoted to the relief of sick and wounded Volunteers, who may enlist from this county under the late call; or of the families of such Volunteers who may be destitute; the funds to be paid over by you to the County Commissioners, or such other special committee as may be agreed upon, for disbursement. This arrangement to be entered upon now and continue during the year, unless such relief shall not be so long needed.

This offer is not to be construed as to necessarily affect the price paid to such other paper as you may select to advertise your sales in; and I further offer to include such other notices as you may have to publish in two papers; also on such notices as are limited to one paper, I will devote THREE FOURTHS of the bills, as to the use of a relief fund for new volunteers from the county, I will donate one half of said bills to the relief of sick and wounded volunteers from the county, or elsewhere, in the army of the Union.

A. J. GERRITSON,

Publisher of the Montrose Democrat.

Montrose, July 10th, 1862.

The terms of the above offer are extended to the other public officials of Susquehanna county.

Publication to be made of the amount of such moneys, and how, and to whom disbursed.

A. J. G.

The above offer was made for the purpose specified, and none other, and without reference to any other paper. It was made by us without the knowledge of any other person. All hints to the contrary are unfounded; and, if persisted in, will, from being ungenerous and unjust, become false and malicious.

DISCARDED REPUBLICAN PLEDGES.

THE UNANIMOUS VOICE OF CONGRESS.

Resolved, That the present terrible civil war has been forced upon the country by the disloyalty of Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms against the Constitution; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of passion or prejudice, will consider only the interests of the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of subjugation or conquest, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. Adopted by both branches of Congress, July 21st, 1861, without opposition—two-thirds being yeas.

DECLARATION OF A REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT.

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

REPUBLICAN RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS.

Resolved, That neither the Congress of the United States, nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding States have the Constitutional right to interfere with, or to obstruct, or to prevent, or to hinder, or to obstruct, or to interfere with, slavery in any of the slave-holding States in the Union.—Sherman's resolution, passed Feb. 11th, 1861.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Whereas, The American Constitution was ordained and established by our fathers in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to posterity; therefore

Resolved, I. That the only object of the Democratic party is the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitution.

Resolved, II. That to the end that the Union may be restored, and the Constitution and laws be enforced, we will support the Federal Government in the execution of its duties, and in the maintenance of its authority.

Resolved, III. That the true and only object of the war is to restore the Union and enforce the laws; such a purpose alone is worthy the awful sacrifice which it costs of life and treasure; with such a purpose alone can we hope for success; and those who from sectional feelings of party or private motives, have sought to divert the efforts of our armies, are unjust and unworthy to be entrusted with power, and are unworthy to be called extraordinary and unparalleled as they are, to prove futile in the end.

Resolved, IV. That the Constitution and Union, and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their power and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed, and that it is our duty to use all constitutional measures necessary to that end.

Resolved, V. That the Convention and Union, and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their power and rightful supremacy,