



Select Poetry.

SONG FOR THE WEARY.

Heart be still, O'er the darkness of the woe, Bow thou silently, and low, Come to the what e'er God will, Be thou still.

Be thou still! Vainly all thy words are spoken, 'Till the word of God hath broken Life's dark mysteries, good or ill, Be thou still.

Be thou still! 'Tis thy Father's work of grace, Wait thou yet before his face, He, His sure promise will fulfill, Rest thou still!

Lord, my God! By the grace, O may I be All submissive, silently, To the chastening of thy rod, Lord, my God!

Shepherd, King, From thy fullness, grant to me, Steadfast fearless faith in thee, 'Till from night the day shall spring, Shepherd, King!

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Address of the National Union State Committee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA The Verdict in 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—In a short time you will again be called upon to exercise the highest privilege, and perform one of the most sacred duties of Freemen. One year ago our State was deeply agitated by a conflict of opinion which was emphatically and unmistakably settled at the ballot-box. Then the public mind was thoroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the orator. On both sides were arrayed men who earnestly, and perhaps in most cases sincerely, endeavored to persuade their fellow-citizens that the triumph of their views was indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the people, and the duration and life of the Nation. After a long-contested and thorough canvass, the people of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred thousand majority, rendered their verdict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial, or the nature of the verdict. The administration of Abraham Lincoln was on trial. The American people were the jurors. The contest was waged by his friends, under most inauspicious circumstances, and in the midst of unparalleled difficulties and trials. No event, in the history of the human race, was so well calculated to test fully and completely the capacity of man for self-government. The people were called upon, voluntarily, to tax themselves for the payment of an immense, and daily increasing debt. They were asked to furnish more men for the army; and on the very eve of the election, President Lincoln proceeded to enforce a draft to fill up the army at all hazards, preferring the suppression of the rebellion and the life of the Republic to his own success at the polls, an example of disinterested patriotism and of heroic action, never surpassed by any ruler named in history.

The people of the United States proved themselves worthy of such a ruler.— animated by a lofty patriotism, rising above all considerations of selfishness, and having resolved upon their knees and in their closets that the noble old Republic of our fathers should not perish; in spite of all our enemies at home and abroad, the tyrant and aristocracies of Europe, the kings of the earth, armed traitors in the South, their sympathizers in the North, and all the enemies of human liberty, everywhere, they heroically and courageously recorded their verdict at the ballot-box. Both parties went into the contest with their principles plainly inscribed upon their banners, and it is impossible to suppose that the people did not understand the nature, extent and true character of the issues which they were trying.

The Union Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, declared as follows:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes, the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the natural safety demands its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and main the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defence, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people, in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

In opposition to the views and principles thus announced, the representatives of the party in opposition to the administration, met at Chicago, nominated McClellan and Pendleton, and erected a platform, which among other things, contained the following:

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessity of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been degraded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down; and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CANVASS.

During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers and rear a great military despotism on its ruins. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would go far and do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been dissipated and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot-box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage.— The rebels trembled with fear, the heart of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to-day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

Thanks to the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers, sailors and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations and as the wonder and admiration of the lovers of Freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of Northern cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophecy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North, are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe. The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons.

Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they attempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capitol and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom of all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hate. The chief of the rebellion himself from his prison at Fortress Monroe, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people, and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy, to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war—made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies—we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

After the settlement of the issues of 1865, so disastrously in the field, and so everwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same question should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country." The measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, so recently endorsed by so large a majority of his countrymen, are here foolishly and wickedly denounced by the members of this convention, and the people of Pennsylvania are gravely asked to sanction the act, reverse their own judgment and repudiate the verdict of the nation solemnly rendered at the ballot-box.

The Sic Semper Tyrannis of the ever-to-be execrated Booth, uttered as he rushed from the scene of the great crime of the age, conveys no greater insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, nor runs more directly counter to the feelings and sentiments of his countrymen than does

this utterance of the late so-called Democratic Convention. Let the whole army of freemen which marched to victory in 1864, under the banner of Abraham Lincoln, be called into the field, and march to the polls in October, 1865, to resent the insult to his memory. Let there be no absentees—no deserters—no stragglers—but let all the old soldiers, officers and men with a host of new recruits be on hand, ready for the fight.

But our adversaries were not content to stop with this resolution. They say in substance and effect that "war existed as a fact upon the advent of the successful party in 1860 to the seat of power,"—that "slaughter, debt and disgrace are the results of our late civil war,"—and that "no more persons shall be murdered by military commissions." We had thought that it had been pretty well settled by the American people that the war was caused, commenced and forced upon us by the actions and conduct of traitors, and that the election of a President according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the country, was no because of war whatever. We thought, too, that success, the glory, greatness and renown of our common country—the death of treason, slavery, State sovereignty, and the right of secession, and out simply, "debt, disgrace and slaughter" were results of the war. As the action of the Military Commission had cost only the lives of a few of the assassins of President Lincoln, and as only a few of the vilest of the rebels were in danger from similar trials, it is next to impossible to divine a motive for the hostility of the late convention toward military commissions. It would be uncharitable to intimate that it originated in sympathy with such criminals as Wertz or Jefferson Davis.

In contrast with this remarkable platform of our political opponents, we have that of our own representatives, which, among other things, contains the following:

"The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare: "1.—That as representatives of the loyal people of the Commonwealth, we reverently desire to offer our gratitude to almighty God, whose favor has vouchsafed victory to the national arms, enabled to eradicate the crime of slavery from our land, and to render treason against the Republic impossible forevermore; and next to Him, our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our brave soldiers and sailors, who, by their endurance, sacrifices and illustrious heroism, have secured to their country peace, and to the down-trodden everywhere an asylum of liberty; who have shown that the war for the restoration of the Union is not a failure, and whose valor has proven for all time the fact that this government of the people, by the people, for the people, is as invincible in its strength as it is beneficent in its operations."

The doctrine and principles of the party in 1864 have been reasserted by the convention of 1865. It is confidently believed that they will not be deserted nor abandoned by the people at the polls in October next.

THE SOLDIERS.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by our opponents to obtain the votes of our fellow-citizens recently returned from the service of the country in the army of the nation. In these efforts they should, and it is confidently believed, that they will fail:

- 1. Because a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion has ever been urged by the Union party of the country.
2. Because the war has never been sustained or advocated by the leaders of the party opposed to the administration.
3. Because the friends of the Union cause have always sustained and supported the soldiers in the field, and the leaders of pretended Democracy have ridiculed and derided the soldiers of the Union, calling them "Lincoln's hirelings," "robbers," "plunderers," and other epithets unfit for repetition.
4. Because when volunteers were called for, they demanded a draft.
5. Because when the draft came, they opposed the commutation clause, and declared it was a discrimination against the poor man.
6. Because when that clause was repealed they complained that the only hope of the poor man was gone.
7. Because they denounced the war as a negro war, and did nothing to aid or assist in carrying it on.

8. Because they became highly indignant when negro troops were called for, and threw the benefit of all their sympathies with the South.

9. Because they opposed every measure the Government found it necessary to adopt for the suppression of the rebellion.

10. Because they magnified every rebel success, and deprecated every Union victory.

11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.

12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war "debt, disgrace and slaughter."

13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Central Committee, said, (see Record of 1864, pages 335,339,) "I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised. To this I answer, that neither the Constitution of 1790, nor that of 1838, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier." When the amendment of the Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so-called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct) which gave to Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.

14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported those measures.

15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their two friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.

16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government offered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the National Government to take men out of the State, by draft, was unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained, and the nation saved because their party was defeated at the polls in 1863, and the act of three of these Judges rebuked by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal and sound judge.

17. Because they have tried to injure the credit, and disparage the currency of the country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldiers can alone be paid. This point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State and failed by a division of three to two.

18. Because the platform of the Union party recognizes the services of the soldier—declares that the war was commenced by rebels—that peace was the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army—that the cause in which he fought was holy and sacred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.

19. Because when Union men expressed the hope that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, those leaders of the new Democracy declared that "we would never conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we had in the North."

20. Because when rebels were starting our brave soldiers by hundreds at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men;" that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food."

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION.

The opposition has not been so consistent in their course towards President Johnson as they have on the subject of the war. Prior to his re-nomination they abused, vilified and denounced him—

From the time of his nomination until the election, no epithets were too coarse. From the inauguration until the death of President Lincoln, they continued in the same strain. After that they began to flatter—then to approach. When he ordered the execution of the assassins, they sent forth a loud howl of indignation.— When he ordered a trial of the Andersonville wholesale murderer, and talked of trying Jefferson Davis, they were about to give him up in despair. But now they profess to grow a little more confident. They endorsed him in Maine and New York. They endorsed him (provided he will do as they wish) in Pennsylvania. In 1863, they spoke of him thus: Senator Lambertson. Record of 1863, page 369: "But then he was Andrew Johnson the Democrat. Now, however, he has deserted his post of duty in Tennessee; he is stultifying his past record; he has become a pensioner on power, and a defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln; and he appears among us to-day as an itinerant peddler of abolitionism." Senator Wallace, page 374: "During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States seeking protection for himself and his fellows under the bayonets of the soldiers of McClellan. He is never found in arms in defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberties of his people, against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never, never!" Senator Clymer, page 377: "I say, sir, that his (Johnson's) appointment, by the President of the United States, to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President." *

That is my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. But without any regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual. * * * * I never, by my vote, will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State, in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal Government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot, to overturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that for self, or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval."

These political leaders now are simply watching their chances hoping that something may turn up which may enable them to return to power. In New York they adopted a platform at variance with all their past professions, and actually refused to condemn negro suffrage! They hope to use President Johnson to subserve their selfish purposes. * * * *

THE CHARGE OF NEGRO EQUALITY.

For many years our political opponents seem to have a large investment in slavery and the negro. Now that slavery is pretty generally admitted to be dead, it was thought that they might allow the old subject to rest. But not so. They return to the question with as much apparent zeal and warmth as ever. With a full knowledge of the fact that negro suffrage and negro equality are not and could not possibly be an issue on the October contest, they are making extraordinary efforts to mislead and deceive their fellow-citizens into a contrary belief. They think that our hostility and prejudices against the negro are so great, and that they have so often appealed to these with some show of success, that it is only necessary to repeat the effort in order to accomplish their designs. They tell you that efforts are being made to elevate the negro, and to place the two races on an equality. They seem to be very much afraid that some poor degraded negro may outstrip them in the race of life. They tell us that these negroes are weak, ignorant, and inferior to the whites. If so it would seem that they needed our help and assistance to educate and instruct them. The only danger of equality we can see is, that some white men, by continuing longer in such a course of argument, in utter disregard of truth, experience and history for the base purpose of reaching

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