READING GAZETTE & DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN THE CITY OF READING, BERKS COUNTY, PA.--TERMS: \$1,50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

1 LAWRENCE GETZ, EDITOR.]

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1863.

IVOL. XXIV-NO. 18.-WHOLE NO. 1982.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

North-West corner of Penn and Fifth street, ad paining the Farmers' Bank of Rending. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

51.50 a y-n, payable in advance.

1.00 for six months, in advance.

To Curies: Four copies for \$5, in advance.

The copies for 125

11 papers discontinued at the expiration of the copies for the copies.

HATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE GAZETTE.

[Larger Advertisements in proportion.] tora and Administratora' Notices, 6 insertions \$2,00 nota' notices and Legal Notices. 3 "1,50 cal Notices, as reading matter, 10 cts. a line for one

Marriage notices 25 cents each. Deaths will be it the above rates.
ertisements for Religious, Charitable and Edu-ions one-half the above rates. insertion.

advertisers shall have the privilege (if desired)

at their advertisements every three needs—but

r. Any additional renewals, or advertising ex
a mount contracted for, will be charged exten
if the rates above specified for transient adver-

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ented in a superior manner, at the very loncest prices assortment of Joe Type is large and fashionable, and Work speaks for itself.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, actualing Parchment and Paper Deeps, Mortgages (A) ARTICLES OF AGRESMENT, LEASES, and a variety of profest Blanks, kept constantly for sale, or printed to

DANIEL E. SCHROEDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE WITH J. HAGENMAN, PENN ST.,
Jahove Sixth, Reading, Pa.
[June 6-3m]

C. A Leopold,
A TTORNEY AT LAW.—OFFICE IN COURT
A Street, first door below Sixth, Reading, Pa.
May 23, 1563-1y

JESSE G. HAWLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO NORTH

Sixth Street, opposite the Keystone House, Reading.

April 11, 1863-0

JOHN RALSTON, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE WITH A. B. WANNER, NORTH
Sixth Street, (above the Court House,) Reading, Pa.
February 21, 1863-1y

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, ATTORNEY AT

LAW, has removed his office to the north side of treet first door below Sixth. [dec 22-if Charles Davis TTORNEY AT LAW—HAS REMOVED HIS Office to the Office lately occupied by the Hon. David

Daniel Ermentrout, TTORNEY AT LAW-OFFICE IN NORTH sixth street, corner of Court alley. David Neff.

TYPHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, No. 25 East and circt, Reading, Pa. (March 10, 1880)

LIVINGOOD'S.

United States Bounty, Back Pay and Pension Office, COURT STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

LAVING BEEN ENGAGED IN COLLECT ing claims against the Government, I feel confident to this who have heretofore employed me will cheerfully adverse by promptiess and fidelity. My charges are detailed in the charge made until obtained.

derates and no charge made until obtained.

WILLIAM H. LIVINGOOD, Attorney at Law, Court St., Reading, Pa

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS

from the U. S. Government, by application to
ABNER K. STAUFFER,
Uarch 7-tf] Collection Office, Court Street, Reading ASA M. HART,

(Late Hart & Mayer,) DEALER IN FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, CARPETINGS, &c., Wholesale and Re-l at Philadelphia prices. Sign of the Golden Bee Hive, it East Penn Square. [april 17-tf

P. Bushong & Sons, MANUFACTURERS OF BURNING FLUID, Absolute, Deodorized and Druggists' Alcohol; also, 11, which they will sell at the lowest Wholesale at Reading, Ps. Orders respectfully solicited. [march 12]

G. M. MILLER, M. D., Eclectic Physician and Surgeon, GRADUATE OF THE ECLECTIC MEDIcal College Philadelphia, offers his professional ser-tes to the citizens of Hamburg and Vicinity. Paintul vicini operations, such as Setting Broken and Dislocated tale, amputations, Cutting Cancers, Tumors, &c., will periorated under the influence of Ether, at the consent The patient.

Commission of the patient of the pati

DR. T. YARDLEY BROWN, SURGEON DENTIST.
GRADUATEOF PENNSYLVANIA Denial College. Testh extracted by Fran-cis' Electro Magnetic process, with Clarke's improvement. With this method testh are Mitacted with much less pain than the usual way. No Site charge. Office in Fifth street, opposite the Presbytes

CHARLES LANCASTER, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN. Fourth Street, above Penn, Reading.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY-MONEY, BACK-PAY AND PENSION CLAIMS

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY
A. K. STAUFFER,
Attorney at Law, Office in Court Street Jan 21-tf] READING, PA.

F. P. HELLER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, CPOONS, SPECTACLES, GOLD PENS, &c.,
Sign of the "BIG WATCH," No. 53% Rest Pens
livet, shove Skith, north side, Exching, Pa.

Frery article warranted to be what it is sold for
whiches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., ropaired with particular
litention, and guaranteed.

[bb 1-41]

TRUSSES. UPTURE CAN BE CURED BY A TRUSS
OF THE RIGHT KIND, IF PROPERLY FITTED AND
BULY ATTENDED TO. This has been abundantly demenstrated in innumerable instances by the use of the
MULTIPEDAL TRUSS of DR. RIGGS, during the last few
years. This treas, being covered with Hard Rubber, is
jerfeetly waterproof, may be used in bathing, and is alweys cleanly as well as indestructible by ordnary mange.
If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, it may be
returned. It challenges comparison with any trues known.
Dr. RIGGS Office, No. 2 BARCLAY ST., New-York.
ov. 15-1y

LL PARENTS AND GUARDIANS ARE A carnesity requested to keep the children under their alrol from playing or walking upon the Raitroad Tracks, what near this city. As Locomotives and Cars are con-tactly in motion thereon, reglect of this precaution will climity scult in serious and parking intal secidents. June 6-3m] G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 200 WHITE Granite Ten Setts of the newest style. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 300 GRANITE Dinner Setts of the newest style. OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 1000 SETS NOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, THE LARG-

FOR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, A LARGE

assortment of Pittsburgh, Boston and French Glass-te of every description.
OR SALE AT THE OLD JAIL, 60 BARRELS

Mackerel at Philadelphia prices.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

ESTABLISHED AS A REFUGE FROM QUACKERY The Only Place Where a Cure Can be Obtained.

DR. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE M. JOHNSTON HAS DISCOVERED THE most Cortain, Speedy and only Effectual Remedy in the World for all Private Diseases, Weakness of the Rack or Limbs, Strictures, Affections of the Richeys and Bladder, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, General Debility, Nervousuess, Uyspepsia, Languor, Low Spirits, Confusion, of Idass, Palpitation of the Heart, Timidity, Trembing, Dimness of Sight or Giddiness, Disease of the Read, Throat, Nose or Skin, Affections of the Liver, Lungs, Stomach or Bowels—those Terrible Disorders arising from the Solitary Habits of Youth—those secare and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of Syrans to the Mariners of Ulyseas, highling their most brilliant hopes of antiquotations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible.

mmediately Cured and Full Vigor Restored.
This Distressing affection—which renders Life and Mar age impossible—is the penalty paid by the victims of import indulgences. Young margin and Office, No. 7 South Frederick Street.

A CURE WARRANTED IN

A CURE WARRANTED IN
TWO DAYS.

No Mercury or Nauscous Drugs.

DR. JOHNSTON,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, Graduate from one of the most emitent Colleges in the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the hospitais of London, Paris, Philadelphia and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known; many troubled with ringing in the head and ears when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, bashfulness, with frequent blushing, attended sometime with derangement of mind, were cured immediately.

evils produced.

THOUSANDE of persons of all ages can now judge what
is the cause of their declining health, tosing their vigor,
becoming weak, pale, nervous and emacisted, having a
singular appearance about the eyes, cough and symptome YOUNG MEN

y. that a young man, the hope of his country

DISEASE OF IMPRUDENCE. delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the skin-bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth of the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiscration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that Undiscovered Country from whence no traveller returns."

It is a meluncholy fact that thousands fall victime to this terrible disease, owing to the unakilitalness of ignorant protenders, who, by the use of that Deadly Potson, Mercury, ruin the constitution and make the residue o ms of this he

STRANGERS

Trust not your lives, or health, to the care of many Unlearned and worthless Pretenders, destitute of knowledge, name or character, who copy Dr. Johnston's advertisements, or style themselves, in the newspapers, regularly Edneated Physicians, incapable of Curing, they keep you trifling month after mount taking their fifthy and polsonous compounds, or as long as the smallest fee can be obtained, and in despair, leave you with ratued health to sigh over your own galling disappointment.

Dr. Johnston is the only Physician advertising.
His credentials or diplomas always hang in his office.
His remedies or treatment are unknown to all others, prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, the first in the country and a more extensive Private Practice than any other Physician in the world.

TRESS.

The many thousands cured at this institution year after year, and the numerous important Surgical Operations performed by Dr. Johnston, witnessed by the reporters of the "Snn," "Cilipper," and many other papers, notices of which have appeared again and again before the public, besides his standing as a gontleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afficted.

Skin Diseases Speedily Cured.

AP No letters received unless post-paid and containing a stamp to be used on the reply. Persons writing should tate age, and send portion of advertisement describing John M. Johnston, M. D.

Commercial Broker.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN onta License as a COMMERCIAL BROKER, is prepared to negotiate for the purchase and sale of

mortgages, collection of Rents, and unworker Packages, Collection of Rents, and any other husiness of a Commission Broker or Agent. proker or Agent.

Parties having business to do in his line are requesed to give him a call. JACOB C. SCHENER, OFFICE in Court Street, next door above Alderma

FRENCH'S HOTEL, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

CITY OF NEW YORK. Single Rooms Fifty Cents per Day. City Hall Square, corner Frankfort St., (OPPOSITE CITY HALL.)

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN the spacious refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

(LATE WHITE SWAN)
Race Street, above Third, Philadelphia.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT OFFERS GREAT
Inducements, not only on account of reduced the state of t cries," unworthy of the slightest attention. as well as the conveniences afforded by the several Passenger Railways running past and continuous to it, by which guests can pass to and from the Hotel, should they be preferred to the regular Onnainae connected with the House. I am determined to devote my whole attention to the comfort and convenience of my guests.

**Terms, \$1 25 per day.

**Formerly from Eagle Hotel, Lebanou, Pa.

T. V. REGADS, Clerk.

FRESH GROCERIES.

REDUCED PRICES.

Bolifical.

ADDRESS OF 予旦管 DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania: An important election is at hand, and the issues involved in it may now claim your attention. The tide of war has been rolled back from our borders; and with thanks to God, an gratitude to the skill and valor which, by His favor, achieved the prompt deliverance of our solemn consideration to the causes that have brought to its present condition a country once peaceful, united and secure. It is now the scene of a great civil war, between States that lately ministered to each other's prosperity in a Union founded for their common good. It was this Union that gave them peace at home and respect abroad. They coped successfully with Great Britain on the ocean, and the "doctrine" uttered by President Monroe warned off the monarchs of Europe from the whole American continent. built in England plunder our commerce on every sea. A great public debt and a conscription burden the people. The strength and wealth of the nation are turned from productive industry and consumed in the destructive arts of war Our victories fail to win neace. Throughout the

land, arbitrary power encroaches upon civil liberty._ What has wrought the disastrous change No natural causes embroiled the North and the South. Their interchangeable products and commodities, and various institutions, were sources of reciprocal benefit, and excluded competition and strife. But an artificial cause of dissension was found in the position of the Afri can race; and the ascendency in the national councils of men pledged to an aggressive and unconstitutional Abolition policy, has brought our country to the condition of "the house divided against itself." The danger to the Union began where statesmen had foreseen it; it began in the triumph of a sectional party, founded on principles of revolutionary hostility to the Constitution and the laws. The leaders of this party party is determined to attack what another is riumph through the aid of insurgent slaves, and in this reliance, were careless how soon they provoked a collision. Democrats and Conserva tives strove to avert the conflict. They saw that Union was the paramount interest of their country, and they stood by the great bond of Union. the Constitution of the United States. They were content to leave debatable questions under it to the high tribunal framed to decide them; they preferred it to the sword as an arbiter between the States; they strove hard to merit not at length rehearse their efforts. In the injury and prescription of the interests of some

"I believe this to be a fair basis of amicable adjustment. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden), pray tell us what you are willing to do? I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that, in the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those from the cotton States (Messrs. Davis and Toombs,) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, Mr. Crittenden, as a final settlement of the controversy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. Hence the sole responsibility of our disagreement, and the only difficulty in the way of an amicable adjustment, is with the Republican and the sole responsibility. can party."-Jan. 3, 1861.

ise. On this point the testimony of Mr. Doug-

The Peace Congress was another means by which the border States strove to avert the impending strife. flow the Republican leaders then conspired against the peace of their country may be seen in a letter from Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to the Governor of that State :

"To His Excellency, Justin Blair:
"Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New-York, to send delegates to the Peace or Compromise Congress. They admit that we were right and that they were wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; for God's sake to come to their rescue, and save the Republican party from rupture. I hope you will send stiff-backed men or none. The whole thing was gotten up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thin smoke. Still I hope as a matter of courtesy to some of our erring brethren that you will send the delegates. "Truly, your friend," Z. CHANDLER."

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States int that a fight would be awful. Without a think that a fight would be awful. Without a little blood-letting this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.
"Washington, Feb. 11, 1861."

ed. It was not seen how necessarily her position united her in interest with the border States. She has learned it since, from contending armies trampling out her harvests and deluging her fields with blood. Governor Curtin sent to the the ancient principles of English and American arch, is entering on the scene, willing again to Peace Congress Mr. Wilmot and Mr. Meredith. Mr. Wilmot was chiefly known from the connection of his name with the attempt to embroil the country by the "Wilmot Proviso." baffled by patriotic statesmanship, in which Clay and Webster joined with the Democratic leaders; just as Clay and Jackson had joined in the Tariff Compromise of 1833. Mr. Meredith had published his belief that the mutterings of the rising storm were what he called "stridulous

By Mr. Lincoln's election, in November, 1860, the power to save or destroy the Union was in the hands of his party; and no adjustment was possible with men who rejected the judgment of the Supreme Court, who scorned conciliation and compromise, and who looked to a "little bloodletting" to cement the American Union, Till the pretension is made that his will can take the aim. In a moment of depression, on the 22d of this time, the Union men of the South had con- place of the laws. The liberty, the character of July, 1861, being the day after the battle of trolled, with little difficulty, the small but rest- every citizen, is put at the mercy of new func- Bull Run, they allowed the passage of a resoluless class among them who desired a separate tionaries called "provost marshals." Secret tion, offered by Crittenden, defining a policy for they never satisfy the party or the counsel a subject which called forth all the energies an instrumental interests of the accusation before these officials takes the place the restoration of the Union. But they soon against whom they decide. How unreasonable eloquence of the Convention, was far beyon

very truly, in the last Congress; that it is fallacious to call this 'a slaveholders' rebellion.' * * * * A closer scrutiny denonstrates the contrary to be true; such a scruchiefly with the non-slaveholders resident in the strongholds of the institution, not springing,

antagonism of race and hostility to the idea of equality with the blacks involved in simple It was the triumph of the Abolitionists over the Democrats and conservatives of the North, that secured a like triumph to the secessionists over the Union men of the South. The John Brown raid was taken as a practical exposition of the doctrine of "irrepressible conflict." The exultation over its momentary success, the lathe Abolitionists, so as to seem a general expres sion of Northern feeling. Riots and rescues had turn of fugitives. The false pretence that slavery would monopolize the territories, when we had no territories in which it could exist, had een used as a means of constant agitation againt slavery in the Southern States. A plan

of attack upon it had been published in "Helper's book," formally endorsed and recommended by the leaders of the party that was about to assume the Administration of the Federal Government-leaders who openly inculcated conlaw." Thus the flame of revolution at the South was kindled and fed with fuel furnished by the Abolitionists. It might seem superfluous to adnot that it is against the same men and the same nfluences, still dominant in the councils of the Administration, that an appeal is now to be made to the intelligence of the people. The Abolitionists deprecate these allusions to the past. To cover up their own tracks, they invite us to spend all our indignation upon "Southern traitors;" but truth compels us to add, that, in the race of treason, the Northern traitors to the Constitution had the start. They tell us that slavery was the stitution, civil or religious, may be a cause of were pledged to a conflict with rights recognized | conclusion that if you take from your neighbor and sheltered by the Constitution. They called his "man servant or his maid, or anything that this conflict "irrepressible;" and whenever one is his," you will thus establish harmony between you. No danger to the Union arose from slavery determined to defend, a conflict can always be whilst the people of each State dealt calmly and made "irrepressible." They counted on an easy intelligently with the question within their own State limits. Where little importance attached to it, it soon vielded to moral and economical considerations, leaving the negro in a position of social and political subordination no where more learly marked than in the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania. The strife began when people undertook to prescribe the course of duty upon it to States in which it was a question of great importance and difficulty. This interference became more dangerous when attempts were made the title which their opponents gave them in to use the power of the General Government, inscorn-the title of "Union-savers." We will stituted for the benefit of all the States, to the

Thirty-sixth Congress the Republican leaders of the States. It was not merely a danger to the avetam in which accounts and distinct became, by the Declaration of Independence. "free and independent States." and afterwards tion of the United States. That instrument, with gated to the General Government from those reserved "to the States respectively, or to the people." And let it be noted, that in speaking of the powers so delegated and reserved, we refer to no vague doctrines or pretensions, but to the clear provisions of the written instrument which it is the duty of every citizen, and especially of every public functionary, to respect and maintain. The protection of American liberty against the enreachments of centralization was left to the States by the framers of the Constitution. Hamilton, the most indulgent of them to Federal afford complete security against invasions of an be blind to the consequences that have folour Government? "Abolition" vies with "se-

thorities, there is neither protection nor redress. In Pennsylvania, too, the same spirit prevail-

> wrongdoer in any action, civil or criminal. The American Executive is, as the word im ports, the executor of the duly enacted laws. Yet to show that Abolition, not reunion, was their

in the infliction of a new and outrageous penalty, invented by the President of the United States. We need not comment upon acts like these. The President of the United States has no authority, in peace or war, to try, even an enlisted soldier conformity with the military law laid down in ticles for the government of the armies of the United States." Yet by his proclamation of September 24th, 1862, he has assumed to make all citizens amenable to military courts. He has violated the great principle of free government, on which Washington conducted the war the principle of the subordination of the military to the civil power. He has assumed to put "martial law," which is the rule of force at a civil justice throughout the land, and has thus assailed, in some of the States, even the freedom of the ballot-box. These are not occasional acts, done in haste, or heat, or ignorance : but a new system of government put in the place of that ordained and established by the people. That the Queen could not do what he could, was Mr Seward's boast to the British Minister. The 'military arrests" of Mr. Stanton received the hearty commendation" of the Convention that renominated Governor Curtin; and it pledged him and his party to "hearty co-operation" in such acts of the Administration in future. Such is the degrading platform on which a candidate for Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania stands before her people. These pretensions to arbitrary power give ominous significance to a late change in our military establishment. The time-honored American system of calling on the States for drafts from their militia, has been replaced by a Federal conscription, on the model of European despotisms. We would not minister to the excitement which it has caused among men of all parties. Its constitutionality will be tested be fore the courts. If adjudged to be within the power of Congress, the people will decide on the propriety of a stretch of power on which the never ventured. On this you will pass at the polls, and the next Congress will not be deaf to the voice of the people. For all political evils, constitutional remedy yet remains, in the ballot-box. We will not entertain a fear that it is not safe in the guardianship of a free people. If nen in office should seek to perpetuate their power by wresting from the people of Pennsylvania the right of suffrage—if the servants of the people should rebel against their master-on them will rest the responsibility of an attempt a revolution, of which no man can foresee the consequences or the end. But in now addressing assume that the institutions of our country ar

The approaching election derives further im portance from the influence it will exercise upon the policy of the Government. The aim of men not blinded by fanaticism and party spirit would be to reap the best fruit from the victories achieved by our gallant armies-the best fruit would be peace and the restoration of the Union. Such is not the aim of the party in power. Domrefused their assent to the Crittenden Compro- institution of slavery, but to our whole political insted by its most bigoted members, it urges a avows the design to protract the war till slavery shall be abolished in all the Southern States; in established a Federal Union under the Constitu- the language of one of its pamphleteers, "how can a man, hoping and praying for the destrucserupulous care, discriminates the powers dele- tion of slavery, desire that the war shall be a short one?" Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Republican leader in the last House of Representatives. declared, "The Union shall never, with my con sent, be restored under the Constitution as it is, with slavery to be protected by it." The same spirit appears in Mr. Lincoln's late answer to citizens of Louisiana who desired the return of that State under its present Constitution. Mr. Lincoln postponed them till that Constitution shall be amended. The Abolitionists desire the war to last till freedom is secure to all the slaves. Hordes of politicians, and contractors, and purpower, says: "It may be safely received as an veyors, who fatten on the war, desire it to last axiom in our political system, that the State forever. When the slaves are all emancipated Governments will, in all possible contingencies, by the Federal arms, a constant military intervention will be needed to keep them above or public liberty by the national authority." Who | equal with the white race in the Southern States. Peace has no place in their platform. lowed the departure from the true principles of It proclaims confiscation and abolition as the objects of the war, and the Southern leader cession" in sapping the very foundations of the catches up the words to stimulate his followers structure reared by our forefathers. In Penn- to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Pennbut they are here and cannot get away, Ohio, structure reared by our forefathers. In Penn- to fight to the last. It is not the interest of Penn- Indiana and Rhode Island are caving in, and sylvania, the party on whose acts you will pass sylvania that a fanatical faction shall pervert there is danger of Illinois; and now they beg us at the ballot-box has trampled upon the great and protract the war, for ruinous, perhaps unrights of personal liberty and the freedom of the attainable ends. What the North needs is the press, which every man who can read may find return of the South, with its people, its terriasserted in the Constitution of the State and the tory, its staples, to complete the integrity of our Constitution of the United States. The dignity common country. This, and not mere devastaof our Commonwealth has been insulted in the tion and social confusion, would be the aim of outrages perpetrated upon her citizens. At patriots and statesmen. The Abolition policy Philadelphia and at Harrisburg, proprietors of promises us nothing better than a Southern Ponewspapers have been seized at midnight and land, ruled by a Northern despotism. But hishurried off to military prisons beyond the limits tory is full of examples how wise rulers have of the State. Against acts like these, perpetrated assuaged civil discord by moderation and justice, before the eyes of the municipal and State au- while bigots and despots, relying solely on force, have been baffled by feeble opponents. That a The seizure of a journal at West Chester was temperate constitutional policy will fail, in our afterwards the subject of a suit for damages in case, to reap the fruit of success in arms, cannot the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. It came to be known till it is tried. The times are critical. trial before Chief Justice Lowrie. Rehearsing | France, under a powerful and ambitious monjustice, he condemned the acts of the Federal play an important part in an American ravoofficers as violations of the law that binds alike | lution. The English Government is hostile to the private citizen and the public functionary. | us; it has got all it wanted from abolition, and He said : "All public functionaries in this land will have nothing more to do with it. The seare under the law, and none, from the highest to | cession leaders, and the presses under their conthe lowest, are above it." Impatient at any re- | trol, oppose reunion, preferring, perhaps, even straint from law, a partisan majority in Con- an humble dependence upon European powers. gress hastened to pass an act to take from the But from many parts of the South, and across State courts to the United States courts, all suits | the picket lines, and from the prisoners and the or prosecutions "for trespasses or wrongs done | wounded, has come the proof of a desire among or committed by virtue or under color of any the people of the South to return to constitution authority derived from or exercised under the al relations with the people of the North, Early President of the United States;" and such au- in the contest this desire was shown in North thority was declared to be a full defence for the Carolina, one of the old thirteen associated with

Blair, of Missouri, an eminent Republican, said | the arrest. To illegal arrests have been added | the remonstrances of eminent jurists and conser- approbation. There is no safety in a judge that the mockery of a trial of a private citizen for his vative men of all parties. Mr. Lincoln, too, is swayed by any other consideration than a "Every man acquainted with the facts knows political opinions before a court-martial, ending yielding, he said, "to pressure," put his proc!amations in place of the Constitution and the Southern people were enlisted on the side of resistance by the policy of a party which, as Mr. Stevens said, will not consent to a restoration of by court martial, save by virtue and in strict the Union with "the Constitution as it is." It is this policy that has protracted the war, and

the act of Congress "establishing rules and ar- is now the greatest obstacle to its termination. The reunion of the States can alone give them their old security at home and power and dignity abroad. This end can never be reached upon the principles of the party now in power. Their principles are radically false, and can never lead o a good conclusion. Their hope of setting up of the Revolution, and Madison the war of 1812 | the negro in the place of the white man runs counter to the laws of race, the laws of nature. Their statesmanship has been weighed in the balance and found wanting; their "little bloodspot where all laws are silenced, in the place of | letting" has proved a deluge. Their interference with our armies has often frustrated and never aided their success, till it has become a military proverb that the best thing for a general is to be out of reach from Washington. The party was founded upon the political and moral heresy of opposition to Compromise, which is the only neans of Union among States, and of peace and

good will on earth among men. In a popular Government, the people are sovereign, and the sound sense of the whole community corrects, at the polls, the errors of political parties. The people of Pennsylvania have seen, with regret, the unconstitutional sime of the Abolitionists substituted for the original objects of the war. They have seen with indig- Mr. Woodward, who, though at that time not nation many gallant soldiers of the Union driven from its service, because they have not bowed down to the Abolition idol. They will see with horror the war protracted in order to secure the triumph of a party platform, or, as Mr. Chandler said, e" to save the Republican party from rupture." The time is now at hand when the pice of the people will be heard. The overthrow of the Abolitionists at the polis and the re-establishment of constitutional principles at the North is the first, the indispensable step towards the restoration of the Union and the vindication of British Parliament styled omnipotent has civil liberty. To this great service to his country by the community, or more deserving of that adtry each citizen may contribute by his vote. Thus the people of the North may themselves extend the Constitution to the people of the South It would not be a specious offer of politicians, to he observed with no better faith than the resolutions of July, '61. It would be a return to the national policy of the better days of the Republie, through the intelligence of the people, enlightened by experience. It would strengthen the Government ; for a constitutional Government is strong when exercising with vigor its legitimate powers, and is weak when it sets an example of revolutionary violence by invading the rights of the people. Our principles and our candidates are known to you. The resolutions of the late Convention at Harrisburg, were, with some additions, the same that had been adopted by the Democracy in several States, and by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. They declare authoritatively the principles of the Democratic party. It is, as it has always been, for the Union and the Constitution against all opposers. The twelfth resolution declares, "that Judge Coulter, in the year 1852, the appointment while this General Assembly condemns and denounces the faults of the Administration and the ceased judge, being tendered to him by the hments of the Abolitionists, it does, also most thoroughly condemn and denounce the heresy of secession as unwarranted by the Con-

> and power, under the Constitution, to maintain and defend it." We have renominated Chief Justice Lowrie for the bench which he adorns. Our candidate for Governor, Judge Woodward, in his public and private character, affords the best assurance that he will bring honesty, capacity, firmness and patriotism to the direction of the affairs of the Commonwealth. Long withdrawn, by judicial functions, from the political arena, he did not at Nisi Prius, and in his opinions at banc, no withhold his warning voice when conservative men took counsel together upon the dangers that menaced our country. His speech at the town meeting at Philadelphia in December, 1860, has been vindicated by subsequent events as a signal exhibition of statesmanlike sagacity.

stitution, and destructive alike of the security

and perpetuity of Government and of the peace

and liberty of the people, and it does hereby most

solemnly declare that the people of this State are

unalterably opposed to any division of the Union,

and will persistently exert their whole influence

Under his administration we may hope that Pennsylvania, with God's blessing, will resume her place as "the Keystone of the Federal arch." CHARLES J. BIDDLE. Chairman.

HON. GEORGE W. WOODWARD. Testimony of a Distinguished Opponent.

The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor is from the pen of DAVID PAUL greater man, Judge Woodward the safer judge. Brown, Esq., the great Philadelphia lawyer. We copy it from a work of his entitled "The Forum," published in 1856. Mr. Brown is an Abolitionist of the straitest sect and therefore his testimony in behalf of the ability and great moral worth of Judge WOODWARD will not be doubted by the opposition to the Democracy: We shall for the present draw no comparisons

but regulating our anticipations by our experience, there would be little hazard in saying, that in all qualifications of the judicial character, extensive legal learning, sound morality, and most urbane and agreeable manners, there have been but few judges in the State, perhaps in the ally after he is sixty. He may still continue to country, who, at his age, have given promise of acquire knowledge, but he also gradually loses greater excellence or eminence than the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Let it not be said our praise is too general in regard to the members of this Court to be acceptable or valuable. This is nothing to us. If there be general merit, there should be general approval. We borrow no man's opinions, and ask no man to adopt our's. Truth is more desirable and more valuable and more lasting than popularity. We do not mean to say, that all or any of these judges are with-Pennsylvania on the page of Revolutionary hisout faults; but we leave it to others to find them tory. But the majority in Congress made haste

REDUCED PRICES.

AT THE

AT THE

Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.

March 1

AR REFER & SON.

AT THE

AR REFER & SON.

AT THE

Corner of Fifth and Spruce Streets.

AR REFER & SON.

sense of duty. A very distinguished judge, upon an occasion, not many years since, non-suited laws. Thus every interest and sentiment of the the plaintiff, to the great displeasure of the counsel, of course, which the judge perceiving, said to him, calling him aside, "You seem to be hurt." "To be sure I am," hastily replied the counsel. "I think I have reason to feel hurt." "I think you are mistaken," said the judge. "Remember, we have both our duties to perform; yours have been faithfully performed, and I trust so have mine. You have no more right to make yourself the Judge, than I have to make myself the counsel." This once understood, and there

can be no dissatisfaction. Judge Woodward's birth was on the 26th of March, 1808, in the village of Bethany, Wayne County, Pennsylvania. His parentage was as respectable as any in the State, of which no other voucher can be required than the moral and religious training of their son.

The academic education of young Woodward was principally received at Geneva, New York, and at Wilkesbarre, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. Upon its completion he entered, at the latter place, into the office of the Hon. Garrick Mallery, and was admitted to practice at August term. 1830.

In the spring of 1831, a few months after the admission of Judge Woodward, Mr. Mallery was appointed to the Bench of Northampton, Lehigh, and Berks Counties, and upon assuming his seat, transferred his entire professional business, which then extended through all the counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil, twenty three years old, had already given an earnest of that industry, fidelity and ability, which could not fail to secure future success and eminence at the bar. Judge Woodward, from the time of his admission, remained in Judge Mallery's office, which he retains still down to the present moment.

Here he continued in the enjoyment of full practice at the bar until the beginning of the year 1841. Certainly no man of his age, at least in the interior of the State, was ever more rapid in his advancement, more implicity relied upon vancement and reliance.

In 1841, through his professional labors and exposure upon the circuits, his health beginning to fail, he accepted a commission as President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Crawford, and Clinton-territorially the largest district in the State. The two counties first named were taken from the district the next year, and in the other three, Judge Woodward presided until the expiration of his term of office,

in the spring of 1851. Declining an election in the Fourth District, (for at this time the office had by constitutional provision become elective,) and also declining a nomination on the State ticket for the Supreme Bench, he returned to his practice at Wilkesbarre. with the full intention of continuing at the bar for several years; and such was his popularity with all who knew him, that he would have had no difficulty in retrieving his former lucrative and extensive business. But upon the death of to the Supreme Court, in the place of the de-Executive, he accepted it, and thus unexpected ly, but not undeservedly, reached the highest judicial honors of the State.

At the fall election (for the Governor's appointment was temporary and provisional,) he was chosen by the people for the full constitutional period of fifteen years, from the first day of December, 1852.

Judge Woodward is now about forty-seven

years of age, of an agreeable face, and graceful person. He is upwards of six feet high, well proportioned, always appropriately apparelled, and ever kind, attentive, and dignified in his deportment. Calm. patient, and meditative, he closely marks the progress of a cause and the course of the argument; exhibits no fretfulness, rarely interups counsel, never jumps to conclusions, but always bides his time. In his charges man can fail to perceive the lofty, legal, and moral tone of his mind. In his person, as we have elsewhere said, he strongly resembles Chief Justice Gibson at his age; but there is very little resemblance in the structure of their minds. Indge Gibson's attainments were more comprehensive and diversified, but less concentrated and available: his mental grasp was stronger. but it was not so steady. Judge Gibson stenck a harder blow, but did not always plant it, or follow it up, so judiciously. Judge Gibson some times rose above expectation. Judge Woodward never falls below it. Judge Gibson's industry uniformly equaled his talents. Judge Woodward's talents are, if possible, surpassed by his industry. Judge Gibson was, perhaps, the When it is remembered that this comparison is

made not between men of an equal age-for Chief Justice Gibson was more than twenty years the senior of Judge Woodward-we must in our computation, upon the one side, throw into the scale the experience which a score of years will probably produce; while on the other, we must make allowance for the infirmity and defects. which are almost invariably attendant upon a life perplexed with accumulated cares, and protracted beyond the Gospel allowance of three score years and ten. It is, indeed, much to be doubted, whether a man ever improves intellectumuch that he had previously gained. The impressions made upon the mind of the aged, as compared with the impressions upon youth, are like the writing in sand, compared with the inscription upon the retentive rock.
In January, 1837, he became a member of the

Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of 1790. This Convention was in session from time to time from January 1837, until the 22d of Febrary, 1838. It consisted, as is well known, of some of the ablest and most distinguished men of the State. And when it is remembered that Mr. Woodward was then under transfer about 1848 and had been admitted. out; and trust we shall never manifest that very questionable virtue, of seeking for vice or blemishes, where they do not betray themselves.

Judges have a pretty hard lite, and need not be envied. They can not please everybody, and they never satisfy the party or the same his picts which called forth all the arrival.