The Pittsburgh Post.

Volume XX. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1862. Established 1842.

T. J. GRAFF..........PAUL HUGUS..........WM. GRAFF

WESTERN STOVE WORKS,

245 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

GRAFF & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

Would call the attention of the public to their LARGE STOCK of well selected COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES. ALSO, IMPROVED Kitchen Ranges, Grate Fronts, Hollow Ware, &c., among which will found the Best Coal Cook Stoves in the State.

The Diamond, Advance, Air-Tight Eclipse, and Iron City, Were awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the State Fair for the BEST COAL COOK STOVES. Also FIRST PREMIUM awarded to the TRUE AMERICAN, GLOBE & REPUBLIC.

For the BEST WOOD COOK NOW IN USE. The KENTUCKIAN and KANSAS Premium Stoves are unsurpassed. We call attention of DEALERS and BUILDERS to the largest stock of

GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS IN THE STATE.

N B—We line the DIAMOND and ECLIPSE coal Cook Stoves with Soap Stone Linings, which and the fire better than iron. oc28:is

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CHURCH TRAIN

			A. M.
Leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at			9 15
do	Turtle Creek, do	do	9 20
do	Brinton's, do	do	9 23
do	Wilkinsburgh do	do	9 42
do	East Liberty, do	do	9 50
Arrive at Pittsburgh,			10 15
RETURNING TRAIN			P. M.
Leaves Pittsburgh	every Sunday at		1 00
do	East Liberty	do do	1 24
do	Wilkinsburgh	do do	1 32
do	Brinton's	do do	1 49
do	Turtle Creek	do do	1 55
Arrive at Walls,			2 00

J. STEWART, Passenger Agent.
Pittsburgh, July 9, 1862. jy11tf

ETNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

corner Second, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail dealer in all kinds of

Cook, Parlor, and Heating Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.

In our sample room may be found the CELEBRATED GAS BURNING COOK STOVES EUREKA AND TROPIC,

the merits of which have been fully tested by thousands, and the Stove pronounced unequaled by any in this market; together with a great many other desirable patterns.

We have also a very large assortment of PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

embracing some of the BEST PATTERNS now offered to the public.

FANCY ENAMELED GRATE FRONTS AND FENDERS, of the newest styles. Common Kitchen Bow and Jam Grates, all of which are offered at very low prices.

Special inducements offered to builders in want of GRATE FRONTS. my29tf

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AT NO. 89 MARKET STREET.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

Ladies English Lasting Heel Gaiters for $1,00 worth $1,25.
Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters for $1,25, worth $1,75.
Ladies English Lasting Congress Heel Gaiters $1,50, worth $2,00.
Ladies Fine French Morrocco Heel Boots for $1,37, worth $1,62.
Ladies Fine Goat Congress Heel Boots for $1,37, worth $1,75.
Ladies Fine Morocco Slippers for 50c., worth 75.
Ladies Fine Kid Slippers for 75c, worth $1,12.
All other goods in proportion.

JAMES ROBB,
89 Market street, near Market House.
ap24

COUNTRY HOMES.

THESE CHOICE SITES FOR COUNTRY residences in LINDEN GROVE, Oakland, are offered for sale. A branch of the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Railway runs into the centre of the plot. The lots contain one-half acre and upwards. Terms only one-tenth cash, and one-tenth annually. Apply to W. O. LESLIE, At Oakland Station.
jy2-1md

HENRY W. BEAUMONT & CO.,

FORMERLY OF THE TWO-MILE HOUSE, dealers in Foreign Brandies, Wines, and Gins; also, Blackberry, Raspberry, Wild Cherry, and Ginger Brandies, Old Monongahela, Rye, and other Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Superior Wine Bitters, &c.
No. 22 Liberty street,
Opposite Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hotels, Taverns, and Families supplied at moderate profits for cash. New Jersey Cider for family or hotel purposes. jy3-6md

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.

(At the old established Coach Factory,)

DUQUESNE WAY, NEAR ST. CLAIR STREET.

Repairing done as usual. jy7

NOTICE TO OIL REFINERS AND OTHERS.

THE PENNA. SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Having completed their arrangements for the manufacture of CONCENTRATED OIL OF VITRIOL, Are now prepared to supply the trade therewith. Their Platinum Still having a capacity of 12,000 lbs per day, they will be enabled to fill orders in large quantities without delay.
GEORGE COLHOUN, Agent, Office, 24 Wood st, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

AT MOORE'S DISTILLERY, 189 FIRST STREET,

Two men to run an engine, with some experience in grinding grain. je23-tf

KENSINGTON IRON AND NAIL WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK.

Manufacturers of bar, Sheet, Boiler, Plate, Hoop, A and T Iron, Nails and Spikes; also, Small T Rail and Flat Bar Rail Iron, suitable for Coal Works. Works are adjoining the CITY GAS WORK.
Warehouse, No. 88 Water street and 8 Market street, Bagaley's Building.

C. B. SEELY, 242 FIFTH STREET, opposite Cathedral REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENT, [illegible] DEALER IN [illegible] NOTES, BONDS, MORTGAGES and other Securities [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS AT the Masonic Hall Auction House. jy29

DAILY POST.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Democrats and all the other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic State Central Committee address you upon subjects of the gravest moment. The life of our beloved country is in danger. The nation writhes under the throes of wide-spread civil war. All our wide-spread patriotism; all our wealth; all our physical powers; all of whatever virtue exists in the Republic is invoked, and should be promptly afforded to save the National Constitution and the Union of the States from utter overthrow.

Is there a Pennsylvanian who values the title of American citizen—who reveres the memory of the men of the Revolution—who values civil and religious liberty—who abhors anarchy or despotism—or who claims to possess a manly, patriotic heart, that is not prepared to pledge life, fortune and sacred honor for his country, in this, her hour of greatest need and peril? None can withhold such assurances of a just estimate of the importance of preserving the existence of our republican institutions. We approach you with the full conviction that the *hearts* of the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are with their country in this great crisis of her destiny; that all that is needed is to be satisfied of a feasible mode of relief and extrication, and of the most effective organization to combine all the forces that can be applied to speedily and effectually yield the happy fruits of returned peace and prosperity.

To clearly indicate the mode of relief it would appear to be proper to first determine the cause or causes of our present difficulties. Understanding the causes, it would seem to be in the order of nature that restoration should follow upon their removal. It is not compatible with the practical efficiency of an address, such as this, to engage in any elaborate exposition or historical account of the gradual progress of antecedent causes, that have at last culminated in the dreadful result we now behold. We shall, therefore, necessarily be brief, and best discharge our purpose by a statement of facts, which you will all recognize as correct, and by the assertion of propositions and conclusions which we maintain cannot be successfully controverted. The troubles that are now upon us are those that the fathers of this country foresaw might arise upon the decay of patriotism, and against which they undertook to guard by the Constitution of the United States, and the establishment thereby of what was deemed by them—and has, until recently, proved to be the harmonious action of the States and the Federal Government—in their defined and just relations to each other. Washington, in his farewell address, pointed out these dangers; and, above all, indicated, as the evidence of a waning attachment for the Union, and as the precursor of its fall, the creation of *sectional parties*. It was in view of probable efforts in this direction that he appealed to his countrymen "to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts." Had the countrymen of Washington sufficiently appreciated his patriotic warning, the wide-spread civil war that now afflicts us would never have existed; but, on the contrary, we should, at this time, under the support which a most bountiful Providence is extending to us, be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity and happiness (we venture to assert) unequalled in the history of nations. Most unfortunately sectional parties have grown up, begetting sectional bitterness; and already the title of American citizens begins to pale before the invasive progress of such titles as Northerner and Southerner.

Years ago men in the North, then a very insignificant combination, began to assail our Constitution and our Union. This faction, basing its opposition upon a misguided sentimentality in regard to the servitude of the negro race in the Southern States, and allowing that sentimentality to swallow up all true feelings of patriotism, and all duty as citizens, boldly proclaimed their hostility to the Constitution and the Union, which they rightly claimed recognized and was pledged not to invade the control of the States respectively over the institution of domestic slavery. Disloyal declarations, such as "better no Union at all than a Union with slaveholders," became the axiomic *dicta* of this faction, then and now (in its formidable proportions) best known as Abolitionists. Without dwelling upon the progress and growth of this faction, it is too lamentably true and well known that, proclaiming through its leaders their chief object to be "the ultimate extinction of slavery," it attained to such consequence that the people of the slaveholding States became alarmed, and began to form counter combinations to resist the threatened overthrow of what they claimed to be rights that were intended to be sacredly guarded by the Constitution of the United States. At the same there had existed an insignificant, and of themselves powerless, band of disunionists in one or two of the slaveholding States, who seized upon the opportunity thus afforded by the aggressive action of the Abolitionists to stimulate these counter movements. These efforts were too successful; and materials too, for such efforts were being continually supplied by the successes of the Abolitionists. Abuse and obloquy against the slaveholder steamed out from some pulpits in the North, where the virus of Abolitionism had been infused. Retaliatory epithets were indulged in by pulpits in the South against the Abolitionists. Church organizations in the Union were split up into organizations North and South. Nominations for the Presidency were made upon issues, in fainter or bolder terms, involving the question of the existence or limitation of the area of domestic slavery. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were resisted, its integrity assailed, and its *remodelling* avowed.—These were followed by outbreaks, as illustrated by the raid of John Brown into Virginia. Meantime the retaliatory and disunion movements in the South, crystalized and proclaimed the monstrous heresy that the Union was but an alliance of sovereign States, and that any one of its members might, in the exercise of an unlimited sovereignty, which was claimed for it, withdraw from such union. This heresy was designated, and as we all know, is familiarly called Secessionism, and, under its banner, a great and formidable party in the slave States was rallied.

Thus were confronted two great sectional [illegible] the Abolitionists North and the Secessionists South [illegible] antipodes of each other [illegible] they met on the common platform of Disunion. Each alike [illegible] the Constitution and the Union. Each alike are the enemies of the Republic. The Secessionists, claiming to act from the apprehension that the threat for "the ultimate extinction of slavery" would be put in execution, succeeded by bare majorities in some cases, and by the more efficient organization of probable minorities in others, in procuring the adoption of ordinances of Secession, or for the withdrawal of such States from the American Union as are now banded under the designation of the Confederate States. Obtaining thus the formal organization of a government, they set at defiance the Constitution and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution within the pretended jurisdiction of this revolutionary government. The Government of the United States, in strict accordance with its powers, undertook to enforce these laws and to demand obedience to them; armed resistance was at once inaugurated on the part of the secessionists, and thus began a rebellion and civil war that has become one of gigantic proportions, and for many of its characteristics of one of the most formidable that ever existed among a civilized people. At its outset, the appeal was made to the loyal men of the North to fly to arms, in order to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to maintain the Union. With the rapidity of magic this appeal was responded to with unbounded enthusiasm, and an armed force of over 700,000 men stood ready to obey the summons to meet the foes of the Union. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address, had said:

"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 inclination to do so." * * *

The Congress of the United States, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861—

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired: and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Thus the faith of the President and Congress was pledged to every loyal man in the North that the war was to be carried on for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. Under the inspiration of this high, patriotic, and holy purpose, our gallant countrymen have marched to the battle-field, keeping step to the music of the Union, enduring privations and sufferings that would have utterly appalled less patriotic and devoted soldiers. The enemy, although massed in formidable bodies, and supported by an energy, skill, and munitions of war that evinced an increased concentration of sentiment in behalf of the rebellion, yet, before the mighty shock of our arms—inflicted by the soldiers of the Union—they for a time were vanquished; their forts, towns, and other strongholds were rapidly taken, and, amid the shouts of the exultant and triumphant soldiery who had enlisted for the mere purpose of re-establishing devotion to, and the protection of our proud national ensign, the star-splanged banner there again spread out its folds. At the beginning of these successes much attachment for the Union was developed among the people where such successes occured. It was hoped and believed that, with a few more similarly important blows inflicted upon the rebellion, its force would have been spent, and that the people of the rebellious States, being assured that the pledges of the President and Congress would be faithfully observed, would have relaxed their efforts in behalf of their usurping government, and that the Union men of the South, and the returning sense of the inestimable value of the Union to all divisions of population there, would complete the restoration of respect and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.—These hopes have not been realized, and the explanation of this disappointment, in a great degree at least, is found in the evidence afforded of the terrible fact that the Abolitionists in the North are determined that the white population of the South shall be exterminated or held in subjugation, and that our Government shall be overthrown, and the union of these States finally and forever broken up. Yes; *exterminate* the whites of the South, or govern them as a subjugated people, and *overthrow* the Government and *destroy* the Union, is their purpose! And we ask your candid consideration for a moment, until we present to you a few points, from which you will see that the inference is irresistible that this is the design of this most disloyal band.

The Constitution and the Union were early regarded by the Abolitionists as the barriers that stood in the way of negro emancipation. Hence, such Constitution was by them denounced as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell." So late as the 15th of June las. a portion of the members of this band, at a meeting in Massachusetts, passed a formal resolution, viz:

Resolved, That as Abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with Slaveholders." No support to any Administration or Government that permits slavery or any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result.

It is unnecessary to even specify the prominent evidences that, from time to time, have been afforded that the Abolitionists had firmly resolved upon the destruction of this Government. A few of them are found in the unconstitutional, so-called, "Personal Liberty Bills" of several States; the repeated declarations of prominent party leaders, even in the last Presidential campaign, (see the speech delivered by Frank P. Blair, at Franklin Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d of October, 1860, one week before the election, in which he, quoting still higher authority, declared that the object of the Republican party was "the ultimate extinction of slavery,")—in the avowed determination to resist the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, and in such declarations as made by Senator Wade, "a Union where all men are equal, or no Union at all." Acting upon this original purpose, and upon the conviction that a return to Congress of Senators and Representatives from the Southern States would result in their political overthrow, the Abolitionists in the late Congress have pursued a policy that has alarmed every loyal man in the North, and has forced the conviction that our gallant armies in the field, and the whole nation, were to be thwarted in their patriotic purpose. The resolution above quoted, adopted by Congress in July, 1861, immediately after the Bull Run disaster, it was sought to re-affirm in the present Congress, through a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the following terms:

Resolved, That the unfortunate civil war, into which the Government of the United States been forced by the treasonable attempt of Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change.

This resolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. Lovejoy, by the following vote: yeas 60, nays 58. Of those who voted to thus defeat the resolution, 59 were Republicans, while every Democrat, excepting one, and every border State representative whose vote is recorded, voted in the negative.

In co-operation with this most significant declaration, by the Federal House of Representatives, we had the military emancipation proclamations of Generals Fremont and Hunter. Along with these we had the project of Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, to blot out the State governments of the rebel State, reduce them to a territorial condition, and to govern them as such. Then followed various emancipation schemes, and among them the project of *confiscation* of slaves *nominally*, but *really* a bill to *emancipate* them. We cannot probably better prove the operation of such measures upon the Southern mind than to quote the following extract from the reply of twenty out of twenty-eight representatives from the Border Slave States to President Lincoln, in reference to his appeal to them to adopt his project, that the Federal Government should aid them with money to pay the master for the negro upon his emancipation, viz:

The rebellion derives its strength from the union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly exhausted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so, we must glance at Southern society and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish it. They are in arms, but not for the same object; they are moved to a common end, but by different and inconsistent reasons. The leaders, who comprehend what was previously known as the States' Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence, and set up State domination. With them it is a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintain and preserve its rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are assailed by this Government. This latter class are no disunionists *per se*, they are so only because they have been made to believe that this administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war upon their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together, they will never assent to a peace. The policy, then, to be pursued is obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions. Satisfy them that no harm is intended to them and their institutions: that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military dominion imposed by the Confederate authority is removed from them.

Twelve months ago both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the objects of the war, and the country instantly bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it on. If the spirit of that resolution had been adhered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. But what have we seen? In both Houses of Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and seen measure after measure founded in substance on those doctrines proposed and carried through, which can have no other effect than to distract and divide loyal men, and exasperate and drive still farther from us and their duty the people of the rebellious States. Military officers, following these bad examples, have stepped beyond the just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instances you have felt the necessity of interfering to arrest them.—And even the passage of the resolution to which you refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the triumph of principle which the people of the Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The effect of these measures was foretold, and may now be seen in the indurated state of Southern feeling.

To these causes, Mr. President, and not from our omission to vote for the resolution recommended by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the terrible earnestness of those in arms against the Government and the continuance of the war. Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with all respect for you,) agree that the institution of slavery is "the lever of their power;" but we are of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is the apprehension that the powers of a common government, created for common and equal protection to the interests of all, will be wielded against the institutions of the Southern States.

Signed by
C. A. Wickliffe, *Chairman*.

Garret Davis,	C. L. L. Leary,
R. Wilson,	Edwin H. Webster,
J. J. Crittenden,	H. Mallory,
Jno. S. Carlile,	Aaron Harding,
J. W. Crisfield,	James S. Rollins,
J. S. Jackson.	J. W. Menzies,
H. Grider,	Thos. L. Price,
John S. Phelps,	G. W. Dunlap,
Francis Thomas,	Wm. A. Hall.
Chas. B. Calvert,	

In further prosecution of the emancipation project of the Abolitionists we have the proposition to arm and enlist the negroes as soldiers. Indeed, we are informed, from official sources, that one General in the army has already organized a full regiment of negroes. We forbear to discuss the question, whether such soldiers (?) are not a burlesque upon the name, and whether clothing and arming negroes as such, beside the waste of clothes, arms and other supplies, is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact that the negro is utterly disqualified by nature to stand the musketry and artillery fire—not to speak of the bayonet charge—of modern warfare. The subject has infinitely greater proportions when regarded in its effect to discourage enlistments by our own race; resulting from the commendable repugnance of the white man to be placed upon an equality of military rank with the negro.

But not the least objectionable consideration is the fact that this inferior race, having their minds and passions inflamed by the tales of real or imaginary wrongs, which Abolitionism is too careful to impart to them, will, with arms in their hands, perpetrate the atrocities of "the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes and conditions"—barbarity in warfare—of which our ancestors complained against Great Britain, who had employed against them the "merciless Indian savages."

The history of negro wars and insurrections in St. Domingo and other West India Islands, is replete with the barbarities of rapine, and slaughter of helpless women and infants, that shock the sensibilities of the lowest development of humanity in the white man. And yet, should the negroes in the Southern States be employed and armed by the Federal Government against the white population, then the atrocities of the West India Islands we may naturally expect to be repeated here, on a vastly more extended scale. Against such a fiendish policy would not only the moral sensibilities of all the whites of the Northern States who have not become brutalized by the devilishness of Abolitionism, be most painfully shocked, but the whole civilized world would condemn us, and probably, in the cause of humanity, rise to stay atrocities so disgraceful.

But what sane man can doubt that under such policy the last spark of Union sentiment in the South would be extinguished, and the entire Southern population become united as one person against the Government? It were the merest folly to suppose otherwise! How then would such fighting bring back the revolted States into the Union? Can the 8,000,000 of white people there be held, under our republican form of Government, in subjugation? Is it believed that the people of the North can be maddened into the effort for the exterminatioun of eight millions of people with whom we have hitherto lived in a Union held together by fraternal bonds, and most of whom are now bound to members of our own population by the closest ties of consanguinity? If we were to exhaust all our physical resources and all our pecuniary means, could we, if we would, accomplish such purpose of extermination? Can we hold the Southern States or people in subjugation without overthrowing our Constitution and the Union: without, in fact, establishing a Government the most despotic?

We need not answer for you these inquiries. We know what must be the response of every mind not demented by Abolitionism.

Have we not shown, then, the policy of Abolitionism, if carried out, is to the overthrow of our Constitution and Union? That Abolitionists are the enemies of the Republic? Believing we have done so, it remains to inquire: What is the relief for us in this our hour of gloom for our beloved country? We answer: Remove the *causes*; remove Abolitionism and Secessionism. Put down the former at the ballot box: put down the latter (backed by arms,) by force of arms. In the execution of the latter, insist that the Government shall stand by its plighted faith—to conduct the war to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and not, as Abolitionism would have it, to make disunion complete, and to overthrow the Constitution! As Pennsylvanians, you have probably a greater stake in the preservation of the Union than the people of any other State. Should the co-operative, yet, in some sense, hostile movements of Abolitionism and Secessionism succeed, and disunion become an established fact, Pennsylvania, owing to her peculiar geographical position, would be exposed to the desolation and become the battle-field of the conflicting forces that might undertake to settle all questions that would remain as the heritage of disunion.

These, however, we will forbear now to contemplate; for we are unwilling to believe that "that God who presides over the destinies of nations" will permit such a terrible dispensation to befall us. We are unwilling to believe that the people of the free States will ever become so maddened as to aid the spirit of Abolitionism that seems now to brood over us like some evil genius, that would control us to our destruction. It cannot be that we are to have a doom worse than befel Babylon after she had "become the habitation of devils and the hold of every foul spirit."

The only excuse offered by Abolitionism for its policy is the plausible fallacy that "slavery is the cause of our threatened disunion." To those who look only to immediate and proximate causes, this position is captivating; but to those who remember that the original Union, which waged the war of the Revolution, was made up of thirteen slave-holding States; that the Union at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, consisted of twelve slaveholding to one free State. It is very plain, that instead of slavery producing disunion that, unless it had been recognized and the faith of the whole people pledged for its protection, this Union would have never existed.

It would be as reasonable to argue that houses and money should be exterminated, because so long as they exist there will be incendiaries and thieves, as to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long as it exists there will be Abolitionists. Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, as subject to the laws and protection of the States where they exist, as is the right of the master to the services of his negro slave in States where negro slavery is recognized. Incendiaries and thieves no more violate the recognized rights of others when they burn houses and commit robbery, than do Abolitionists, when, by the underground railroad or other devices, they deprive the slaveholder of the South of that property to which the Constitution and the laws of his State, as well as those of the United States guarrantee protection. If in the attempt to commit arson or robbery, life is taken, it is murder in the first degree, so too it is murder of the same grade to take life in the unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the services of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the present war, if Abolitionists should succeed in diverting it from its prouder purpose of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and prostituting it to their cherished object of freeing negroes by killing white men, would become an atrocious murderous war, that would justly subject all who give it such direction to the penalty of the law imposed against the highest of crimes.

The policy of Abolitionism, therefore, is not only unsupported by one tenable ground, even for its palliation, but judged by its objects and its effects, it is in the highest degree criminal and disloyal. By eradicating Abolitionism, we remove not only sectionalism from the North, but the cause of sectionalism in the South.

The fall of Abolitionism, we verily believe, would in a short time be attended by the fall of secessionism. Although the imaginary advantages of a Southern Confederacy, entertained by many in the revolted States, has secured for it unconditional supporters, yet the desolation that has already attended upon their efforts at separation, the continued pressure of our arms, and the recollections of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of Southern sectionalism, revive their sentiments of nationality.

We believe that upon the substantial extinction of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that, without such extinction, it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loyal men of the North be directed against the Abolition foes of the Union as it is against Secession foes. It remains, therefore, only to inquire in what way can these energies be most effectively directed to accomplish the desired purpose? We reply, only by supporting the organization of the Democratic party. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it has always been national; it is the only party that has no affiliation of sympathy with sectionalism—North or South—it is the only party in Pennsylvania that is not in the sympathy or support of such friends as Wade, Sumner, Greeley, Phillips, Lovejoy and Wilmot. The national men who supported Bell and Everett in the late Presidential canvass, we believe, may now be counted in the ranks of the Democratic party. The only other political organization in this State is the enemy of the Democratic party, which has rallied once more under the designation of the People's Party. This party held their Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th instant, and their true character is abundantly shown in that in their resolutions they eulogize and sustain Senator Wilmot, while they condemn Senator Cowan, both by the homage paid to Mr. Wilmot, and by refusing to Mr. Cowan even the meed of "faint praise." The distinguishing feature in the political course of those two Senators, it is well known, is that Mr. Wilmot has supported the extremist Abolition members of the present Congress, whilst Mr. Cowan has won the admiration and confidence of every Union-loving patriot in the land by his honest and fearless opposition to these measures—measures that tended to make Disunion perpetual.

Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, hesitate which of the two political organizations is entitled to his support?—The standard bearers selected by the Democratic State Convention are in every respect deserving of your confidence.

Isaac Slenker, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of distinguished ability and spotless reputation. He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania—born of German parents, and who were tillers of the soil. The early political course and well tried integrity of Isaac Slenker, is known to many of the people of Pennsylvania. In 1851 he was elected to represent Union and Northumberland counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many Senators in that body yielded to the influences that were employed by the late Bank of the United States to obtain its charter from a Pennsylvania Legislature, Isaac Slenker, with eleven others, as honest men, resisted these influences, and won the reputation of faithful among the faithless. He was upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and took an active part in the revision of our civil code. At the expiration of his Senatorial term, Mr. Slenker returned again to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since then has been out of public position, except that in 1856 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket in this State. Mr. Slenker is a gentleman of commanding abilities; highly exemplary in his habits of life; of great industry and purity of character.

Col. James P. Barr, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of the Pittsburgh *Post*, a newspaper that since Mr. Barr's connection with it, has ever been the advocate of sound principles. During the present civil war the *Post* has ably advocated the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. At the same time it has been unsparing in its hostility to that disloyal party or combination that has sought to prostitute such war to the mere purpose of negro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make disunion perpetual, and to permanently destroy our republican form of government. Mr. Barr, like Mr. Slenker, is a Pennsylvanian by birth, born in the county of Westmoreland—is a practical printer—has raised himself to a proud political and business position by his industry and energetic character, and is a gentleman of promptness and integrity in all his private and political relations.

While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have been selected as the standard-bearers of a great national party, struggling to maintain the Union and Constitution against dangerous and insiduous assaults of their enemies, still that party may well congratulate itself that it is so worthily represented in its standard-bearers.

Fellow-countrymen, a great issue is before you. It involves the momentous consideration whether our Constitution and Union shall be preserved; or whether Abolition foes North or Secession foes South shall destroy them! Every patriot in the land should know and feel that the only chance for the preservation of our present Government, its Constitution and the Union based thereon, is in the success of the Democratic party in the free States at the next election! If we fail, then, all is lost, and the hitherto glorious fabric of our once great Government will fall into the abyss of anarchy, or else upon its ruins a despotism will be reared.

In either event, our future will be marked in desolated homes, ruined fortunes—the deprivation of personal liberty and personal security, and very possibly our soil and our streams be reddened with the blood of our own people. In such circumstances we appeal to every loyal Pennsylvanian to do his duty by giving his energies, his influence, and his vote to insure the success of the nominees of the Democratic party.

By order of the Committee.
F. W. HUGHES, Chairman.
Philadelphia, July 29th, 1862.

S H I R T S.

Fine White, Plain and Fancy Flannel Under and Overshirts on hand, and made to order, on shortest notice, at

R. WILLIAMSON'S SHIRT FACTORY, No. 47 St. Clair Street.
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IMPROVED BLACK CAP RASPBERRY—This variety is much larger, more juicy better flavored, has fewer seed, and is every way superior to the common black cap.
We can supply any quantity at our Market stand, or at J. KNOX, No. 29 Fifth street.
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Our work is not to be excelled by that of any Roofer in Western Pennsylvania.
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CIDER—20 BARRELS CHOICE CIDER just received on consignment and for sale by [illegible] Nos. [illegible] and 128 Wood street.

NATIONAL LOAN.

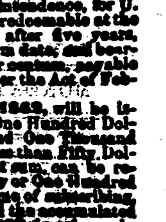
PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS from the Secretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 27th day of June, 1862, at the office of Hanna, Hart & Co., corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for subscriptions, under my superintendence, for U. S. Coupon or Registered Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years, and payable in twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, payable semi-annually, to be issued under the Act of February 25th, 1862.

These Bonds, dated May 1st, 1862, will be issued in sums of Fifty Dollars, One Hundred Dollars, Five Hundred Dollars, and One Thousand Dollars. No subscription for less than Fifty Dollars, nor for any fraction of that sum, can be received. Subscriptions for Fifty or One Hundred Dollars must be paid at the time of subscribing in the U. S. Demand Notes, and the accumulated interest from the 1st of May, 1862, to date; subscriptions for a larger sum may, at the option of the subscriber, be paid at the time; or one-third at the time of subscribing, one-third in twenty, and one-third in forty days thereafter, Provided that no payment shall be less than Fifty Dollars.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury. Bonds, as aforesaid, will be issued thereon to such subscriber, or his order, or to the holder thereof, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate.

Any other information desired will be promptly given on application to the subscriber, personally or by letter. JOSHUA HANNA, Subscription Agent.
Pittsburgh Loan Agency, June 27th, 1862. je27-tf

PRIVATE DISEASES—DR. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.



Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-five years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

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In need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections.—Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of tetter psoriasis, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hope of a sure and speedy recovery.

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Dr. Brown's remedies for the alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak-minded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in the country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

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Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease in a FEW DAYS—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Strictures, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a fee, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

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DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR upwards of twenty years devoted his professional time exclusively to the treatment of *Female Difficulties*, and having succeeded in thousands of cases in restoring the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence in offering publicly his

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Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed) in removing difficulties arising from

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Each box contains 60 Pills. Price One Dollar, and when desired will be sent by mail pre-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent. Sold by Druggists generally.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY the ignorant and falsely Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases of [illegible] common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or [illegible] Dr. BRANSTRUP publishes the so, the ignorant and falsely [illegible] shocked, and think it a gr[illegible] and for contamination [illegible] their wives, promising so[illegible] family physician should [illegible] in ignorance that they [illegible] STRUP, (except publishi[illegible] they might be lost to th[illegible] modest and presumptuo[illegible] raised in ignorance, sprang [illegible] who compare society, inte[illegible] dollars and cents, myster[illegible] gotten. It is to publicity, h[illegible] parents and guardians are [illegible] sons, daughters and wards, [illegible] sickly and of delicate conditio[illegible] have been restored to health [illegible] BRANSTRUP, besides many [illegible] marriage through him have been [illegible] fering, anxiety, mortification, &[illegible] loss of nocturnal emissions, are con[illegible] in a very short space of time by his ne[illegible] which are peculiarly his own. They are [illegible] from the Vegetable Kingdom, having [illegible] fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, he has [illegible] ed it and substituted the vegetable Fema[illegible] cases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now palled cheek. Trifle no longer with mountebanks and quacks, but come and be cured. Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by repectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office 95 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications from all parts of the Union strictly attended to. Direct to BOX 860, Pittsburgh Post Office.
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TO HORSE OWNERS—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also speedily cure Spavin and Ringbone may easily be prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents for Pittsburgh.
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