Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, September 27, 1865.

UNION STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT, of Montgomery

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL, of Cambria.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
DAVID M'CONAUGHY, of Adams.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
COL. F. S. STUMBAUGH, of Franklin.
CAPT. GEORGE A. SHUMAN, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
CAPT. JOHN DOEBLER, Chambersburg.

FOR TREASURER,
MAJ. JOHN HASSLER, St. Thomas.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
COL. D. WATSON ROWE, Antrim.

FOR SURVEYOR,
EMANUEL KUHN, Chambersburg.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL SKINNER, Fannett.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES H. CLAYTON, Washington.

FOR AUDITOR,
SAMUEL W. NEVIN, Southampton.

FOR CORONER,
DR. CHARLES T. MACLAY, Green.

UNION MEN of Franklin, Adams and Perry! the success of the local and district tickets depends upon the fidelity with which you discharge your duty in your respective counties and districts.

If systematic organization of the Union men is promptly effected in every ward and township, there can be no question as to the success of our Senatorial, Legislative and County ticket; but if the councils of the sluggard prevail we may lose a portion or the whole of our ticket.

We must have earnest, systematic organization, and it must be effected at once. Every ward and township should not be without its local committee a single day; and that committee should not rest until there is an accurate list of the entire vote of the district made, and efficient measures perfected to poll the full Union vote and to stop all illegal votes.

There is *not* danger that the Union ticket is in a minority with the people, either in this county, district or State; but it *may* be outnumbered at the polls if the Union men are indifferent while the enemy is tireless and unscrupulous in its efforts for success.

Complete organization and a full vote is all the Union men need to achieve a decisive victory. Let each Union man see for himself that his district will not fail on election day. Forewarned, forearmed! Union men of the Green spot! Which do you choose? Victory or disaster are in your own hands!

THERE will be three clergymen returned to the Senate this fall. Rev. James L. Graham, the Union nominee in Allegheny, is a local Methodist minister, a most worthy gentleman, and made one of the most efficient Senators in the body. Rev. Geo. Landon, just nominated in the Bradford district, is an old Methodist minister, and was Presiding Elder for many years. He was chosen to the Senate in 1859, and will be returned this fall by an overwhelming majority. He is one of the ablest men of the North, and as fearless and true as he is able. Rev. Robert A. Browne, formerly pastor of the Second Associate Reformed Church of Pittsburg, and at present pastor of the same church in New Castle, is the Union candidate for Senator in the Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong district. He entered the service as Chaplain of the Roundhead Regiment, and served until near the close of the war. He is an able debater, an earnest Union man and will make a useful and creditable Senator.

HON. DAVID MCCONAUGHY, the Union candidate for Senator, has addressed large and enthusiastic meetings at Fayetteville, Chambersburg and Mercersburg, and will speak at Greencastle to-night and at Waynesboro' to-morrow night. Wherever he has spoken he has more than vindicated his high reputation as an able, dispassionate and effective popular speaker, and he has rendered most essential service to himself and the cause by his canvass in this county.

He is discharging his duty in the contest nobly, and the Union men of the district have but to second his efforts heartily to ensure his triumphant success. The district is close, but on a fair presentation of the issues to be decided and a full vote he cannot be beaten.

Let every Union man see that no sluggish loyal vote is lost for want of proper effort. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!

THE Carlisle *Volunteer* flagrantly distorts an article from this journal relative to the probable diminution of the Union vote of Philadelphia. We said that "thousands of government employees and operatives on government work of various kinds, *have been scattered in other channels of industry over the country,*" whereupon the *Volunteer* asserts that we concede the discharged operatives to the Democracy because they are no longer compelled to vote the Union ticket. We do no such a thing. The same men will generally vote the same ticket somewhere between the Atlantic and the Pacific, but most of them are out of Philadelphia, employed in other channels of industry, and by our system of arithmetic their absence will diminish our vote to that extent in Philadelphia. Would it be possible for the *Volunteer* to state any case fairly? Try it once just for reference!

THE Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican* says that it has submitted "to the logic of arms and acquiesced in the result," but it wants it distinctly understood that it does "not yield an iota of those great and fundamental principles of strict construction and State rights which we have always maintained."

Pray what did the "logic of arms" determine? If it did not settle forever the question that the States are subordinate to the general government—that they cannot fly off in revolt whenever some inordinate ambition or pampered vanity is not gratified, what *did* the war settle? How, and by what "logic," was Slavery abolished? Will the *Republican* define what it means to accept as the "logic of arms?"

ALL of the Gettysburg papers seem to favor the election of Hon. David M'Conaughy to the Senate. The *Sentinel* and *Star* openly declare for him, but his most effective champion is the *Compiler*, a professedly Democratic sheet, but manifestly in the interest of Mr. M'Conaughy. As its praise is fatal to its friends, it renders the Union candidate for Senator the only substantial aid it can by the most systematic and senseless vituperation, and will contribute more to his election than any Union paper in the district. We trust that the *Compiler* will not grow weary in well doing until election day, for its services to Mr. M'Conaughy are most invaluable.

WE give in to-day's paper a communication from Gen. Jordan, the late commander of the 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, relative to Capt. Geo. A. Shuman, one of the Union candidates for Assembly. It will be seen that Capt. Shuman won his honors well before he wore them, and that he was as gallant in the field as he is faithful at home in defence of true Union principles. The Union men of Franklin county will most cordially support him with Col. Stumbaugh, who was with Capt. Shuman in the Tennessee and Kentucky campaigns, and won his star at Shiloh, where he was among the first to reinforce Grant.

WE give most of our editorial space to-day to the able address of Hon. John Cessna, Chairman of the Union State Committee. We are compelled to abbreviate it a little; but the main issues are presented in a manner so conclusive and so comprehensive that no one who reads can err as to the vital issues to be decided. We ask for the address the dispassionate consideration of all parties. It is the clearest and most candid exposition of the present status of parties we have seen from any pen, and no loyal man can peruse it and remain indifferent in the pending contest.

THE New York *Tribune* is hopeful of Pennsylvania this fall, because it says a United States Senator is to elect in place of Cowan, and Cameron. Kelly and Forney are actively enlisted in the contest. Just when is Mr. Cowan to die? The term for which he was elected expires 4th March, 1867, and he must die to make a vacancy, for such men don't resign.

HON. DAVID M'CONAUGHY.

While the editor of the *Compiler*—the persistent maligner of Mr. M'Conaughy—was in open sympathy with the rebellion, and was charged by the loyal people of Gettysburg with aiding and abetting it, Hon. David M'Conaughy, the Union candidate for Senator, was ever most active and untiring in his efforts to aid the government. The following voluntary testimonials from Generals Meade and Couch, given at the time the services were rendered, show how earnest and self-sacrificing Mr. M'Conaughy was in times of danger to the border:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, MIDDLEBURG, June 29, 1863, 7 P. M.—D. McConaughy, Esq., Gettysburg—My Dear Sir: The General directs me to thank you for yours of to-day. You have grasped the information so well in its directness and minuteness, that it is very valuable. I hope our friends understand that in the great game that is now being played everything in the way of advantage depends upon which side gets the best information. The rebels are shortly in advance of us, but if through the districts they threaten our friends will organize and send us information, with the precision you have done, they may rest secure in the result, and we hope a near one. The names of the generals, the numbers of the forces, if possible, are very important to us, as they enable us to gauge the reports with exactness.

The General begs, if in your power, that you make such arrangements with intelligent friends in the country beyond you to this effect, and that you continue your attention to us as much as your convenience will permit.

Hoping at some future day to have the pleasure of meeting you, I am, dear sir, yours very truly,
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Col. and Gen.'s Staff, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, June 26, 1863—Special Orders No. 16.—[Extract]—6 Captain D. M'Conaughy is hereby appointed Volunteer Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding.

By command of Major Gen. D. N. Couch.
JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Major and A. A. G.
Captain D. M'Conaughy.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA—Special Orders No. 43—[Extract]—12. Captain D. M'Conaughy, Volunteer Aid-de Camp to the Major General Commanding, is hereby relieved from duty in this department.

The Major General Commanding tenders his thanks to Captain M'Conaughy for services rendered him during the emergency through which we have just passed.

By command of Major General Couch.
JOHN S. SCHULTZE, Ass't. Adju't Gen.
Captain D. M'Conaughy.

WE have received from Blelock & Co., publishers, 19 Beekman st, New York, advance sheets from *Camp-Fire and Cotton-Field*, by Thos. W. Knox, special correspondent of the New York *Herald*. It will contain a comprehensive history of the campaigns in the West and South-West; a history of the Indian difficulties: his graphic description of the battle of Gettysburg; his practical experience as a Louisiana planter; an analysis of the free-labor experiment; a thriling narration of running rebel batteries on the Mississippi, and various incidents connected with the war. It will be sold only by subscription. Price $2,50.

THE Lewisburg *Chronicle* has added a new power press to its office and vastly improved its typographical appearance. The Clinton *Republican* has been enlarged. It is the Union organ of Clinton county, and is conducted with great vigor. The Hagerstown *Mail* has appeared in a new dress.

THE Cumberland County Fair will commence on the 11th of next month, and already hundreds are visiting the Fair Grounds, where the speed of the horses is tried in anticipation of the prizes to be drawn.

THE political condition of the lately seceded States is as follows:

Virginia—Congressional and Legislative election, Thursday, October 12.

North Carolina—Delegate election September 21; Convention meets October 2.

South Carolina—Convention in session.

Georgia—Delegate election October 4; Convention meets October 25.

Florida—Delegate election October 10; Convention meets October 25.

Alabama—Convention in session.

Mississippi—Election for all State officers and members of Congress, October 2.

Louisiana—Congressional and Legislative election November 7.

Texas—Election not yet ordered.

Arkansas—Congressional and Legislative election October 9.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

To the Democrats of Adams and Franklin Counties:

According to the true theory of representative governments every voter is entitled to consult his individual interest in voting.

By so doing, it results that all interests are represented in the legislature, and the general interest is consulted in the legislation of the country.

You will be required to make the application of this great principle of popular government at the approaching State election. Among the questions affecting your interests which will come before the next legislature, there is one which overshadows all others. I refer to that of compensation for the losses which you have sustained by the rebel raids and invasions of the last few years. So vitally does this question affect your interests, that all parties and all candidates for office in these counties have been obliged to declare in favor of compensation.

If the political parties and candidates for the State legislature in other counties of this State were equally favorable to this measure, it would not be necessary for you to consult any other interest in this election than that of your party. But unfortunately such is not the case.

The political parties in other counties of the State have not declared in favor of this measure of justice and generosity to their suffering fellow citizens on the Southern border.

They are in fact interested in opposing it, and certainly never will consent to it except in consequence of the most persevering and determined efforts on the part of your representatives.

More will therefore depend on the personal character of the men whom you are about to select to represent you in the legislature in procuring the allowance of these claims, than upon their merits or upon any other cause whatever.

While the representatives from the other sections of the State will oppose these claims, party leaders will endeavor to avoid the responsibility of their rejection by doing indirectly and covertly what they dare not do directly and openly.

And in this they will surely succeed if your representatives do not possess sufficient nerve and ability to unmask their efforts and to extort from their fears what will be refused on an appeal to their sense of justice and magnanimity.

Fortunately it is in your power by sacrificing party to your individual interests to elect at least one man of the requisite ability to represent you in the next legislature.

I need not name the person to whom I refer. It is only necessary to describe the man of energy, of address, and of persistence required for the occasion, and all who know him personally or by reputation will instinctively pronounce the name of David McConaughy. I need not add that he is a successful lawyer and advocate with the experience of twenty years practice, and earnestly devoted to the cause of the Border claims.

This gentleman has just been presented as a candidate for Senator by the Union convention, and will of course be supported by Republicans on political grounds. It is therefore only necessary for him to receive the votes of Democrats who are interested in the compensation question to be elected. These votes he must receive (at any hazard) or you will be without a representative in the Senate from the Border known to be qualified to successfully advocate your cause before that body.

If the Democratic party, or more properly speaking its managers and leaders, should suffer from this preference of your own interests to theirs, the fault is not yours. It is that of the Democratic State Convention which failed to endorse the compensation proposition. It is that of the Democratic district convention which nominated Mr. Duncan instead of Mr. Sharpe, as its candidate for Senator. It is not my purpose to disparage Mr. Duncan, he is no doubt worthy of the nomination which he has received, though it was one under the circumstances, not expedient to be made.

Mr. Sharpe was known to be man of mark and ability, who possessed considerable influence in the legislature, and had he received the nomination instead of Mr. Duncan, the Democrats of Franklin and Adams counties would have found it to be their interest to sustain him, and he might, even have received the votes of many Republicans who knew him better than Mr. M'Conaughy. But unfortunately different counsels prevailed with the convention. A gentleman comparatively unknown and wholly untried and inexperienced was nominated. Will it be said that he may possess abilities superior to those of Mr. Sharpe, and might, if elected, come to exercise as great an influence in the legislature than the latter is known to have exerted? Surely this is no time to make experiments with new men, so far as the suffering voters of Southern Pennsylvania are concerned.

This was a matter for the consideration of the nominating convention and it has been disregarded by its members, who preferred selfish on personal considerations to the general interest, they will have no right to complain if the Democratic masses prefer their own vital interests to those of their would be leaders. But I apprehend the party and the country will survive should you in the exercise of your sovereign discretion prefer your own interests to those of other people, as you are entitled to do according to the principles of your party and of our government.

It has been urged by leading Republicans who are deeply interested in the result, that it is the true policy of the Democrats in the border counties to vote for representatives who are in political communion with the party in power both at Harrisburg and Washington, and which holds the majority vote which can give success to your claims.

Whether there is any force in this argument or not it is not material to inquire, since the folly of the Democratic district convention has left the Democrats of Franklin and Adams no other alternative than to adopt the course I have suggested.

These remarks are addressed to you by a Democrat who is, like yourselves, deeply interested in the speedy and satisfactory solution of the local question which for the time, so far as the people of Adams and Franklin are concerned, supercedes in vital importance all others of a general nature.

A DEMOCRAT.

CAPT. GEO. A. SHUMAN.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository.

Having seen by the papers that Capt. Geo. A. Shuman, of Perry county, has been nominated by the Union Convention of your district for Assembly, I deem it proper to give you a condensed history of his services while in my regiment. After serving in the three months campaign in the Valley of Virginia, under Maj. Gen. Patterson, on the 24th day of August, 1861, Capt. Shuman joined the "Lochiel," afterwards known as the 9th Penna. Cavalry, as a private in Company C. From time to time he was promoted through the non-commissioned grades of his company, till in July, 1862, he was Orderly Sergeant. For his gallantry in action and general good conduct, he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the spring of 1863, and in 1864 I recommended him and he was commissioned Captain of Company H, in which capacity he served till the war closed. Serving from the commencement to the end of the war, he participated in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland except Stone River, at which time his regiment was making the celebrated "Carter Raid" into East Tennessee, by which the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad was destroyed and for a time rendered useless to the enemy, thus cutting off Richmond from Chattanooga. He participated in the battles of Lebanon, Spring Creek, Thompson's Station, Franklin, Brentwood, Rover, Middleton, Shelbyville, Mossy Creek, Dandridge, Reedyville and Fair Garden, in Tennessee; at Crab Orchard, Richmond, Thompkinsville, Paris and Berryville, in Kentucky; at New Market, in Alabama; at Lafayette, Chicamauga, Lovejoy's Station, Griswold, Buckhead Creek and Waynesborough, in Georgia; at Blackville, Williston, Johnston's Station, Aiken and the White House, in South Carolina, and at Averiesborough, Bentonville, Raleigh, and with his regiment fired the last gun for the Union at Morrisville, North Carolina, on the 13th day of April, 1865. In all these engagements, and in the numerous smaller ones in which he participated, he won for himself a reputation for gallantry, determined bravery, and that rare capacity of thinking cooly when under fire, that has fallen to the lot of but few officers. From my intimate acquaintance with him during our long service together, I feel that I am not speaking at random when I say, that for honesty of purpose, bravery, unflinching integrity, high moral worth and general capacity he had few equals in my command. It is very gratifying to me to see that Capt. Shuman is appreciated by the people of his district. If he is elected, they will never have cause to blush for the confidence reposed in or the honor conferred on him. I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant, THOS. J. JORDAN,
Late Brig. Gen. and Col. 9th Penna. Cav.

HARRISBURG, September 20, 1865.

SOLDIERS' CEMETERY.

To the Editors of the Franklin Repository

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., August 9th, 1865.

Will you please insert the following in your paper.

Numerous letters have reached me since the appearance of my Card relating to the "Soldiers' National Cemetery" on the Stone River Battlefield, inquiring whether I would disinter the remains of all those who died in the Hospitals at this post.

In answer I will say that we intend to do so, also those who fell at "Hoover's Gap," "Guy's Gap," and "Liberty Gap." I will do all in my power to gather the *slain braves* from far and near.

WILLIAM EARNSHAW,
Chaplain U. S. A. and Supt. Sol. Nat. Cem.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—The Democrats of Erie have nominated Major —— Hoskinson and Col W. O. Colt for Assembly.

—The Union men of the Clinton, Cameron and McKean district have nominated John Brooks for Assembly.

—Hon. John K. Ewing, of Fayette, has been nominated as the Union candidate for President Judge in the 14th judicial district.

—Lieut. Moore having declined the Union nomination for Assembly in Montgomery, Capt. Wm. Ritchie has been nominated to fill the vacancy.

—The Democrats of Northampton county have nominated Oliver H. Myers and Terrence D. Barrington for Assembly. Terrence will probably be elected!

—The Union men of the Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming district, have nominated Hon. Geo. Landon for Senator. He was Senator from 1860 to 1863.

—President Johnson has appointed J. Madison Wells Provisional Governor of Lousiana, and given him the same authority as that vested in Governor Sharkey.

—Dr. R. C. Early is running as an independent Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Elk, Clearfield and Forrest district, against Dr. Thos. J. Boyer, regular nominee. The Elk conferees seceded from the conference and urge the people to vote for Early.

—Governor Perry has telegraphed to the President that in the South Carolina Convention, the Constitution Committee has reported in favor of abolishing slavery, of equalizing representation, of electing the Governor and Presidential electors by the people, and of *viva voce* voting in the Legislature. All these measures, he says will pass.

—They have a triangular fight in Dauphin county. An independent ticket is supported by the *True Republican*—a campaign paper—made up of a portion of Democratic nominees, some of the Union nominees and various independent candidates. The main fight seems to be on Assembly—between Messrs. Seiler and Hoffman, the Union nominees, and Col. H. C. Alleman, an independent soldiers' candidate and Dr. Heck, regular Democrat.

—The Democrats of Lancaster county have nominated Lieut. J. S. Roath, Capt. Daniel Herr, Lieut. Geo. P. Deichler and Lieut. Charles A. Lichtenthaler for Assembly. It is worthy of notice that in Allegheny, Lancaster, Erie and other counties where a Democratic nominee has just no chance at all for an election, they nominate *all* soldiers, and in Berks, Schuylkill, Northampton, York and other counties where they can elect, they nominate no soldiers at all!

—Rev. H. K. Hennich, of Indiana, has announced himself as an independent Republican candidate for Senator in the Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson district. His platform is opposition to fraud and corruption in politics and for the enfranchisement of the African. He cannot hope to be elected, and can effect nothing by running unless it be to promote the election of Mr. Blood, the Democratic candidate, who will favor no measures for the amelioration of the African race. If Col. Harry White should be beaten, and a radical Democrat chosen, Mr. Hennich may congratulate himself that he has accomplished it. We trust that the Union men of the district will still be able to save it from being misrepresented for three years in the Senate in this important crisis on our political history.

—We notice, says the Buffalo *Commercial*, that the Copperhead party is running wild in different sections of the country, and that it seems to be going "on its own hook" in each of the States that has thus far held its convention. In Wisconsin the brethren still harmonize with the past—In Ohio the party has had twins, one the legitimate offspring of the "resolutions of '98," and the other born of the war which was so great a failure. The name of this last was "Expediency for the sake of success." It is sickly, and cannot live. In Maine the faithful have struck out with the progress of events. They curl their hair, and say "negro" instead of "nigger." The New Jersey and Pennsylvania wings of the party have each taken a political path differing in some respects from the rest. And now the New York Democracy has pitched its voice upon a key which the father of Democrats, himself, would not recognize.

—Sterling Bonsall has been nominated as an independent Union candidate for Senator in the 2d district of Philadelphia. Hon Jacob E. Ridgeway is the regular Union nominee. We presume that the Democrats are expected to withdraw their candidate, Mr. Davis, and support Mr. Bonsall; but the high contracting parties will find themselves without the game when the votes are counted. If Mr. Bonsall runs merely to enable the cops to elect Mr. Davis, the Union men will rally to the support of their nominee, as they can't afford to have a coppery Senator for three years to amuse or gratify Mr. Bonsall, and if the Democrats adopt him as their candidate, Mr. Ridgeway will take the bulk of both parties and go in easily. Since either way will elect Ridgeway, we don't see that it makes much difference just how Mr. Bonsall runs or whether he runs at all or not. "He pays his money and takes his choice."

PERSONAL.

—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is rusticating at Caledonia Furnace.

—J. D. B. De Bow has been pardoned and intends resuming the publication of his *Review*.

—A. K. McClure will deliver the address at the Union County Agricultural Fair on the 6th of October.

—General Beauregard took the oath of allegiance at New orleans on the 16th, preparatory to seeking for pardon.

—The City of Boston brings news of the death of Joseph Bonsparte, Prince of Musignano, who died recently at Rome.

—Assistant Surgeon Gen. Lane came home on a visit on Friday evening last, and returned to Washington on Tuesday.

—Joseph E. Johnston, late general of the rebel army, it is stated, is about to take charge of one of the most important railroads in Alabama.

—David Shuler, of Blain, Perry county, was robbed on Sunday night week, while at church, of $9,000 in government securities, and two watches and wearing apparel and bed-clothing.

—A correspondent of the Washington *Republican* states that Maj. Gen. Hooker was married on September 12, to Miss Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, sister of Judge W. S. Groesbeck, ex-Member of Congress. Miss Groesbeck enjoys an income of $40,000 per annum.

—The friends of the rebel ex-General Jubal A. Early, of Virginia—the oftenest and worst whipped officer of the war, and who knew better than any other how fast Sheridan's troopers could ride, and how hard they could fight—are making vigorous efforts to secure for him a pardon. He is now in Mexico awaiting the result of the application.

The Campaign in Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS OF THE NATIONAL UNION STATE COMMITTEE.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

THE VERDICT IN 1864.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CANVASS.

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

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

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

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

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

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corruptly squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country." The measures of the administration of Abraham Lincoln, so recently endorsed by so large a majority of his countrymen, are here foolishly and wickedly denounced by the members of this convention, and the people of Pennsylvania are gravely asked to sanction the act, reverse their own judgment and repudiate the verdict of the nation solemnly rendered at the ballot-box.

The *Sic Semper Tyrannis* of the ever-to-be execrated Booth, uttered as he rushed from the scene of the great crime of the age, conveys no greater insult to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, nor runs more directly counter to the feelings and sentiments of his countrymen than does this utterance of the late so-called Democratic Convention. Let the whole army of freemen which marched to victory in 1864, under the banner of Abraham Lincoln, be again called into the field, and march to the polls in October, 1865, to resent the insult to his memory. Let there be no absentees—no deserters—no stragglers—but let all the old soldiers, officers and men with a host of new recruits be on hand, ready for the fight.

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

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

"The Union Party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, declare:

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

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

CONDITION OF STATES LATELY IN REBELLION.

There exists between the two parties, and indeed among persons of the same political faith, some difference of opinion in regard to the true condition and standing of States lately in rebellion against the Government. It is not proposed to discuss the point of difference which mostly involves an answer to the question: "Are the States now, and have they been during the war, within the Union or not?" If by "the States" is meant the soil or territory embraced within their boundaries, or the space occupied by them upon the map, then we rejoice to believe that not one inch has ever yet been or ever can be taken out of the Union. But it would seem equally clear that the Government of those States has been wholly and utterly subverted, and for four years and more have been violently hostile and antagonistic to the Union. We find that on the 20th day of November, 1860, the Attorney General of the United States, (Judge Black,) in an official opinion used the following language:

"If it be true that war cannot be declared, nor a system of general hostility carried on by the Central Government against a State then it seems to follow that an attempt to do so would be *ipso facto an expulsion of such State from the Union*, being treated as an alien and an enemy, she would be compelled to act accordingly. *And if Congress shall break up the present Union* by unconditionally putting strife and enmity and armed hostility between different sections of the country, instead of the domestic tranquillity, which the Constitution was meant to insure, will not all the States be absolved from the Federal obligations? Is any portion of the people bound to contribute their money or their blood to carry on a contest like that? If in accordance with this view "*those States were expelled from the Union*" and if "*they were absolved from their Federal obligations*," it would seem to be pretty clear that they were out of the Union."

On the other side of the same question we have the same authority. At the convention of August 24th, 1865, Judge Black, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported, among, other things, the following——

"That the *States could not absolve the people from their Federal obligations, that the State ordinances of Secession were nullities*, and therefore when the attempted revolution came to an end by the submission of the insurgents, the States were as much a part of the Union as they had been before."

It would seem from these views that when it suited the convenience, the fancy or perhaps the wishes of some persons to have the insurrectionary States out of the Union, then they were out; and when it was desirable to have them back again, then they were in and had never been out!

We are sometimes told that the ordinances of secession were null and void. It is conceded that they were illegal and unconstitutional. So it is to commit murder. But you cannot restore the life of the victim by declaring the illegal act null and void. It is unlawful to steal; yet if your horse be stolen you cannot bring him back by declaring ever so earnestly that the act is null and void.

Concede that the act of secession was not only illegal and unconstitutional, but also null and void, then, of course, all that followed in pursuance thereof must be null and void. If the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall. It is matter of history, however, to every one, that in judges, legislatures and officers chosen, and all the laws passed since the commencement of the rebellion, were chosen and passed in pursuance of the ordinances of secession. Of course these actions are all null and void. Hence we find these States without Governors, without Judges, without Legislatures, and with their entire government subverted and overthrown. Being, however, a part of the soil and territory of the nation, it is for the nation to provide a Government for them until their people, freed from the odium of treason, and taught to submit in good faith to the issue of the contest through which they have just passed, shall prepare and adopt for themselves a truly Republican form of government, recognizing all the great truths vindicated and established by the blood and treasure of the nation.

But it matters but little as to the opinions we may entertain in regard to the abstract question, whether these States are in or out of the Union, because it must be conceded, on all hands, that they have been recognized as belligerents. Our political adversaries were the first to insist that these rights should be conceded to them. Foreign nations seconded the demand, and our Government yielded to it and treated them as such. Lest some one, now that the war is over, should insist that they were not in the position of belligerents, let us examine what the highest legal tribunal of the country has declared upon the subject.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the prize cases recently decided, says:

"Hence, in organizing this rebellion, they have *acted as States* claiming to be sovere