

Abraham Lincoln.

The Union party of Pennsylvania, in State Convention assembled, and with a unanimity seldom paralleled in the history of political parties, has declared Abraham Lincoln, our present Chief Magistrate, to be its choice for the next Presidency. To this formal expression of the people's wishes we take the earliest opportunity to respond, and we do so more promptly and cheerfully because we have no mental reservation about the wisdom of the choice which the Convention has just made.

command of the Missouri Department; but we can understand very well why Mr. Lincoln thought he was doing right in all these cases. After all, these were not vital errors, and to-day the unbending integrity, the inflexible honesty of purpose of Abraham Lincoln, covers them with a mantle as broad as that of charity itself. Briefly, what we claim for Mr. Lincoln is, that he has done his duty, at the most crucial and alarming period in our history, conscientiously, courageously and with signal ability, and that he has manifested in an eminent degree the possession of those qualities of head and heart which the crisis demanded. There is much in his character that resembles that of Washington. Great goodness of heart, united with much greatness of intellect, distinguished the Father of his Country; so they do Mr. Lincoln. Washington's patriotism was of the purest type—unselfish, self-denying, self-sacrificing; so is Mr. Lincoln's. Washington might have become the despotic ruler of his country; Abraham Lincoln has had equal temptation, but has shunned the semblance of yielding to it. Instead of eagerly using the almost arbitrary powers with which the Constitution and Congress vested him in time of war, he has been slow to visit judgment upon those who were proved to be guilty, and has always tempered his judgment with mercy. Washington looked to the God of Battles for victory; so does Mr. Lincoln. Washington won the love of his countrymen; Abraham Lincoln is unquestionably first in the affections of those who are to-day sustaining the Union which Washington gave us.



THOMAS ROBINSON, Editors. CYRUS B. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher. BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY MAY 4, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

leviating the hardships and sufferings of our brave soldiers? Do I enjoy any privileges and blessings for which they are toiling fighting and suffering? We appeal to you to lay this matter to heart; banish selfishness from your mind, and act the part of a patriot and christian. From present appearances, it will not be long before thousands of our brave defenders will be suffering from wounds received in defense of the liberties which we are enjoying, while others will be suffering from disease contracted in the army. Can anything make a stronger appeal to the benevolence of our people than the objects connected and associated with the Sanitary Fair? Do not let this opportunity pass by without doing your duty, and do it without delay. Now is the time to act and extend relief when it is needed, and thus save the lives of many of our brave soldiers, to gladden and cheer their hearts, and feel that you have nobly acted your part, in doing something to perpetrate and hand down to posterity the civil and religious liberties which we enjoy.

COMMUNICATIONS. MAPLE FURNACE, March 16, 1864. MESSRS EDITORS:—Gents—You will please publish the following extract: Great excitement! War at home! The village of North Washington, is all noise and bustle to-day, in consequence of the uprising of the members of the M. E. Church, and other kind citizens of the place; they came not as the conqueror came; neither as the pilgrim fathers, but as christians are wont to come, at the present day: laden with the good things of life, for the ministers of Christ. They repaired immediately to the house of the Rev. E. Bennett, where the Rev. W. A. Clark and lady were present, where a very sumptuous dinner was prepared by the citizens of North Washington. The Classes of Martinsburg, Maple Furnace and North Washington, were fully represented in this laudable enterprise. After about eighty persons doing justice to a very fine dinner, they left their burdens of cash and estates, amounting to fifty eight dollars, for the Rev. Bennett and Clark. A SUBSCRIBER. PROSPECT, PA. April 29, 1864. WM. CAMPBELL, Esq., Chairman of Executive Committee: DEAR SIR:—I have the honor of informing you, that we have received contributions in money, for the "Sanitary Commission," to the amount of seventy-eight dollars. Miss Steek and Miss Breeden, whom I appointed assistant committee, labored quite efficiently among the ladies. Will you be so kind as to let me know, per the return mail, whether the names of those who have contributed will be published in the county papers or not—This question has frequently been asked me, and I have been unable to answer it. Hoping that Butler county may exhibit an unprecedented liberality in this humane cause, I respectfully subscribe myself, Your humble servant, A. W. McCULLOUGH. The above speaks well for the patriotic citizens of the borough of Prospect.—They are alive to the great work of administering assistance to the patriotic and needy. Well done, good and faithful servants. May your shadows never grow less. For the Citizen. A Call to the Generous and Patriotic. The Balaam Association was organized for the express purpose of endeavoring to alleviate the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers. Some who are not well wishers of the cause, may find fault and object to our association, others may imagine that it is a useless society, as there is another organization of the same kind and of more extensive magnitude, and that the interest of the Balaamites will necessarily conflict with the other. But such is not the case, and there is not a Balaamite but would be willing to abandon the association if he thought it would interfere with the operations of the other society in the least. It will be admitted that the Balaamites will secure a number of articles which will legitimately come in their line, which the other society would not take cognizance of. And this association expects to collect such articles and realize something handsome for the benefit of the commission. Then again, this association expects to get a small subscription, say fifty cents, from young men which the other society could not reach, and further, our writings, bills, posters, and cards, and our example, will have a moral effect in favor of the other society, by arousing the patriotism of the people to do their whole duty in this noble cause. The agents for the Balaam association are expected to be diligent, and not let their townships go uncanvassed. We think there is not a young man at home, enjoying the freedom of our country, and the blessings of a civil life, that would be so pernicious as not to be thankful for the privilege of assisting to alleviate the sufferings of our sick and wounded soldiers, by paying at least FIFTY CENTS to the Sanitary Commission. For the benefit of those who are friendly to the cause, the officers of the association are obliged to keep an accurate account of the donations of each township, whether in money or articles for exhibition. Also what articles are purchased, how much is realized from said purchase and how much paid to Sanitary Commission. After the Fair, the accounts of the Association will be audited and published, that all interested may know that every cent of their subscription was properly expended. Then let each township agent send his district will not bring in the largest subscription and greatest collection of novelties. It will be necessary for each one to work and get others to assist him, and the township that wins the laurels, shall wear the feather. Any information desired by our agents will be cheerfully and promptly given by addressing, WIN. M. CLARKE. Thistle of the Association. Governor Edwards, of the Choctaw nation, has issued a proclamation urging the Indians of that tribe to return to their allegiance to the government.

The Apportionment Bill. We are under many obligations to Alfred Slack, Esq., Member of the State Legislature, for a correct and early copy of the Apportionment Bill as it passed both Houses. We refer the reader to the vote for Governor and Supreme Judge last fall, to ascertain the probable political complexion of future Legislatures under the new Apportionment.—Pitts. Gaz. HOUSE. SENATE. Districts. No. of Senators. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Philadelphia City, 6 Chester, Delaware and Montgomery, 6 Berks, 2 Lehigh and Northampton, 7 Luzerne, 2 Northampton, 2 Berks, 2 Schuylkill, 2 Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, 11 Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, 12 Potter, Toga, McKean and Clinton, 13 Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan, 14 Northumberland, Mifflin, Juniata & Sullivan, 15 Dauphin and Lebanon, 16 Lancaster, 17 York and Cumberland, 18 Adams and Franklin, 19 Somerset, Bedford and Fulton, 20 Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata & Perry, 21 Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson, 22 Clarion, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk, 23 Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene, 24 Beaver and Washington, 25 Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong, 26 Mercer, Venango and Warren, 27 Crawford and Erie, 28

fast. But the circumstances were different, though not of a character that palliate the matter, the Traveller arrives at this conclusion: Let the first rebel fort that we shall storm be treated as Fort Pillow was treated; put the garrison to the sword, and do so avowedly because of Buford's conduct at Fort Pillow, letting us be clearly understood that the act shall be one of vengeance, and that we do not purpose adopting the rule of showing no quarter. If the enemy chooses to perpetrate more butcheries, then maintain the practice of retaliation, but let in each instance be for cause, and not as a general principle of action, or because we would establish indiscriminate slaughter of the vanquished as a mode of warfare. Thus proceeding, we should have the laws of war on our side, and the sympathies of mankind would be with us. As we have said, retaliation is likely to take this form, in any event. Of the half million men now about to advance on the foe, we may be assured that a sufficient number "have an oath in heaven" to put to rest all doubts as to how fully Fort Pillow will be avenged!—Pittsburgh Commercial. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 25.—As the time is approaching when some of the regiments belonging to this army are to be discharged from the service by reason of the expiration of the term for which they were mustered into the said service, the commanding General has decided that the term of a regiment is to be computed from the day of muster into service, without reference to date of enrollment or of any service rendered a State. This decision it will be the duty of the Commanding-General to enforce, and he will, if necessary, resort to the most extreme measures for this purpose. He will, however, at all times, be glad to receive and forward for consideration to the proper authorities any respectful communication touching the term of service of regiments, when such term appears to be involved in doubt. The Commanding-General indulges the hope that regiments to be discharged will cheerfully acquiesce in the decision of the Government with regard to the term of service, and that no organized bodies or individuals, after having borne an useful reputation during all the eventful scenes that have marked their connection with the Army of the Potomac, will suffer the honorable fame they have won by their gallantry and good conduct to be tarnished in the closing hours of their service by acts of insubordination which, if suppressed, and can only terminate in the speedy and certain punishment of the offending parties. By command of the Maj. Gen. MEADE. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. The Atlanta, Georgia, Appeal of the 18th, contains the following: FORREST'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PALUCH AFFAIR. DRESDEN, TENN., via OKOLONA, MISS., April 6, 1864. Governor Clark, Marion, Miss.: Left Jackson on the 23d. Captured Union City on the 24th, with four hundred and fifty prisoners, among them the renegade Hawkins, and most of his regiment, about two hundred horses, and five hundred small arms. Also took possession of Hickman, the enemy having vacated it. I moved myself, with Gen. Buford's division, marching from Jackson direct to Paducah in fifty hours, attacked it on the 25th, drove the enemy to their gunboats and forts, held the town for ten hours, could have held it longer, but finding the small pox was raging, vacated the place. Captured many stores and horses, burned sixty bales of cotton, one steamer on the dry dock, brought out fifty prisoners. My loss at Union City and Paducah, as far as known, is twenty-five killed and wounded, among them Colonel Thompson, commanding the Kentucky brigade, killed, Lieutenant Colonel Lanham, Faulkner's regiment, mortally wounded, and Colonel Crossland, of the 7th Kentucky, and Lt. Col. Morton, of the 3d Tennessee, slightly wounded. Enemy's loss in Paducah, fifty-five killed and wounded, prisoners in all five hundred. Have dispatched Gen. Gholson at Paducah to meet prisoners at Corinth and take them to you. Hold possession of all the country except posts on the river. Think if I can remain here unmolested for fifteen days will be able to add two thousand men to my command. I would urge upon you the importance of repairing the railroad to Corinth, as well for the welfare of citizens as for the good of the department. N. B. FORREST, Maj. Gen. CULPEPPER, April 27.—No information has reached headquarters, indicative of active movements on the part of the enemy. There is, however, evidence that our own army is watched with increased vigilance by a strong and more extended line of rebel outposts. It is not believed that Gen. Lee will take the offensive. The report that Stuart's cavalry is concentrating at Fredericksburg has not been verified, nor has there been skirmishing at any point of our lines. Both sides still keep perfectly quiet. The main body of Longstreet's forces is still near Charlottesville. It is supposed that it will remain there until the intentions of our commanders are developed, and move to the defence of Richmond or the support of Lee, as occasion may require. The following important order has been issued by Major General Meade: Major-General Sherman has issued the following general order: "Provisions will no longer be issued to citizens at military posts south of Nashville. Where citizens cannot procure provisions in the country, there is no alternative but they must remove to the rear." Gen. Max Weber has joined Gen. Sigel's command and will be assigned to Harper's Ferry.

