



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 27, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSTON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

REPRESENTATIVE: Merron M. Michael, Philadelphia, Thomas H. Condit, Beaver county.

SENATORIAL: 1 Robert P. King, 115 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Schuler, 3 Henry Brown, 15 John Winter, 4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConomy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Wood, 6 Charles M. Bunk, 18 Isaac Beasony, 7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mill, 20 Samuel R. Ebb, 9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Edward Risser, 10 Edward H. Orvahl, 22 John P. Ramsey, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Jankin, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blumhard.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS, THOMAS WILLIAMS.

ASSEMBLY, WM. HANLETT, JOHN H. NEGLEY, of Butler County, SAMUEL M'KINLEY, of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER, A. C. CHRISTY.

AUDITOR, LEANDER WISE.

Amendment to the Constitution, Granting the Soldiers Right to Vote.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Let every voter go to the election on Tuesday the 2d of August, and take his neighbor along.

The War News.

Up to this time the news from our armies is encouraging. Sherman has completely invested Atlanta—indeed, it is generally believed he now occupies it—at any rate he will in a few days at farthest. The rebel raid has gone without either taking Baltimore or Washington, or even disturbing Grant at Petersburg, which was doubtless its object. Upon the whole, the military situation looks encouraging. All that is wanted is patience.

Tuesday, July 26, 3-15 p. m., General Garrard has destroyed the bridges at Covington, 40 miles east of Atlanta, also the public stores at Covington and Conyers, capturing 2,000 prisoners. Sherman still maintains his position and is vigorously advancing.

The 17th Army corps went into the battle at Atlanta, with the cry, "Remember M'Pherson," and fought desperately. Our troops buried 15,000 rebels, their loss is said to be at least 6,000; our loss is about 2,500.

The Enrolling Board.

Capt. Kiker, with Commissioner Copley, Surgeon Perchment, and their corps of assistants, are in town to-day, attending to their official duties in connection with the special draft made some time since. Examinations are being made, commutation being paid, &c. So far as we can learn, everything is going off quietly and satisfactorily. The board are doing all in their power to give general satisfaction.

Committee Meeting.

A special meeting of the county Executive Committee was held on Wednesday the 20th inst., for the purpose of taking action on the Judgeship. A letter was read inviting us to appoint conferees to meet those of Beaver and Lawrence, on Monday, the 25th inst. After full deliberation it was resolved that conferees be sent, and on motion, Hon. Charles M' Candless, Maj. R. I. Boggs, and Capt. Henry Pillow, were appointed said conferees, and instructed to vote for the nomination of Judge M'Guffin. On motion, adjourned.—THOS. ROBINSON, Cl. m. J. D. M'Junkin, Sec.

Election Officers.

The law requires the polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, a. m., and yet it is not uncommon to find Boards unorganized as late as ten. This should not be, unless the cause was unavoidable. We have frequently seen voters go away from the October election, because the polls were not opened at the proper time. Of course they would be much more impatient in August! Let every officer be on the ground at 8 o'clock—get your ballot boxes in order and ready in due time, so that no voter will become impatient and go off in the dumps, because the polls were not open in time.

Ed. LYON, Esq., we understand, has received a commission as 1st Lieutenant in the Invalid Corps. He is all right on the Niger question. Hence his appointment.—Herald.

Rather a shabby notice neighbor! If Captain Lyon had a fault politically, it was his conservative sentiment, which he

indulged in, as we sometimes jealously charged him, in order to conciliate his Copperhead friends. But to be serious, up to the commencement of hostilities, we thought him quite too conservative for a Republican. Since the existence of the present war, the Captain has taken comparatively little part in politics—has given the most of his attention to the prosecution of that war in the interest of the Union; almost offered up his life beneath the folds of the old flag; having received a wound from a musket ball, which passed through his lungs; well nigh taking his life. He has not received the above appointment, therefore, because of his sentiments on the Negro question, but because of his devotion to the cause of his country, which we hope he may long live to serve—the best wishes of all loyal men go with him.

The Tickets.

We have waited for some days, hoping to have opportunities to send the tickets by hand, to the various districts, but find it impossible; as there is so little travel now—every body being busy harvesting. We have therefore, sent the following out by mail, as follows:

Mercer tp., to Hon. James Kerr, Harri-

sville; Marion, Joseph Cummins, Esq., Murrisville; Venango, Franklin Jamison, Anderson's Mills; Allegheny, Jos. Rosenberg, Maple Furnace; Worth, Thos. M'Nees, Jackville; Slipperyrock, Thos. Stephenson, Slipperyrock; Cherry, H. C. M' Coy, Esq., Annandale; Washington, R. A. Miffin, North Hops; Parker, John Kelly, Brain; Brady, Zephaniah Snyder, Brownington; Fairview, Maj. Wm. C. Adams, Baldwin; Donegal, Eliza Wick, Barnhart's Mills; Lancaster, James Morrison, Middle Lancaster; Connoquenessing, Jacob Cratty, Whitestown; Jackson, Alfred Pearce, Harmony; Winfield, Wm. Crookshanks, Leasursville; Cranberry, Elisha Garvin, Ogle; Adams, Benj. Duthett, Breakneck; Clinton, Maj. John Anderson, Saxenburg; Buffalo, David Kelly, Esq., Sarversville; Franklin, W. W. Dodds, Esq., Prospect; Muddy-creek, John Oliver, Portersville; Clay, Capt. Allen Wilson, Coultersville; Clearfield, Peter Fennel, Coysville; Centre, Wm. D. M' Candless, Holyoke. The rest of the tickets will be got by calling at the Citizen office. Concord has been taken out by Charles Cochran. We thus publish the names of the persons to whom the tickets are sent, for the purpose of letting all know where to look for them; as also the Post office to which sent, so that they can be sent after in time. Should any of these tickets fail to reach their destination, let the voters go to work and write tickets in their stead—especially the first on the list, as follows:

First Amendment, For the Amendment.

This is the ballot that gives to the soldier the right to vote. Don't let any disappointment prevent you from putting in this ticket.

Congressional Nomination.

The Congressional District composed of the counties of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette, have, after something over one hundred ballots made the nomination, and Dr. Fuller, of Fayette, has been the successful candidate. For some time the united vote of Indiana, was given to the old candidate, Mr. Stewart, of that county. The vote of Westmoreland, to Dr. St. Clair, (present Senator from the Indiana district,) and Fayette cast her vote for her own candidate, Dr. Fuller; finally one of the Westmoreland, and one of the Indiana conferees went over to Dr. F., and thus nominated him.

Without being gratified at the defeat of others, we are much pleased to record the success of a gentleman for whom we have so exalted an opinion as we have of Dr. Fuller. He was elected Senator of his district, Westmoreland and Fayette, in 1860, and served in the three succeeding years in the State Senate, with credit to himself and friends—always in his seat—always ready to battle for the right and resist the wrong, he had the confidence and respect of all. It was but to be expected that he would soon be called to higher duties. He is emphatically the right man in the right place; as he can bear that incorrigible Copperhead Dawson out of sight.

We will long remember our last meeting with the Doctor. It is known to the most of our readers that, immediately after the battle of the Wilderness, we, in company with Capt. Braekenridge, repaired to Fredericksburg. We were assigned to the charge of a Hospital, which we assisted in opening for the reception of wounded men, from the 1st Division, 6th Corps—acting under directions of Dr. Harris, of Sanitary Commission. We had about sixty patients. They were generally visited twice a day by the Physician in charge, (Dr. Seymour, of New York,) but owing to the great demand on his time by more serious cases, some of the less dangerous ones were left to be taken care of by the nurses of the several wards. Amongst this number was one who had been wounded on the chin, splintering his jaw, and shattering it very much. The wound had been stitched up, and bandaged, but the stitches had rolled out and the bandage came off—it was badly swollen and extensively putrified; it

seemed to require better dressing than a nurse could give it, I, therefore, directed the nurse to go out, and if possible, fetch in a Physician to dress it. In fifteen minutes he returned, and to my agreeable surprise, was accompanied by our old friend Dr. Fuller, who neatly washed the wound, removed all the fetid matter, stitched it up effectually, and bandaged it carefully. From that moment forward this patient improved, and when we left, was able to come down stairs and sit at the door, feeling quite comfortable, and still more grateful to his medical benefactor. Could that Irishman reach Pennsylvania this fall, there is little doubt about whom he would cast his Congressional vote.

We learned from the Dr. that he had come down as a volunteer, to assist in taking care of Pennsylvania wounded, but while there, was doing all he could for all—may prosperity attend him.

ANNUAL REPORT OF REV. A. H. WATERS, SUPT. OF COMMON SCHOOLS, BUTLER COUNTY.

Our schools have succeeded, during the past year, beyond expectation. Serious apprehensions were entertained that the withdrawal of so many old teachers into the army, and the introduction of new ones, would seriously embarrass the educational interests of the county.

That we have been most agreeably disappointed in those fears, the report here submitted will show.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Two new houses have been erected; one in Cherry, and one in Allegheny. These are both highly creditable to the townships, and are models. The Directors in both these districts, have done good work in providing houses of such a character.

Several similar houses are to be built during the present year in other townships. Thus the old, uncomfortable and unhealthy buildings are disappearing, and very soon, all will have been removed.

Many of the new houses are too small. It is to be hoped that this error will not be committed in the future. The health of the scholars, apart from their success, and the comfort and convenience of the teacher, requires a commodious room. But very few houses are inclosed, or in any respect ornamented. Some are situated in very pleasant groves, whilst others stand in open ground, exposed alike to the scorching rays of the Summer's Sun, and the fierce blasts of Winter's wind. These facts are stated in order to draw attention to the importance of inclosing the grounds, and of planting ornamental trees about the houses, so that they may be both pleasant and attractive. We must make use of every means to make the school house a pleasant place, and, of these, the beautifying of the grounds, and buildings, is certainly an important one.

FURNITURE.

The new houses are generally furnished with suitable desks, some of which are very good. In many, however, the desks are very deficient, and, in a few, interlarded. Of the latter class, I am glad to say, the number is small, and I hope, ere long, there will be none.

Sufficient black-board surface is found in most of the houses, whilst in some, there is scarcely any, and, in others, it is unfit for use. The attention of directors is called to the importance of providing good and ample black-board surface.

APPARATUS.

The schools of this county are very deficient in school apparatus. A few have been furnished with Out Line Maps.—This matter has been strongly urged upon the attention of the Directors, and encouragement has been given that apparatus will be introduced into a number of the schools. An agency has been established in the county seat, where complete apparatus can be obtained.

SCHOOLS.

In the boroughs of Harmony, Zelienople and Centerville, the schools should be graded. In Harmony two teachers have been employed in the same room, which necessarily causes more or less confusion. In Zelienople there has been but one teacher employed, but the number of scholars is entirely too large to enable him to do justice either to himself or to the scholars. In Centerville, the borough is divided into two districts with two schools, but not graded. It is hoped that these important districts will see the necessity of establishing graded schools.

The practice has been prevalent, in some townships, of having the school term divided into a Summer and Winter term, under the direction of different teachers. I have endeavored to discharge this practice, and to induce the Directors to have the school opened early in the Fall and continue, under the same teacher, as long as the funds would permit.

The great disadvantage of two short terms, taught by different teachers, with a long interval between, must be very apparent to every one. In addition to this, it seriously interferes with the visitation of the school by the Superintendent, the summer schools being very small, embracing only a few elementary scholars. If these schools are visited in the summer, they cannot be visited, in many counties, in the Winter, when they are much larger and more interesting. There should be but one term, so long as it is limited to 6 and 6 months.

TEACHERS. Three-fourths of the teachers, during the past year, were females; and, doubtless, during the present year, there will be a greater proportion, as a number of male teachers gave up their schools early in the Spring, and entered the army.

There has been an unjust prejudice against female teachers in many districts which has been an injury even to good teachers. I am happy to say, that the female teachers of this county, have, in main, succeeded remarkably well. There are not a few superior teachers whose schools it is a real pleasure to visit. That there are some who have not succeeded, as teachers, and probably never will, is admitted. The same also, may be said of male teachers. It is time that this prejudice should be removed, inasmuch as in the future, we must depend, to a great extent, upon females as teachers.

The views and feelings of parents are imbibed by the children, and hence, how seriously the labors of the best teachers may be counteracted when such prejudices exist. I am well satisfied that the introduction of female teachers into our schools, will be productive, in the future, of the happiest results. The valuable experience, and the knowledge of human nature which they must inevitably acquire, in such a work, will admirably fit them for the not less important relation they may hereafter sustain.

VISITATIONS.

The Schools are open, on an average, about 5 months. To visit 213 schools, in that time, more than once, is not to be expected. It was my determination to visit all at least once, and, as many a second time, as possible. Had the schools been open when I was visiting, I would have succeeded in getting into every one. Owing to sickness, and other causes, some of which were entirely inexcusable, several of the schools were not in operation when I reached the districts in which they were located. One teacher had dismissed at noon to attend a friend; another had gone to visit the school of a Sister, &c. I respectfully suggest that no teacher should close his school, unless for very important reasons. For the former of these cases, I had secured the company of a director, and had travelled several miles, and found the school closed for such a reason! I did not fail to administer, by letter, a suitable reproof. In all, I visited 200 schools, and spent, on an average, about 1 1/2 hours in each school. In these visits I observed closely the method pursued by the teacher, and when necessary, made such suggestions as seemed proper. An address, not exceeding 10 minutes, invariably closed the visit which was listened to, generally, with good attention. In the visitation of schools, there is a great want of interest on the part of many directors and parents. It is of vital importance to the prosperity of the school.

DISTRICT INSTITUTES.

It is to be regretted that there are any districts in the county in which no District Institutes have been required. In nearly all they have been established, and have been successfully conducted. A few have been of more than ordinary interest, and have secured the favor and attendance of both directors and citizens. Some have evinced but little life, and, consequently, have exerted but little or no influence for good. There is, I believe, a gradual improvement in public feeling towards them. Time, patience and activity on the part of their friends, will bring them into popular favor. There are difficulties to be overcome, but these are not insurmountable. I have been highly gratified to see the faithfulness of many female teachers in their attendance upon the Institutes. Bad roads and rough weather have been no impediments. In some districts, schools are held during the forenoon, conducted by the teacher, as on ordinary occasions, teachers, directors and parents being spectators. The afternoon is devoted to the proper exercises of the Institutes. An excellent repast is usually provided for the recess at noon, which adds much to the interest and comfort of the occasion. In this connection, I beg leave to say, that I have observed a tendency, in the Institute, to become simply class drills, in which the teacher only travels over an old, well beaten track. I have endeavored to direct attention to this, and to urge the assignment, in advance, of subjects requiring careful study, by which the mind may be trained, and additional knowledge of the branches taught obtained.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

In nearly all the schools the scriptures are read at the opening of the school, followed in some instances, by prayer. The bearing of this subject upon our common school system, is of the greatest importance. No opposition is so potent as that which bases its argument on the ground of morality and religion. It is claimed, by many of our best men, that there is a deficiency here in our public school system—that the training of our children is often entrusted to the oversight of immoral persons. This conviction is strengthening the feeling for parochial schools wherever they can be established, and the consequent withdrawal of the children from the public schools. This is not the place to discuss this all important subject. It is advised to here, to call the attention of the friends to its consideration.

The remark has been made by a Minister of the Gospel in this county, that, the common schools are heathen schools. The man, whoever he may be, that makes such a charge, will not be likely to do as much injury to the cause, as to himself. Still the fact, that such views are entertained, and, that there is, at least, some ground for opposition in that direction, should induce us to meet the difficulty and labor for its removal. Our schools must be nurseries of morality and religion; and to the end, we must seek, as instructors of the youth, those who are thoroughly imbued with religious feelings and sentiments. I am happy to believe that the large body of our teachers are of this character. That there are some who are unfit, must be acknowledged. It is the duty of the Superintendent to issue certificates according to the merits of the examination. Of the moral character of very many of the applicants, he must be totally ignorant.—The selection of teachers, belongs to the duties of directors, who should either know the applicants, or should require satisfactory testimonial with respect to moral character and religious sentiments.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Great advances have been made, in this county, in public sentiment. The supporters of the common school system are many, and among the very best of our citizens. There are a few still unfavorable, but their number is so small, and their influence so unimportant, that their opposition amounts to nothing.

REMARKS.

Before concluding this, my first Annual Report, I desire to express my gratitude to the directors and friends who have so kindly received and encouraged me in my work. Valuable experience has been obtained, during the past year, which will aid me in my future labors. With the continued co-operation of the friends of education, and, especially, of the directors, we may confidently expect great advance in all that relates to the interests of our common School system.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

In the midst of a fierce conflict for the national life—responding to call for large reinforcements to enable our armies successfully to combat with traitors—cheerfully meeting the payment of extraordinary taxes to supply the government with money to conduct the war, and submitting to an immense increase in the prices of living, the people of Pennsylvania have nevertheless been able for three years to maintain a prosperity, and secure a healthy operation in all the branches of their trade, unprecedented in the annals of any country while engaged in the prosecution of a war. In the trials of this bloody war, with the struggle just reaching its climax, the people of Pennsylvania suddenly find themselves involved in a political contest invested with the highest importance, because fraught with the most momentous issues. Ordinary, heretofore, political contests meant only a choice of policy as to the manner of administering the government. The struggle of parties was for the possession of the powers of government, and merely to control their operations. Now, however, our political contests have resolved themselves into a direct and a positive issue for the safety and the permanence of the government; because politically as well as sectionally, the contest at the ballot box and in the battle field must decide whether the Union shall exist or perish with the triumph or defeat of one or the other of the contending parties. Hence the unwonted importance with which our political campaigns are now invested. Parties are now divided on issues which vitally concern the government. They are composed of friends and enemies of that government. To choose between these parties equally interests the cause of loyalty and that of treason. No man can stand neutral between the two, and all who are not fairly for the government will be justly recognized as its enemy. Admitting that such is the new importance assumed by our political contests we have an excuse as well as a justification for entering on the contest fast approaching for the amendments to the Constitution, with all the zeal in our nature, and all the devotion that should characterize the patriotic and the lover of his country in his effort to serve it.

It would seem that on an amendment to the Constitution granting the soldier a right to vote, there should be no division. Among a free people, particularly, who are admitted always to be the most intelligent, such a right should be so well grounded in common and statute law, as to need no action at this late day for its exercise and vindication. The soldier, in all lands, alike among civilized and barbaric nations, has ever been admitted to the governments beneath whose banners he fought. His valor, his sacrifices and his devotion, have ever been regarded as themes for the poet, subjects for the painter, and material for the historian; and thus the calling of arms became one of honor—one which elicited the noble rivalries of compatriots and where civilization refined the instincts and elevated the character of men, war has been so conducted as to force combatants to respect and honor each others' qualities—the victor still to treat the vanquished as MAN. The Constitution and laws expressly declare, that no man shall be deprived of his citizenship, except for high crimes of which he shall be charged and proven guilty. He must be summoned to meet such a charge of criminality in the presence of judges whose oaths bind them to do him entire justice. He must be ensured a trial by a jury sworn impartially to consider his case. If found guilty, the sentence of his judges may result in his disfranchisement—but disfranchisement is not aimed at as a result of his punishment. Disfranchisement as a direct punishment is only made to follow the highest crime known against the State. Yet in the face of facts, and in opposition to all equity, there are those in

the State who insist that disfranchisement should follow the highest service which a man can perform for his Government.—There is a strong party to-day in Pennsylvania, regularly organized, controlled by able leaders and sustained by astute and well learned advocates, insisting that the service of a citizen as a soldier—the perilling of life and limb in the support of the Government, the giving up of domestic endearments, the sacrifice of business interests, and the yielding of all personal comforts forfeit for those thus engaged all political right, every franchise of a free-born or constitutionally adopted American citizen. The monstrous iniquity of such a claim is at once apparent, however it has been maintained by our highest judicial tribunals. Its injustice can only be sustained by sophistries founded in the worst political prejudices, so that the sooner the Constitution and laws are made plain and rendered explicit on this subject, and posted where every man can read and understand them, just so soon do we secure the strength and majesty of the Government in the confidence and respect of the governed—just so soon do we make our good old State worthy of the past valor of her sons, and glorious in the future. American citizenship has its virtues, and these their merits. Each virtue can only be exalted by serving the Government under which it flourishes; but if that service is more a badge of degradation, will it not be more natural for men of honor and spirit and true courage to resist its rendition than voluntarily to accept its duties? The citizen soldier feels when he takes up arms it is to defend, not to destroy his political rights. The man who sacrifices his business interests, and by a stipulated time surrenders his personal liberty, cannot understand why he should be deprived of his political rights. The service of arms does not blunt the judgment or blur the ability of a citizen to exercise the elective franchise. It rather gives him a new title to the enjoyment of such a right, and fits him for the highest privileges of a free Government. Unlike the masses of Europe, the great body of the American people are intelligent, possessed of education affording the highest knowledge. While war for a time may change the habits of such a people, it cannot affect their sense of justice, their appreciation of power, and their love of Government. It cannot lessen their ability for self-government. If it could, the war in which we are now engaged for the defense of the Government and the safety of the public weal, had better be stopped immediately.

The Democratic leaders now oppose the enfranchisement of the soldier. In the olden time the Democratic leaders, such as Jefferson, Jackson, Snyder and Shultz insisted that the elective franchise follow the flag under which a soldier fought. If that flag was potent on the sea and the land to protect a man in war, why should it not possess the other virtues of continuing his political franchises? If it made the deck of a vessel above which it waved, the soil of the country represented by it, regardless of the sea or of time in which it floated, so also does it carry with it for the soldier who fights beneath its folds any political rights which these heroes enjoyed before they were mustered into the service; and on this soundly democratic argument the soldiers who fought in Mexico were able to exercise a freeman's right, in the wilds of the chaperal, the hearts of the seashore, the din of conflict, and in the shadow of battle-amented castles the same as if they had been at home in their respective wards and precincts. If men fighting thousands of miles from home—cut off from all communication—scarcely informed at the time on the issues of the political campaign, were able and entitled to exercise the right of the franchise, is it not fair to suppose that citizens of a like intelligence, engaged in the same service of the government within the limits of its authority, distant only a few miles from home, conversant with all the issues involved in the political contest, in daily communication with their friends, and in perusal also of journals discussing the question at stake—is it not fair to suppose that such men are entitled to the exercise of all their political rights? Only those who act from perverted policy on this subject, will seek to evade the responsibility of such a question. This is proven by the judicial history already attached to this question. When it was deemed expedient, as it was undoubtedly considered by the Democratic leaders then, the elective franchise was extended to the absent soldiers in Mexico; but in the midst of a war waged by the upholders of an institution from which the Democratic leaders derive all their strength, Geo. W. Wood, a Justice of the Supreme Court, and lately the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, judicially denied the soldiers the exercise of the elective franchise; denied our brave defenders the right almost in the same breath in which he declared the right of the States of the South to rebel and secede from the Union! Fair men can see no difference in an American soldier voting in Mexico, while fighting beneath the Flag of his country, and the same soldier citizen under the same circumstances voting in a rebellious State. Time no place, within the limits of a free government, or in the service thereof, cannot influence, should not be permitted to affect the rights of a freeman. The government which is not able to insure him these inherent rights is unworthy his support. The authority of a free government which seeks to degrade a freeman while perilling his life in its defense, is a despotism more fearful than that which denies all rights to the governed. It is not possible that such a government can last. At some period in its history, if the rights of its defenders be disregarded as the Democratic leaders now deny the right of the franchise to the soldiers, it will need arms to protect it both from foreign and domestic foes, and perish eventually, an object too mean for defense.

In advocating the soldier's right to vote, the loyal men of Pennsylvania are sustained by a faith in the fact that his services such as to secure him not merely all the rights he enjoyed before he entered the army, but increased dignity and power at the hands of the Republic. The enemies of this great principle oppose it only for reasons of expediency. There was a time when the Democratic leaders claimed that

the army was largely and even almost wholly composed of their partisan followers. When they were most clamorous in insisting upon the recognition of such a claim, the supporters of the principle, opposed politically to these leaders, were not earnest and even persistent in its advocacy. To them it was a principal of justice too sacred to be disregarded—too noble to be rejected—too important in its relations to the very genius and vitality of the Republic to be denied to all the people thereof, alike those who risk the perils of battle in its defense and those who run no danger of life, limb or property in the service of the Government, and who still claim its highest immunities and most sacred privileges.

On the second day of August, ensuing, this question will come practically before the people of Pennsylvania. We do not doubt the result of the election as to the acceptance or rejection of the soldier's right to vote. But we would be false to the party which we represent and recreant to the creed which we adore if we failed to avow in advance our approval of granting this great right to our brave defenders. Pennsylvania has many thousands of her citizens now in the army. They have all gone forth inspired by a sublime faith in the strength of a free Government to crush a wicked conspiracy, and does it become us, while enjoying the halcyon blessings of peace at home, while the limbs of our soldiers are wet with their own blood, and their weapons are dripping with the gore of traitors to say to them, "You have forfeited your citizenship; you are no longer worthy of participating in the control of a free Government; your positions must be held by the slaves of the South—among the displaced and degraded of God's children!" We cannot believe that the people of Pennsylvania are prepared to send such a message to their fellow-citizens in the armies of the Republic. We cannot believe that so foul a disgrace awaits our war-worn but still intrepid heroes. The hearts of the great majority of the people at home are too full of gratitude for a return of great service by gallant neglect. Our faith in the justice of the people renders us confident in the establishment and vindication of the political rights of the soldier.—But that faith must be accompanied by works. Hence it becomes the duty of the State Central Committee to urge on the friends of the soldier actively to labor for the triumph of this effort in his behalf.—Let it be said of our fellow citizens now absent as soldiers, that as our victorious armies planted their banners in the capitol of treason, it was beneath their folds in Richmond, each hero of the Keystone State exercised the freeman's right of the elective franchise for a President to administer the Government to a re-united Union, to States once more loyal, to a people again at peace and blessed with prosperity.

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman. A. W. BENEDICT, Secretaries. WIEN FORNEY, Secretaries.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

By the President of the U. S. of America: WHEREAS, by the Act approved July 4, 1864, entitled "an act further to regulate and provide for enrolling and calling out of the National Forces, and for other purposes," it is provided that the President of the United States may at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men, as volunteers for the respective terms of one, two and three years for military service, and that in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota or any part thereof which may be unfilled. And, whereas, the new enrollment heretofore ordered is so far completed as that the aforementioned act of Congress may now be put in operation for recruiting and keeping up the strength of the armies in the field, for garrisons and such military operations as may be required for the purpose of the suppression of the rebellion and restoring the authority of the United States Government in the insurgent States. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this my call for 500,000 volunteers for military service. Provided, nevertheless, that all credits which may be established under section 8th of the aforesaid act, on account of persons who have entered the naval service during the present rebellion and by credits for men furnished to the military service in excess of calls heretofore made. Volunteers will be accepted under this call for one, two or three years as they may elect, and will be entitled to the bounty provided by law, for the period of service for which they enlist, that immediately after the 5th day of September, 1864, being fifty days from the date of this call a draft for troops to serve for one year, shall be held in every county, town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or a county not so subdivided, to fill the quota which shall be assigned to it, under this call or any part thereof, which may be unfilled by volunteers on the said 5th day of September, 1864.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President.

W. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

GRANT AND MEADE.—The head quarters of the Lieut. Gen. and Gen. Meade are always established near each other, and in action, the two Generals and their staffs are always together. General Meade retains the immediate command of this army, while Gen. Grant exercises a general supervision over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this army, the two Generals are in constant consultation, and it would, I think, be hard to say how much his own practical share in the command is. Perhaps I may say that Gen. Grant indicates the strategic moves and combinations, while General Meade takes charge of their technical execution.