

From the "Pittsburgh Commercial."
A defense of the Administration
--Speech of Gov. Seward.

On Saturday evening, at the close of a day devoted to rejoicing over the capture of Atlanta, the loyal citizens of Auburn proceeded to the residence of Gov. Seward and honored him with a serenade. Mr. Seward, in response to the call of his fellow citizens, came into the park and delivered a speech of considerable length and great power, the concluding paragraphs of which we give below:

The chief complaint against the President is that he will not except peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union, without having also the abandonment of slavery. When and where have the insurgents offered him peace on the basis of the integrity of the Union? Nobody has offered it. The Rebels never will offer it. They are determined and pledged to rule this Republic or ruin it. I told you here a year ago that practically slavery was no longer in question—that it was perishing, under the operation of the war. That assertion has been confirmed.

The Union men in all the slave States that we have delivered are even more anxious than we are to abolish slavery. Witness Western Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas. Jefferson Davis tells you to effect the same thing. He says that it is not slavery, but independence and sovereignty for which he is contending. There is good reason for this. A hundred dollars in gold is only a year's purchase of the labor of a working man in every part of the United States. At less than half that price you could buy all the slaves in the country. Nevertheless, our opponents want a distinct exposition of the President's views on the ultimate solution of the slavery question.

Why do they want it? For the same reason that the Pharisees and Sadducees wanted an authoritative resolution of the questions of casuistry which were in their day. One of those seats believe in the Kingdom to come, and the other altogether denied the resurrection of the dead. Nevertheless, they walked together in loving accord in search of instruction concerning the spirit world. "Master," said they, "there was a man of our nation who married a wife and died, leaving six brothers. These brothers successively married the widowed woman, and after wards died. And last of all the woman died also. In the resurrection, which of the seven shall have this woman for his wife?"

Now what was it to them whether one or all should have the woman to wife in heaven? It could be nothing to the Sadducees in any case. What was it to any human being this side the grave? What was it to any human being in heaven except the woman in heaven and her seven husbands—absolutely nothing. Yet they would have an answer. And they receive one. The answer was that while in this mortal state, men and women should never cease to marry and to die; their will be in the resurrection neither death nor marrying, nor giving in marriage.

Although altogether unauthorized to speak for the President upon hypothetical questions, I think I can give an answer upon the subject of slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and I hope not altogether unsatisfactory. While the rebels continue to wage war against the Government of the United States, the military measures affecting slavery, which have been adopted from necessity, to bring the war to a speedy and successful end will be continued, except so far as practical experience shall show that they can be modified advantageously with a view to the same end. When the insurgents shall have disbanded their armies and laid down their arms, the war will instantly cease, and then all the war measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cease also, and all the moral, economical and political questions, as well as questions affecting slavery as others which shall then be existing between individuals and States, and the Federal Government, whether they arose from the civil war, begun, or whether they grew out of it, will, by force of the Constitution, pass over to the arbitration of the courts of law, and to the councils of legislation.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expect that conspirators while yet unsubdued, and exercising an unresisted despotism in the insurrectionary States, will either sue for or even accept an amnesty based on the surrender of the power they have so recklessly usurped. Nevertheless, I know that if any such conspirators should tender his submission upon such terms he will at once receive a candid hearing, and an answer prompted purely for a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other hand, I do expect propositions of peace with a restoration of the Union to come not from the Confederates in authority or through them, but from citizens and States under and behind them. And I expect such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Confederates in power, just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms, from the usurpations by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows, that so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnanimous and humane people to grant to brethren who have come back from their wanderings, to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

The sun is setting. So surely as it shall rise again, so surely do I think that the great events we have now celebrated promised the end of our nation's troubles, and the restoration of the national authority, with peace, prosperity and freedom throughout the whole land, from the lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. And so I bid you good night; and may God have you, and the whole country, always in His holy and parental keeping.

"You are a great bore" said an enraged gentleman from a chamber window to a youth who had been scolding his daughter for half an hour—"you are a great bore; and I think you mean to keep on boring until you get water, and then it is," emptying a pitcherful upon his head.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON,
CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.
WEDNESDAY SEP. 21, 1864.

For President:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

For Vice President:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.
Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.
REPRESENTATIVE.

- 1 Robert P. Rice,
- 2 Geo. Morrison Coates,
- 3 Henry Brown,
- 4 William H. Kern,
- 5 Burton H. Jones,
- 6 Charles M. Rank,
- 7 Robert Parker,
- 8 Aaron Math,
- 9 John A. Hiestand,
- 10 Edward H. Gayell,
- 11 Edward Holliday,
- 12 Charles F. Reed,
- 13 Edna W. Hall,
- 14 Charles H. Shriner,
- 15 John W. Wood,
- 16 David W. Conroy,
- 17 David W. Wood,
- 18 Isaac Benson,
- 19 John Patton,
- 20 Samuel H. Dick,
- 21 Edward H. Gayell,
- 22 John P. Penney,
- 23 Thomas M. Finklin,
- 24 John W. Blanchard.

LOYAL TICKET.

CONGRESS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
PRESIDENT JUDGE.

L. L. M'GUFFIN; Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY,
WM. HASLETT,
JOHN H. NEGLETT,
of Butler County.

CHARLES KOONCE,
of Mercer County.

SAMUEL M'KINLEY,
of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER,
A. C. CHRISTY,
AUDITOR.

SIMEON NIXON,
of Penn Township.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY,
REV. LOYAL YOUNG,
WM. S. BOYD.

Malne O. K.

Last week it was with gratification that we announced the result of the election held in Vermont—so pleasing to all Loyal men. This week we are enabled to announce still greater victory in Maine! It is one of the most hotly contested States in the Union. Two years ago we lost one member of Congress; but now we have carried all before us, electing the whole delegation to the next Congress, and carrying the State by an increased majority. Truly the campaign opens auspiciously for the Union cause.

Going South.

At the commencement of the present war, or at least, as soon as the Democratic party made up their minds that it was their best policy to acquiesce in the "cession of sovereign states, (against the constitutionality of which they had often protested) the "one thing needful," they would have us believe to conciliate the border states. "Just pursue a policy" said they, "which will save to us the border slave states, and we will help if need be to whip out the cotton states." The Government did pursue such a policy—the border states are saved to the Union, they have all, except Kentucky, abolished slavery, and she will soon follow—and now these same Democrats are found silent as to the border states; but out spoken and defiant in favor of protecting the rebel states in the enjoyment of the property. "No confiscation" is their cry. They would much prefer assuming the payment of the rebel war debt than have their property sold to pay our debt! What say the people?

Organize! Organize!

We have retained, in our paper this week the proceedings of the Executive Committee, so that all may become acquainted with the business which it transacted. Let the township committees named go to work at once. See to it that all soldiers now in the service that are not already assessed shall be assessed at once. Refer to our paper of last week and you will find the law on the subject in full; read it carefully, and follow its directions strictly. In it will be found ample provisions for soldiers voting in almost every possible contingency. Let no time be lost in this matter. Remember this is our final struggle for our nationality. The success of Lincoln secures, beyond a peradventure the perpetuity of this Union—his defeat foreshadows its dissolution.

We give below an extract from a private letter, on other business, which will explain itself. The writer is a very reliable man and thoroughly loyal. Tho' a citizen of this county has been for some time located in Fairfield county Ohio.

"How does Old Butler county stand as to the draft? Is there any talk of resisting it? They are threatening a terrible resistance here. The Democrats are drilling all over this county. Preparing to fight

Uncle Sam? They are drilling within five miles of here to-day! This is one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State. If you had heard them talk as I have, you would feel like resisting too—not Uncle Sam, but the whole Democracy! I know of Republicans here who are expecting to have their buildings fired every night! The Democracy swear that Abe Lincoln cannot make them swerve for a moment. A Union man, who was an excellent citizen, was shot dead in his own yard, in the presence of his wife and children, a few miles from here, by a Butternut! I saw the crowd into which the Butternut's shot at a returned soldier, and then threw a stone at him, injuring another man in the head!"

This is the county in which Dr. E. B. Olds resides, who was a prominent member of the Chicago Convention. Like our neighbor of the Herald he publishes a peace organ.

For about thirty years, he edited a Whig organ, but at the outbreak of the rebellion he turned Copperhead. During the fall of 1862, when the rebels were threatening Cincinnati, Gov. Todd was trying to rally the Militia to defend the State, Dr. D. B. Olds took the stump in favor of the invaders, and taught the Democracy of Fairfield county, that the rebels were but seeking an honorable redress for the many wrongs inflicted upon them by the Abolition army! At this juncture Gov. Todd had him arrested and imprisoned, until the danger was over, when he was released. Since then, he has been permitted to make his onslaught upon the Government unmolested. The tendencies of his teachings may be gathered from the above extract. He and his followers, with missiles of death in their hands, pointed at loyal men, are making unrelenting cries for peace! peace!!! "only give us peace!" Copperheads all over the country manifest the same spirit according to their relative strength!

The Government has quite recently seized twenty-six thousand dollars worth of arms and fixed ammunition going to the peace fraternities in Indiana alone! It is too late to deceive the American people with such hypocritical yelping when the insurrectionary spirit fanned in the North is found in the peace faction.

The Draft.

The draft is now being made all over the country, to fill up the balance of the five hundred thousand men called for about two months ago. We would have much preferred that a draft had been avoided if possible. And why was it not avoided? simply because all were not in favor of seeing our armies filled up at this time. The Democracy seemed, as if by instinct, to understand that the defeat of the Union armies in the present campaign, was necessary, in order to secure their triumph at the approaching election; but if the armies should be filled by fresh recruits, there was no power in rebellion to resist their onward march. This must be prevented, if possible, and hence, as it would seem, by a concerted arrangement. As soon as Mr. Lincoln's proclamation was issued, Copperhead politicians and papers throughout the land, declared that to carry on the war longer was "butchery," because we were undertaking to do an impossibility, and that, therefore, no man who cared for his honor would have anything to do with the war! They furthermore, declared that the draft could not be enforced—that no Democrat would go into the army—they would die at home first, and, in this way they cultivated a great distaste for the service, on the part of many Democrats who might have gone into the service. Republicans had on every previous occasion, filled four-fifths of the respective calls. This weakened their party at home, as they were deprived of their right of suffrage while in the service. They, therefore, determined that they would not further pursue this course of action, for the Democrats instead of sustaining the army like loyal citizens, sympathize strongly with "Mr. Jefferson Davis," as we see him styled in the last Herald of this place. The Republicans realizing the necessity of filling up our armies, said to their Democratic neighbors, come and let us make an effort to avoid the draft, by at once making a united effort to arouse the young men of the country—let us give them a moderate bounty, and in every way possible encourage the filling up of our armies. No said they, we will not give another man, nor another dollar to this war. But, said the Republicans, you know that the Government will have the men some how. The only thing that we have to decide is, whether we will furnish our quotas voluntarily, or be drafted—a draft too will often work great hardships. To this Mr. Copperhead replies, we are not afraid of the hardships of the draft—we defy Lincoln and all his minions—they can't enforce the draft. We were informed by one at least, of their leading men, that they would be organized in every loyal district in the Union, to resist the draft, and every other Federal mandate! It is this we say, that has conducted so powerfully to the present state of things.

In some districts Republicans volunteered and obtained good local bounties and left their deluded Democratic neighbors to take care of themselves, as best they could. In other districts they determined to await the draft in patience and share the fate of their neighbors. In the meantime, the idea of resistance became rather

obsolete, and those deluded men, who a few weeks ago, believed their leaders when they told them that they could not be "coerced" into the service, began at last to be somewhat exercised as to their situation; and some of them had heard almost aloud to exclaim, "Men and brethren what shall we do to be saved?" In vain they called on their leaders for instruction; there was but two ways left them either to submit quietly to their fate or make for Canada,—those who were unnumbered, in many instances, chose the latter alternative, but others could not do this, they had property, had families and business relations upon which they could not turn their backs. Thus many a man who was in easy circumstances has procured his release from the present conscription at great expense. In this way many are crippled, financially, for long years to come. This state of things is, therefore, properly chargeable upon Mr. Copperhead! Was he the only gentleman that suffered, the matter would be the less; still we heartily sympathize with many even of this class who had allowed party likes and dislikes to stand in the way, both of their interest and duty.

Confederate Democracy.

The campaign of this party was fully inaugurated in this county on Saturday the 13th. By an arrangement of its leaders with the "Brass Band," who assembled in front of the building where solons were to deliberate, as to the best method of defeating the only Union party in the country. The attention of the citizens was attracted by the band striking up "The Stars and Spangled Banner" and as the evening zephyrs bore the harmonious sounds of the ancient melody along the breeze, some patriotic hearts, at least felt like exclaiming:

"And the stars and stripes in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and home of the brave."

We felt pained that this should be the signal for the party who met in convention and voted publicly with the known enemies of our country! both secret and open! The audience was edified by several speeches one of which was made by Mr. Walker, a newly pledged Copperhead—the son of a loyal sire. He is certainly an exception to Solomon's rule which is that if you bring up a child in the way he should go, when he is old he will not depart from it. A second meeting of this Democratic revival took place at the Lowry House, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. Unfortunately for us, we were not present. We have learned from what we believe to be good authority, that the principle part of the evening was spent in speech making. That of Ed. M. Bredin, Esq., was considered a fair statement of the issue between the parties—He insisted, first, that if the Rebels have beaten us, it is necessary for us to make peace; second, if we have beaten them, it will be magnanimous in us to offer them peace; and third, if it is a drawn battle so far, then it is evident that we cannot overcome them, and therefore we should abandon the attempt. No specific terms of surrender spoken of, and of course, an unconditional surrender was understood. The great war man of former days, also made a peace speech—he who declared in prospect that he felt himself criminally guilty for having adhered so closely to the South, and asked pardon for what he had done; that he hated slavery as he hated the devil—who made similar avowals all over the country. He perhaps, has influenced more men to go to the army, by saying "go boys" than any other man in the county! Some that urged off are filling a soldier's grave; others are wounded, and many are still in the ranks. We say he did right, but how inconsistent with his present conduct! No mistakes made by the Administration could, in the least, mitigate the crime of treason. It is in vain, however, that we look now for a word of censure for treason, it is not found in the Chicago platform; nor is it found in the declarations of their speakers!

It appears indeed paradoxical that Lewis Z. Mitchell, Esq., who but a short time since, was exhorting people all over the country to go to war, and pleading after the manner of a Methodist Preacher at a camp meeting, (whose manner of speaking he has no doubt adopted from his long connection with that church) could now see nothing wrong but the stunning blows the army is striking, which he helped to create. Then it was war! war! war!!! Now it is peace! peace! peace!!! Then it was, hang Jeff. Davis and support Mr. Lincoln; now it is hang Abe. Lincoln and support Mr. Jefferson Davis. Then the infernal rebels brought on the war; now it was the Black Republicans! This is the position assumed by Mr. Mitchell. If he has lost confidence in the Administration, we would like to know at least, how the rebels appear in his eyes, so faultless now. He seemed quite displeased that the President had ordered a salute to be fired in honor of our great victories in Mobile bay, and at Atlanta, and presumed that one would also be fired in Hell! We were indeed astonished to hear of these treasonable avowals; and the more so to know that they took place in the "Lowry House." We were well aware that Col. Lowry had become a Democrat, that his house, in addition to being a house for the entertainment of "strangers and travelers," was also a place for the meeting of those Copperheads who pre-

spending their evenings in political condolations over their fallen political fortunes, or in their mutual congratulations over the misfortunes of their country; all this we know, yet we did think that the Col. recognizing his obligations to many Republicans, who through evil as well as good report, stood by him and his house; should not have thus permitted its desecration and, if he had forgotten all else, we think he should have had more respect for the memory of his old friend, Col. Sullivan, who had even risked his standing in his own party to sustain him—but alas! how we have been disappointed. In these remarks we mean nothing disparaging of Col. Lowry as a landlord, nor his house as a Hotel.

This movement has finally assumed the shape of a Democratic Club, and holds forth in Wagner's Hall, where a mournful bench is provided and where it is said, Mr. Mitchell is engaged as an exhorter; we expect to hear of great results attending the progress of this protracted meeting.

Committee Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Republican Executive Committee of Butler county, met in this borough, at the Court House, on the 10th inst.

On motion, a Vigilant Committee, consisting of three persons, was appointed for each election district, as follows:

- Mercer—James Morrison, J. M. Cullison, Charles Cochran, Esq.
- Marion—Wm. Seaton, Wm. Black, Joseph Cummins.
- Venango—George S. Janison, Andrew Adleman, Samuel Jolly.
- Allegheny—James Milford, Jos. Resemberry, Samuel Anderson.
- Slipperyrock—Wm. Crocker, E. Adams, Hon. Thomas Stephenson.
- Cherry—Adam Black, H. C. McCoy, John M'Callen.
- Washington—R. A. Miffin, Philip Hilliard, Esq., Samuel G. Campbell.
- Parker—Robt. Story, Ebenezer Wally, John Kelly.
- Worth—Thomas M'Nees, Robt. Barron, Thomas Moore.
- Bradley—Zephaniah Snyder, Josiah M. Thompson, Samuel C. Turk.
- Clay—Capt. Allen Wilson, John R. M'Junkin, Peter Rhodes.
- Concord—Charles M'Clung, Thomas Campbell, Alex. Kuhn.
- Fairview—S. S. Mayes, Wm. C. Campbell, Justice J. Maxwell.
- Muddyrun—John W. Forrester, Dr. Wm. Cowden, John Boulder, Sr.
- Franklin—Capt. Henry Pillow, Bryson Stephenson, Henry Shaffer.
- Centre—John C. Moore, Wm. Allison, Andrew Albert.
- Oakland—Eli Ralph, Isaac Robb, Jno. L. Bartley.
- Douglas—John Pentons, T. C. Craig, John Burford.
- Lancaster—Henry B. Wise, Maj. Wm. Smyth, William Kyrke.
- Connoquessing—Samuel Hays, Jr., James M'Kinney, Henry Hahnadle.
- Butler—John Huseilton, Israel Seaman, Newton Maxwell.
- Summit—John W. Mitchell, James Stephenson, Simon P. Young.
- Clearfield—Peter Fennel, Valentine Keiger.
- Jackson—Geo. Howell, Robt. Doggs, Joseph Swartz.
- Forward—Wm. Brown, Wm. Waldron, Malcolm Graham.
- Penn—Wm. Miller, Robt. Douthett, Andrew Emrick.
- Jefferson—Thomas Greer, E. Maurhoff, Esq., John Lefever.
- Winfield—William Stewart, William Crookshanks, Norman Kirkland.
- Cranberry—Alex. Bastian, Thos. Robinson, Capt. Alex. Gillespie.
- Adams—Benj. Douthett, Armstrong Renssion, Frank K. M'Crum.
- Middlesex—Robert Fulton, William Crooks, Robert Gilleland.
- Clinton—John Anderson, James Morrison, John M'Gomery.
- Buffalo—J. M. Roney, J. C. Watt, M. H. Birly.
- Bor. of Butler—Maj. Reed, Abraham M'Candless, George Vogley.
- Bor. of Centreville—Dr. Livingston, L. O. Campbell, Wm. G. Christly.
- Bor. of Zelienople—Henry Mantz, Jas. Hoon, George Burkhardt.

On motion, Resolved, That the above committees are hereby required to immediately meet in their respective districts, and organize Lincoln and Johnson Clubs; and that they further are invited to make known to the chairman of such committees, the time and place of such meetings, and when desired, competent speakers will be present to address them.

On motion, Simeon Nixon, of Penn township, was nominated as a candidate for county Auditor, in place of Leander Wise, who had moved from the county.

On motion, Rev. Loyol Young, D. D., and Wm. S. Boyd, of Butler township, were nominated Trustees of the Butler county Academy.

On motion, Resolved, That the Union Republican Party of Butler county, hold a Mass Meeting in Butler, in the Court House, on the evening of the 26th inst.; also, that said party hold another meeting, in the same place, on Tuesday evening, of the week following, Thos. Williams, of Allegheny, and other distinguished speakers, will be present to address the meeting.

On motion, the committee adjourned, to meet in the Arbitration room, in the Court House, in Butler, on the 26th inst., at one o'clock, p. m., of said day.

THOMAS ROBINSON, Ch'mn.
J. D. McJunkin, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Mode and Form Required for Proxy Voting.

MR. EDITOR:—Three things are required by law, of that class of our soldiers who are permitted, to vote by proxy, viz: They must put their ballots in an envelope and with it a written or printed authority to some voter at home to cast it for him; and also with it, in the same envelope, an affidavit or oath, similar to the one below. The class who can thus vote by proxy, are all more than ten in number, who may, on the day of elections, be in any lawful manner absent or separated from their companies, or who may be in any hospital, navy yard, vessel, on recruiting, provost or other duty, either in or out of the State.

The following forms are condensed from the recent act of Assembly, and will save those soldiers much time and trouble in preparing the same, and are therefore recommended for circulation and use among them. The proxies must be here before or by the 2d Tuesday of October.

1. The ballot to be put into an envelope.
2. An authority something like the following:

I, _____ of the township, (or borough) of _____ in the county of Butler, Pa. do hereby authorize _____ of said election district, to cast the within ballots for me on the day of the approaching state election, (at Presidential election, as the case may be.) (signed.)

Witness: (some Commissioner office if possible.)
3. An affidavit like the following is brief, and will answer:

You, the above named _____, do solemnly swear, that you are a qualified voter of said _____ in said county of Butler Pa., that you are in the actual military service of the U. S. (or of Pa.) in _____ Regiment of _____ (infantry, cavalry or artillery, as the case may be); that you have not sent your ballots to any other person or persons than the above _____; that you will not offer to vote at any other election poll or place whatever that may may be opened on said election day; that you are not a deserter, nor been dishonorably discharged from the service; and that you are now stationed at _____ in the State of _____.

Then in addition to all this, after the envelope is directed, there must be also the following words on the same, viz:

"Soldier's ballot for _____ township (or borough) in the county of Butler, Pa.—All of the above is necessary by the LAW."

CAMP CORRESPONDENCE.

CAMP BRYNOLDS, Sept. 10, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Through the kindness of some friends, a few copies of the last issue of your truly excellent and valuable paper, reached our company yesterday; and it was an amusing, as well as an interesting scene, to see how eagerly they were sought after and perused by the members of the company, and it formed, in my estimation, the most conclusive and convincing evidence of the estimation of your paper among the people. Of course all its contents possessed an interest, but especially was such the case, in regard to your notice of our company. But unfortunately you had not the names of its officers correct, and to have it corrected, is my object in writing. We are offered as follows, viz:

- Captain—Rev. Wm. R. Hutchison.
- 1st Lieutenant—Thomas H. M'Ilvain.
- 2d Lieutenant—Harrison W. M'Canless.

The boys are all well and in fine spirits, and as comfortably "fixed" as could be expected, although there is no use to attempt to deny that there is a good deal of "red tape" exhibited in the management of affairs in this camp, which causes some dissatisfaction. Where, or in whom the fault lies, I will not attempt to say, but time will show. A MEMBER.

We have been allowed the privilege of publishing the following extract of a letter, from a member of the 102d regiment, which is a sufficient answer to those who would have us believe that our army is neglected by our Government:

CAMP NEAR CHARLESTOWN, VA.,
August 29, 1864.

It astonishes me very much, to hear that some of the men, are writing home such discouraging news; that young man who writes home that he is starving half of his time, and has to buy his grub from the negroes, is very tired of the service; and like many of his stripe, would about as leave be some where else as here—you can tell that, when he writes for his father to do all in his power at the election this fall against the Lincoln government. I had a chat with him this morning; he told me he was out of the service, he would not care the Union was in hell. Now, I am sorry to say, that there are a few such men here; but thank God they are scarce—it can plainly be seen, that the most of them are at home by looking over the vote on the amendments to the Pa. Constitution—here you can see the spirit that is in their black hearts. I for one, will forever remember any man that I know to have voted against the soldiers

having a right to vote, as my enemy.—They cry out negro equality. If this is not putting the soldier on an equal footing with the negro, then I am unable to see the point! My faith in the Government is as strong to-day as it ever was. I believe that we have the rebels in a more critical position than they ever were before, and all that is required, is for the able bodied of the North to stand by and support the authorities to bring about an early and final settlement of this bloody struggle. I believe that I am in my right place, and so long as the Almighty permits me to raise the weapons of war, that stary emblem of liberty shall find in me a true defender. If we are now to give the traitors all they ask after sacrificing so many noble young lives, we are a miserable people indeed. I would ask those that are crying out peace, to look upon the bloody plains of Manassas; the saturated fields of Antietam; the fiery bluffs of Fredericksburg; the gory hills and swamps from the Wilderness to Petersburg; where many of Pennsylvania's noblest and bravest sons have left their bones, that is this day bleaching beneath a summer sun; and how many a mother and father weep for their son, that they never shall see again; and how many orphans' have looked on their father for the last time; and how many young widows cry about in their desolate bosom a crushed heart! Can you ever say compromise? No! Every death it has cost us should make its doom the more certain. I for one am willing to add my life to the many that have been sacrificed before. I am not willing to see this hell-born rebellion triumph, if it be the will of Providence that I should lay down my life in this struggle between Liberty and Slavery, I make the sacrifice a willing one—and all the honor I would ask, is to be remembered among those that labored to save this great nation.

Union Freedom and Territorial Integrity.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1864.

Massachusetts and Ohio, through their State military agencies here, the officers of which are in adjoining groups, have united in suspending a large and fine flag over Pennsylvania Avenue, at 7th street crossing. The affair came off Saturday afternoon in the presence of over a thousand spectators. Mr. Chase, Gov. Andrew, ex-Congressman Biddle, and others made speeches. That of Gov. Andrew was exceedingly apt and well put, and got him much hearty applause.

Though the letter of a month ago, which your columns made public, very clearly indicated Mr. Chase's position, there were in view of the recent movement in some sections for a Presidential Convention, next week in Cincinnati, much anxiety to hear further from him. He spoke with deliberation and careful choice of words, and the manner in which his language was received must have convinced him that more than ordinary importance was attached to it. When he descended from the stand he was personally thanked by many persons for giving such assurance that he too is for Lincoln and Johnson without any ifs or buts.

The following is the Chronicle's report in advance of publication, which, we have reason to believe has been revised by Mr. Chase:

Fellow citizens—Massachusetts and Ohio, having each, in building near which we now stand, an agency for the care of her soldiers, have joined in providing the flag which has been just unfurled. It symbolizes Union, freedom and territorial integrity. Inspired by these grand ideas, the soldiers of Ohio and Massachusetts march side by side to battle wherever throughout the land rebellion and treason are found in arms. The flag too, proclaims the conviction of a vast majority of these soldiers and of their fellow citizens at home, that the estimable benefits represented by these ideas can be most surely realized by ratifying at the ballot boxes, in November, the nominations made at Baltimore in June. In my judgment this is most certain, and I rejoice in the belief that as soldiers of Massachusetts and Ohio are found side by side in conflict on life field, so will citizens of those States be found zealous vying with each other in support of the same cause at the polls. Nor can I doubt the result in all the loyal States. Like zeal for union and freedom will inspire like efforts, and these efforts in a large majority of them, may not hope in all, will insure the triumph of the Union and freedom. With that triumph the last of the rebellion will disappear, and liberty that flag will return peace and under that flag will return peace and liberty to bless the Republic undivided and indivisible. But this, fellow citizens, is not an occasion for such speaking. Another engagement also requires my presence elsewhere at this time. I have come before you, indeed, not so much to speak myself as to introduce another to whose voice you will gladly listen. My friend Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, is here worthy of his State; worthy of the unanimous nomination for re-election, which he has just received, and worthy of the honor in which all friends of Union and freedom hold him, he will say a few words in behalf of Massachusetts. Permit me to introduce him.