Address of the Union Republi-lican State Central Commitand connivance of President Buchanan, and his advisers, so contributed to the success of the effort, that its consumma-tion could only be prevented by a long, desperate, and bloody eivil war. In the end, and after fearful sacrifices of life and treasure, the rights and power of the National Government were again vindi-cated; and the Calhoun doctrine of se-cession magnetic bases.

Under this free Democratic charter for

COMMITTEE ROOMS, HARRISBURG, July 26, 1867. To the People of Pennsylvania :

To the reopie of Tennsylvania : FELLOW CITIZENS :- The official term of George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, is about to expire; and under the constituof the Supreme to and under the constitu-about to expire; and under the constitu-tion his successor will be elected on the second Tuesday of October next. This election is every way important, and the election is every way important, and the more so, because of the great principles and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years.

and issues involved, and of the fact that the term is for fifteen years. All the powers of our Governments, both National and State. are divided into three classes: the Legislative, Execu-tive, and Judicial. The people are the source of all power; and our constitu-tions provide the manner in which all offices shall be filled, and the terms for which they shall be held. The National Judiciary being for life, and that of the State Judiciary fifteen years, changes in these tribunals are wrought more slowly than in the other branches of the Gov-ernment; and hence should be made with the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public import-ance than a wise and patriotic judiciary. Our past history shows a constate tend-ency in these several departments to enwith the greater caution and wisdom; for nothing is of greater public imports our past history shows a constant tend-ency in these several departments to en-large their respective jurisdictions, and occasionally to encroach on each other; and especially is this true of the judiciary. It is but recently the Supreme Court of the United States, in the interests of sla-very, gravely undertook to overturn the foundations of the Government on that question, and to nullify and destroy acts question, and to nullify and destroy acts of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended of Congress enacted by the men who made the Constitution. The Dred Scott decision virtually legalized and extended slavery over all the Territories of the people; and laid down principles, which, but for subsequent events, would have extended slavery and made it lawfal in all the States. And after the recent civil war as the "mode," and the de-struction of the Union and State inde-pendence as "the measures of redress." The Domocratic party at its last Nation-civilary, by a denial of the constitutional power of Congress and of our State Lag-islature, in measures absolutely necessary who rebellion, the lawful election of Abraham extended sinvery and made it inwisit in all the States. And after the recent eivil war was inaugurated, our State ju-diciary, by a denial of the constitutional power of Congress and of our State Leg-islature, in measures absolutely necessary to carry on the war and save the nation, so imperiled our cause as to make intelli-gent nations everywhere trenuble for the candidate, whom Judge Black indorses as one who will "stand by the Constitu-tion and give pure law"—viz: who will stand by the Constitution as the State gent patriots everywhere tremble for the gent pathiots everywhere tremble for the stand by the Constitution as the State issue of the contest. True, these false Rights party construe it, and give us theories did not prevail. But it is equal-by true the continued assertions of then and State Governments, distracted and disherenced our people, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, prolonged the war. Judge Sharswood and his party friends have not only denied the lawful control to the enemy, prolonged the war. State, to make and of black and the distribution of the National Government to control to denies. of blood and treasure. Hence it is, enforce a draft, to make paper money a legal tender, to emancipate and arm ne groes, to punish rebels and traitors by disfranchisement, to suspend the writ of "That wrined by past misfortunes, we ask that the Supreme Court of the State be placed in harmony with the political policions of the majority of the people, to the end that the Court may never again, by unjust decisions, seek to set aside laws wital to the nation."

wital to the nation." Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS all these things, though actually done, were illegally and wrongfally done, and therefore settled nothing ! Or, as the Democratic organ (the Philadelphia Age.) in a recent elaborate editorial on the Republican State platform, thus ex-presses the same idea: "We put it to the sober thoughts of the people of Pennsylvania, whether they would not have all these erray pending onestions Who, then, are HENRY W. WILLIAMS and GEORGE SHARSWOOD, the candidates for this vacant seat upon the Supreme bench? What are their past records, and where do they stand, in these event, thul times, and on these momentous is-sues? The weal or wee of the Common-wealth, and perhaps of the nation, is in-rolved in these questions; and it be-hooves every patriotic voter in the State to examine them with care. Of Judge Williams, the Union Re-publican catdidate, we here propose to give no extended biography. He is a high-toned Christian gentleman, about forty six years of age, a ripe scholar, and a learned and eminent lawyer, with fif-teen years' judicial experience on the

teen years' judicial experience on the justice of Has slavery not been abolish-bench of the District Controf Allegheny county. He was first elected Judge in HS1, when he ran over one thousand 1851, when he ran over one thousand elected in 1861, by the paparimene rete States and neople lost no rights by rasate existence - Interest of violar in base over the vanquished? Have the rebel States and people lost no rights by re-bellion? Have our sacrifices of blood and treasure been all made in vaia? Fellow citizens, weigh well these solemn elected in 1861, by the manimous vote of all parties. The following extract from an editorial in the Pittsburgh Post, (the principal Democratic paper of the West,) shows the estimation in which he is held by political adversaries :

"The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of next. Having concluded to reserve for a future occasion some remarks on party organization, and other topics, this ad-dress might here properly close. But it the Supreme Court is a good one. He was the best man named before the Reand moral qualifications for the responsi-ble position to which he has been nomdress might here properly close. But it may be asked by some is Judge Shars-wood, indeed, the political heretic herein set forth? "A man is known by the com-pany he keeps," says the old adage. We have the right to assume, and have assumed, that the Judge is of the same political faith as his party, and the pub-lic will hold him responsible for all the guilty acts and omissions of his party. There can be no mistaking the true po-sition of the man who recently delivered innted.

He is of the Webster and Clay school of politics, and during the recent civil war, from the beginning to the end, did everything in his power, through his means, his voice, and his votes, to strengthof the loyal people in the struggle to maintain the Union.

against Federal usurpation. May he see his prin TOAST : " The patriots, otherwise call-ed Nullifiers of South Carolina-their

memories will be cherished when the advocates of the Force Bill are foractorates of the Force Bill are for gotten, or remembered with execration." TOAST: "The State of South Caroli-na -as her principles are cherished, we need not fear usurpation, either in the Legislative, Judicial or Executive de-partments of the Government." The Hon. John C Calhoun was among these invited to this provide the Inde

those invited to this meeting by Judg Sharswood and others; but declined i a published letter of sympathy. We thus submit, as briefly as possible the record of the Democratic candidate and of the party which placed him in nomination. We feel that no added comments could do justice to the subthe re-

ject; and only ask you, fellow citizens to examine the whole record with care and under a sense of your solema re sponsibilities to your country, rende an verdict at the ensuing election.

By order of the Committee, F. JOBDAN, Chairman. GEO. W. HAMEUSLY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLESON, Sec'ys.

EURROPE. WAR IN CRETE ENDED

LONDON, July 25.-Omar Pasha re-orts that the military forces under his command have succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Candia, and that the var in that island is now ended.

TRIAL OF RODMAN GUNS. LoxDor, July 25. -By order of the British War Office, a trial of American fifteen inch Rodman guns was held to-day in the presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved by tests to which the gun was submitted that no iron or steel armor yet invented is capable of resisting its proisctiles. ROME TO BE GARRISONED BY NATIONA

TROOPS.

TROOPS. FLORENCE, July 26.—Baron Ratizzi, Prime Minister of Italy, has made an offer to garrison the City of Rome with national troops to protect it from the threatened attack of the party of action under Garibaldi and Mazzini.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION VIENNA, July 26 .- Napoleon has sen a note to the King of Prussia, urging bim to surrender the Danish Provinces of North Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor of Austria declines to interfere in the matter. WAR IMMINENT.

LONDON, Evening, July 26.—There is much caut ion shown by capitalists and business men here, the feeling having be ome general that a war between Franc and Prussia is imminent. A private dis-patch from Berlin, received this evening, makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that

Prussia is actively urging for preparations for such an event. forward he FENIAN PRISONERS. LONDON, July 27 .- The names of the

prisoners recetly arrested at Cork, on sus-picion of being Fenians, are Callaghan, Griffin and Gould. Reilly, who has been on trial for some time, charged with cou plicity in the recent outbreak at Kerry has been found guilty of high treason. DEATH OF AN EX-KING.

A dispatch from Munich announces the death of ex-King Otho, of Greece of the measles. VIOLATION OF TREATY.

Late Japanese advices received via Hong Kong, report that the American ship Anna Kimball, Capt. Williams, had arrived at Nagasaka, Japan, with a car-go of rice, which it was alloged she had taken from a port of China which had not opened to foreign trade by any treaty stipulations The facts having been re-ported to the commander of the United States squadron, she was by his order seized and heavily libelled for infraction of the treaty made between the Chinese government and the United States.

THE SULTAN IN VIENNA. VIENNA, July 27 .- The sultan arrived here from England to day, and is the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

THE TREATY OF PRAGUE. The theart of prague. The official journal says it is the right and intarest of the Emperor Napoleon to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper says the Czar has sent to King Willia of Prussia a dispatch to the same effect.



The Largest Circulation of any Paper in the County.

C. E. ANDERSON. - - - Editor BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867 AP "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."-D. Webster.

Union Republican State Ticket. SUPREME JUDGE. Hon, Henry W. Williams, Of Allegheny County.

Union Republican County Ticket.

ASSEMBLY : JAMES T. M'JUNKIN, JOHN EDWARDS, [LAWRENCE CO.] GEO. S. WESTLAKE, DAVID ROBINSON, MERCER CO.

> TREASURER HUGH MORRISON. COMMISSIONER : CHARLES HOFFMAN. JURY COMMISSIONER : CHARLES M'CLUNG.

AUDITOR : J. CALVIN GLENN

News_Summary. rumors with regard to remova The of General Sheridan have at last taken definite shape. In an interview with the President, which certain gentlemen interested in Louisiana matters had or

the 22d inst; they were informed that the difficulties in their way would soon be removed by the displacing of General Sheridau and the appointment of Gen. Hancok or Meade as commandant of the Fifth Military District. The principal eason now urged for the removal of

Sheridan, comes, it is said, from Atty Gen. Stanbery. Who declares that Sheridan's construction of his opinion of the reconstruction act is an insult to the administration. According to the latest news from the capital no steps have as yet been taken for thegremoval of Sheridan ; but those favoring it are said to feel confident it will take place inr

mediately after the election in Tennessee is over, so that Gen. Thomas can be trapsferred to New Orleans. It is reported that Gen. Sheridan has

appointed Ex-Gov. Hamilton as Gov ernor of Texas in place of Trackmorton removed.

The persons appointed by the late act of Congress for the purpose of settling our Indian difficulties were to meet in St. Louis on last Tuesday to organize

the commission. The United States troops lately sta ioned in Kentucky, are moving into Tennessee by direction of Gen. Grant, who has instructed Gen. Thomas to distribute his troops throughout the latter State in such strength, and at such places, as will protect the lives and property of the citizens, and secure order on Thursday next the day of election in Tennesse

The sub-committee of the House Ju diciary, who were instructed to inquire as to whether Maryland possesses a Re publican form of government or not, will not make up their report until after the labors of the present Constitutional Con vention of that State are closed. The registration will close in the State of Louisiana on the 21st instant.

From the records of the Elmira prison which have been used in the Surratt trial Legislative reforms are called for by which have been used in the Solrial that the spring of State. The West Chester Record is agitating the question, and insists that the people must take the matter in hand and see that none but good and honest men are sent to our legislative halls. Corruption and abuses have become chronic it or preast them is like telling. ons among the same number of Union prisoners, and yet we find persons who prate about injustice being dealt out to leading rebels.

and females, the other made up almost enirely of young men, who have lately conected themselves with the school, this is omising class, and if they are faithful in this cause, they will be able to do a great amount of good. We would say to these as we would say to all; don't forget the Sabbath School. The old as well as the young were present, and we were informed by the Superintendent, that these old persons were regular attendants and scholars of the school. Upon seeing these aged persons in Sabbah School we were impressed with the thought that, persons are never too old to learn, and ouse. that these persons had sacrificed ease and perhaps bodily comfort for the purpose of being present in their places. Sabbath Schools will prosper where the parents are interested. Are all fufficiently engaged in this good work? But we cannet particular-The singing was very good; and I cannot but mention no circumstance in this connection. After the classes were through with their lessons, our ears were at once

saluted by the sweet sounds of music, by a single voice, and for a short time I was unable to tell from whence it came, when I discovered that a little girl, about five years old was the sweet singer; finally the whole school joined the sweet voice, which was again heard as it started off in the lead, singing several stanzas. The exercise and or-der in this school are good. The officers and teachers appear to be interested in the work, and we have no doubt of the success of this school if the present interest is kept alive. We are informed that there are two other flourishing schools in this vicinity, viz : the U. P. and the Presbyterian, that they are strong in numbers and useful, and each in its proper sphere laboring to do good. We aid say to all: Don't forget the object of Sabbath Schools, "To educate the heart." May success attend the Sabbath School

cause in Sunbury and vicinity. Before closing, we desire to return our thanks to Isaac Donaldson, keeper of the public house in Sunbury, for his kindness and gentlemanly conduct toward us. We are led to believe that it is no fault of his or those around him, if his guests are not com-fortable and well cared for. ED.

Cochran House. Those who visit New Castle would do well to stop at the Coehran House, S. E. Corner of the Public Square. David Wolf the present proprietor is a gentleman, and understands how to make his guests comfortable. Mr. Wolf was fornerly a citizen of Butler county, and kept public house in Harmony. Our citizens will give him a call.

Communications.

FOR THE CITIZEN BENZONIA, MICHIGAN,) July 18, 1867.

MAJ. ANDERSON :--- We are now in the nidst of harvest. Some of the grass is already cut, and the ripened grain is be ginning to fall before the reaper. The yield in this locality is very good, and the quality surpassed by none. Michigan wheat holds the first place in the market, and the wheat of this section is the best in the State. Last Fall the first remium was awarded at the State Fair for wheat raised about twenty miles north of this place on ground that had never een plowed. The yield was thirty bush-

els per acre. The climate here is very regular. It s neither very cold in Winter nor very hot in Summe.r The coldest day last Winter was 70°. The warmest this Summer, so far, was 90° in the shade, and it brought out a great many complaints. Frosts do not come in the Fall until late, and by the time it is cold enough to freeze the ground (about the beginning of December,) the snow be, gins to fall and lies until April. Indeed

saw snow in some shaded ravines on the 1st of May. In consequence, grain is Ist of May. In concequence, grain is cosino of the Danish districts of Northern is be ground with perfect safety. Those who reserve their potatoes for a Spring market never think of digging them in the Fall. In consequence, portatoes are about the worst weed we have, as once in the ground it is almost impossible to get them out. It now raises for all perfects and the strict of the safety shell be called to the fully for the securities of the safety shell be called to the safet shell the strict sof the safety shell be called to the safet shell the strict sof the safet soft shell the strict soft shell the stri ompletely sheltered, and potatoes will

usually at night. The climate is adapted to every variety of fruit and grain now intimates its willingness to grant the ed to every variety of fruit and grain raised in old Butler county, and to some tow intimates its willingness to grant the lesired guarantees, but previously demands information as to the nature of them. —Democracy everywhere is a contradic-the darker race has been preferred to the desired guarantees, but previously demands information as to the nature of them. things you can't raise. The soil is a mixture of sand, clay and lime, pebbles of Marion County, Indiana. The Indiana Democrats are firstly, opposed to negro suf-rage ; secondly, they think legislation should be in the interests and for the benefit of the laboring men. We do not see how these propositions can be reconciled, and probably there is no desire on the part of their sponsors that they should be. If ne-groes cannot vote, what security have they their sponsors that they should be. If ne-groes cannot vote, what security have they that legislation will protect them? The Democrats, however, have an easy escape from their dilemma, it is a part of their And now a word to the boys. We are creed that the negro, in a state of freedom, is not a laboring man, and the reports of the Freedmen's Bureau, the industrial returns

NEWS ITEMS.

-The number of emigrants landed in New York last week was 5,956; making the number since January 1, 144,336 against 143,880 to the corresponding date of 1866. -A fatal case of cholera has occurred in he township of Newton, Onears, country the township of Newton, Queens county, New York, and it is reported several other persons have been attacked in the same -General Thomas has sent orders to Gen

regard to the disposition of troops on the approaching election day, directing that, except in extreme cases, no troops shall approach the polls. -At the base ball match, Saturday, be-

tween the Nationals, of Washington, and the Excelsiors, of Chicago, played at Chicago, the formers won. The score stood 49 to 4. The Excelsiors were whitewashed six times.

-An attempt has been made to introduce Coolie labor on some of the Southern planta-tions, and one or two cargoes have already been landed. There are laws against this raffic, and we look to the Government for their rigid enforcement. -A project is on foot for the establish-

ment of au Ocean Steamship Line between Washington and Antwerp, with a depot for the reception of German emigrants in Wash ington, from which they will be distributed through the different Southern States. -An order has just been issued from the

War Department providing that at every military post supplied with the proper ordnance and ammunition a morning and even-ing gun will, in time of peace, he fired daily at revellie and retreat. It is stipulated that for such purposes six-pounder guns and inferior blank cartridges or other powder on hand will be used for the purpose.

-The Herald's Canada corresponden says: Certain parties in Canada, who are supposed to be posted, say that a scheme for the abduction of President Lincoln was started in the South as early as 1863, and that Colonel Percy Windham, who commanded a regiment in and about Washing ington, had at one time agreed to deliver up ihe President and his Cabinet at Richmond, and would probably have done so if he had

not been suddeuly removed. -Since the published announcement of the intention of the Treasury Department to issue a fractional currency note of the de-nomination of fifteen cents, a large number of letters have been received requesting samples, and further information in regard to the proposed new issue. Some parties have inclosed amounts of money with their letter for sample notes; but these will not be ready for some weeks, as the water-mark for the paper is not completed.

-On Thursday evening a new Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized in the borough of Tarentum, by Mr. T. H. Boyden, District Deputy, assisted by Mr. Hugh D. McGaw. A large number of members were initiated and officers elected to serve for the ensuing term. The cause of temperance is steadily advancing, and is bringing wishin its folds nearly

all the young men of the borough. On the evening following (Fridy) the same officers also organized a lodge of Goood Templars at McKeesport, which is to be known as the Lukens Lodge.

-The Cincinnati Enquirer says the pol ev of the Republicans is to "transfer power to the negro." Of course reference is had particularly to the South. Accepting for the moment this assertion, the common loyal sense of the land will readily acknowledge that if any particular set or class is to possess power in the South, the preference must be given to the loyal negro over the

disloyal white man. It is precisely the forcing of this choice that has led to the enfranchisement of the Freedmen. In the contest wherein loyalty is the point at issue, the loyal man will ever be preferred, no

-The Governments of Friesdance monial aspiration he may lodging, as no mark are still quarreling about the retro-monial aspiration he may lodging, as no turns his eyes upon the lair daughters of the land. This, it must be admitted, is

The Honest Men of Tennessee.

A few days since the New York World published a long communication from Mr. John Lellyett, Chairman of the Mid-Mr. John Lellyet, Chairman of the Mid-dle Tennessee Executive Committee It was full of the firzest deunciation of Governor Brownlow and the Union citi-zens of the State. They are bloody-thirsty, and Mr. Brownlow is a monster of tyranny and iniquity. Butif a pen-sive public wished to see mild, manner-ly, forbearing, humane, and law-abiding citizens, devoted to the Government and citizens, devoted to the Government and to the rundamental American principles of liberty and equality—in trath very lambs—it must inquire for Middle Ten. nessee Conservatives. The name is sug-gestive. Mayor Monroe's thugs who massacred Union men last summer were "Conservatives;" and the men who held a carnival of murder and crime in New York four years access this time, men of

a carnival of murder and crime in New York four years ago at this time were of the same great "Conservative" party. On the day upon which Mr. John Lel-lyct's communication was published, we also received a communication from a citizen of Tennessee, who served through-out the war upon the side of the Union, sgainst which the "Conservative" party, which the World calls "the honest men of Tennesse". which the World calls "the honest men of Tennessee," was arrayed. These hon-est gentlemen are in fact the ex-rebels of Tenuessee organized into a political par-ty, controlling fity newspapers, while the Union men have not half a dozen, carry-ing on the campaign with a determina-tion to succeed at all hazards, their lead-or and endidets for Governer Encourced tion to succeed at all nazarus, then load-er and candidate for Governor, Emerson Etheridge, declaring that any man ought to be shot who says that slavery is abol-ished, and the rank and file of the party following his advice to the letter. Such to be shot who says that slavery is abol-ished, and the rank and file of the party following his advice to the letter. Such is the terrorism that these "honest men of Tennessee" have established that Union men art conscionsly in constant peril; and Governor Brownlow, who ful-ly understands his State and the spirit and purpose of "the honest men of Ten-nessee," has taken military measures for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the Union men. "None but a Brownlow," says our correspondent "could meet the emergency now upon us in Tennessee; and underlying his scoreh-ing rhetoric there is a reliable basis of truth, virtue, and patriotism." No man in the country needs to be en-lightened upon the character of the ex-rebels in Tennessee. They hate the Union and the Government just as cordially as ever, and the lost cause is the unknown god whom they worship. Even the mild Mr. Leilyett, who calls Governor Brown-low a monster of tyranny because he will not let reaks ride runch shod new.

low a monster of tyranny because he will not let rebels ride rough shod over loyal men, is much iess wild at home than when he addresses a New York public.— Butter, so to speak, would not melt in his mouth in New York, but in Nashville — Ma in Hispania ! Our correspondent writes : "Governor Brownlow can not surpass in fiery invective the published card of the Honable John Lellyett in the Nashville Banner of a few days since, in

Associate Banner of a few days since, in which he says that 'every man, white or black, who votes the Radical ticket, ought to be marked and 'discountenanced, not patronized or encouraged in any thing, and that the ground he walks upon should be accursed.' His advice is being car-ried out literally." What that means in a semi rebel State every semible man knows.

every sensible man knows. The hope and purpose of Mr. John Lellyett and his "houest men of Tennessee" is to make the State too hot for the devoted and faithful friends of the Union and of equal rights. That is the issue of the August election. If Mr. John Lellystt and his friends succeed, the situation of loyal men in the State will become intolerable. -Harper's Weekly.

Negro Suffrage and Matrimony

The introduction of a new social and matrimonial era is confidently anticipated and most vigorously asserted, by that class of the Democratic press which does the thinking for the lower strata of the party. The most potent, in fact almost the only argument employed, against im-partial and general suffrage is, that if the "nagur" be allowed to vote, he will at the loyal man will ever be preferred, no natter what his color may be-for in no other way can the Republic be secured. —The Governments of Prussia and Den-mark are still quarreling about the retro-

questions, and answer them at the ballot-box on the second Tuesday of October

maintain the varies and encourage the hearts of the loyal neople in the struggle to maintain the Union. Who, and what Judge Sharswood is, as a public man, will appear from what follows: Early in the history of this nation po-litical sentiment became divided on the powers of the National and State govern-ments, and their true relations to each other. On these divisions two great par-tics were subsequently founded. The one, known as the State Rights party, and the other, for its recognized leader, had the great expounder of the Consti-tution, Daniel Webster. The former that tree trade, and the right of nullification and secession as cardinal doctrines, de-gress. to impose durise for prover of Con-gress. to impose durise for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as in-context for the former that the former that conserve the constitutional power of Con-gress. to impose durise for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as in-conserve the store. The latter de-conserve the constitutional power of Con-gress. to impose durise for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as in-conserve the store. The latter de-tore of Manuel and the store of the latter during and claiming nullification and secession as in-conserve the store. The latter during the constitutional power of Con-gress. to impose during for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as in-the context for the store. The latter during any claiming nullification and secession as in-barent protect of store. The latter during any claiming nullification and secession as in-the context for the store. The latter has the store manuel as the store manuela the store manu

Bying the constitutional power of con-gress to impose duties for protection, and claiming nullification and secession as in-herent rights of a State. The latter de-and eulogy of the State Rights Virginia

herent rights of a State. The latter de-mind these assumptions, and between these assumptions, and between these assumptions, and between these assumptions, and between there has been perpetual warkre. In the main, the old Whig party ranged it-self ander the banner of Webster, and the Democratic party under that of Cal-houn. One of the legitimate fruits of State rights doctrine was the rebelion of 1883, in South Carolina, the avoved object of which was to nullify the pro-tective tariff law of Congress, enacted in 1828. The country at that time was saved from a disastrous civil war by the firmness of President Jackson, the wis-dom of congress, and the patriotism of General Scott. That effort at rebelion and eivil war failed; and the principle on which it was based was requirted.— But in 1860 and 1861 South Carolina, the of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, of secession. The sympathy, imbecility, are and the to throw himself into the breach

motion of the *Record*, not only for Ches-ter county, but for Lancaster county also, and says; "Let us send our best men to

Sabbath School Visit.

On Sabbath, July 28, in company with I. E. W. Thompson, we visited the M. E. Sabbath School of West Sunbury. We started from Butler at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and arrived in Sunbury at 91 o'clock. Although the morning threatened rain, and the day was anything but propitious, we were surprised to find the church almost filled with scholars and the friends of the Salbath School cause; the attendance of to many on such a day revealed to us the fact that there was a lively interest in Sunbury and vicinity in this noble work. Every teacher, but two, belonging to this school was present, and the absent ones were una-voidably detained. The whole number of scholars on the rolls is 153; of these, 135 were present. We were introduced to the school by A. B. Rhodes, Superintendent. School was opened by my friend, Thomp-son. The teachers then took charge of their classes and for 30 minutes the scholars were

busily engaged in their recitations. Ex-cellent order and strict attention prevailed during the whole time. We noticed two large Bible classes, one composed of males

Very loose when you get the roots out : very fertile and with a rich subsoil many feet in depth. It is equally well calcu lated to carry off an excess of moisturand to withstand drouth. There is clay enough to retain manure; sand enough to make it loose and prevent it from ba king; and lime enough to keep the land in good heart.

revelling in fresh fish. I have often seen some of you go up the creek and spend half or all the day and come back tired and wet with a few little minnows as your reward ; and if you had enough for your breakfast you thought you had done well. Well, I know three little boys that went Weil, I know three little boys that went out on the lake a few days ago, at four o'clock in the morning, and went home in plenty time for school, with 57 rock bass which would average a pound in weight. Then you will some times get a

bass which would average a pound in weight. Then you will some times get a black bass weighing five pounds, or a Pickerel of ten or fifteen pounds, or a Muskalonge of from twenty to sixty pounds in weight. Think of that, and next time you take a trip come to Beny sonia and tre our fabing. zonia and try our fishing. Yours, truly, W. J. YOUNG.

a now going on in that section. They have been sent to the Carolinas and Mississippi. Funds have also been sent to the several Union State Committees. General Brisbin, of Kentucky, will stump the State of Alabama during the month of August. Committee, to asist in the carting now going on in that section. They have been sent to the Carolinas and

the argument itself, we refer to two historical facts. The first is this.

tion, and new proof of its absurdities is given by the recent Demecratic Convention of Marion County, Indiana. The Indiana who accompanied Lewis & Clark's early to be stated has still more weight, and ought to sink the great Democratic argu-ment entirely out of sight. How much Freedmen's Bureau, the industrial returns of the South, are not insufficient to convince them of their mistake. —Fifteen speakers have been sent South during the past week by the Republican Congressional Executive Committee, to asist in the canvass now going on in that section. They