# M'KEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.

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## M'Kean County Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

By J. B. OVIATT,

SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE, S. E. CORNER OF PUBLIC SQUARE.

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## Business Directory.

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Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Jappaned Ware, &c., west end of the Public Square, Smethport, Pa. Custom work done to order on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner.

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**AMERICAN HOTEL,**
Near the Passenger Depot,
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J. M. Miller, ............ Proprietor.

Porters will be in attendance on the arrival of each train, to take charge of Baggage and conduct guests to the house.

## L. L. HEATH,
## TANNER & CURRIER,
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THE SUBSCRIBER flatters himself from long experience, that he cannot be excelled, in the business.

Particular attention will be paid to CUSTOM WORK. For the convenience of those living at a distance wishing to have tanning on shares arrangements have been made with L. H. Dolley, at Port Allegany, who will take the delivery of the Hydes and the Leather will be returned to his Store, when tanned.

The largest price will be paid for Hydes, either in cash, LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, or HARNESS, left at Dolley's or my tannery.

Entire satisfaction gived.

Connected with my tunnery I have a Boot & Shoe factory, and Harness Shop.

L. L. HEATH.

Portage, Pa., Nov. 3, 1862. v5n8y1.

## EATING SALOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER announces to the Public that he has purchased the stock of the saloon formerly kept by W. H. Baker, West side of

*Public Square,*

where he is prepared to refresh the inner man with all the delicaces usually kept at a first class RESTAURANT.

ALE, CIDER, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, FRUITS, CHEESE, &C., &C.

FRESH OYSTERS served, to order, either raw or cooked.

Those who favor me with their patronage shall have no cause to complain, either as to prices or quality.

J. L. WORDEN.

Smethport, Sept 21th, 1863.

## PROSPECTUS FOR 1864.

### THE SATURDAY EVENING POST,

"The oldest and best of the Weeklies."

The Peoprietors of the *Saturday Evening Post*—which paper is now in its *Forty-third Year!*—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as

A First-Class Literary Paper!

They have reason to believe that the stories of MRS. WOOD, author of "East Lynne," &c.; MISS BRADDON, author of "Elenor's Victory," &c.; MARION HARLAND, author of "Alone," &c; MISS VIRGINIA A. TOWNSEND, and numerous other excellent writers have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for *The Post* in the future as in the past, the best *Stories, Sketches*, and other *Literary Novelties* which they can possibly obtain. They intend commencing in the first paper in January,

**A NEW NOVEL, BY MRS. WOOD,**

Author of "East Lynne," &c.,

*from advance sheets, expressly forwarded to us from England.*

This story will be called

"OSWALD GRAY,"

and will be about the length of "Verner's Pride" and "East Lynne."

In addition to the Stories written expressly for *The Post*, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers, the best Stories from the English Periodicals, and gives in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments, every week

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS

We will *give* to any person sending thirty subscriptions to *The Post* and Sixty Dollars, one of *Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines*, such as they sell for Forty-five Dollars. The machines will be selected now at the manufactory in New York, boxed and forwarded free of cost, *with the exception of freight.*

In procuring the subscribers for this Premium we prefer that the thirty subscribers should be procured at the regular terms of Two Dollars for each, but where this cannot be done, they may be procured at our club rates, and the balance of the Sixty Dollars forwarded to us in cash by the person desiring the machine. *The paper Will be sent to different Post Offices if desired.* Every person collecting names should send them with the money as fast as obtained so that the subscribers may begin at once to receive their papers, and not become dissatisfied with the delay. When the whole number of names (thirty,) and the whole amount of money (Sixty dollars,) is received, the machine will be duly forwarded

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|---|---|
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## ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

To the Citizens of Pennsylvania:

A prescribed duty, as well as long-established usage, impels us to address you in regard to the questions involved in the several elections now at hand. In discharging this duty, we shall speak plainly and candidly what we know to be truth.

In this, the fairest, richest, and (until lately) the most favored land of all the earth, here, where the last footprints of civilization had been planted; in this land alone of all the Christian nations of the world—the fell spirit of war is now raging. Our proud and unexampled career of prosperity as a nation has been thus rudely checked; our industry, that is not devoted to the purposes of a destructive war, has become paralyzed; our financial concerns have been thrown into utter confusion and debasement; we have henceforth—probably forever—to stagger under a load of debt greater, and under taxation more onerous, than that of any other nation on the globe; confidence in the stability of our institutions is everywhere sadly diminished—in fine, gloomy forebodings as to the future, alarm, embarrassment, and distress have taken the place of the happy peace, confidence, security, good order, and contentment we so lately enjoyed.

Nor can hope find a resting-place in contemplating the MEN who now control our Government and administer its laws; and it turns sickened and sadly away from the audacity, arrogance and tyranny it finds in high places, even in the very citadel of the nation. Socialists in government; atheists in religion; men who are free lovers in one sphere, and free thieves in another; renegades in politics, and scoffers at every well-settled principle of public right and private virtue, now sway the destinies of this Republic, and are crushing out the very life of American freedom.

For three long, fearful years have the best blood and sternest efforst of our people been freely given in a civil war which has no parallel in the history of the world. When this commenced, the Democratic party in the North, as such, was prostrate under recent defeat, which resulted from its own unfortunate divisions. But what a grand and inspiring spectacle was presented on hearing the first thunder of rebellious arms! Political and partisan feelings, even in that hour of party humiliation, were all laid upon the altar of of the country, and the sun of the Heaven never shone upon the people more united, resolute, and determined than those of the Northern states at the period we refer to.

Whatever might have been the views of the Northern Democracy in regard to the causes which ultimatley engendered this unhappy strife; however much in their inmost souls they deplored the mad and reckless career of Abolitionism; however deep was their detestation of the course of those party leaders, who had been for years sweeping up all the low, lurking elements of bigotry and fanaticism, and directing their vilest efforts against the rights, interests, and institutions of the Southern people—still, the attempt of a portion of that people in consequence, to break down the authority of the Constitution over the whole country, and destroy Federal compact, was a criminal act which could not be tolerated or justified. The amplest remedies for the wrongs complained of were not only within hope, but at hand. Two millions of voters had just recorded their ballots in a general popular election against Abraham Lincoln and the ONE million who supported him and his policy. There was beside, a Democratic majority in one, if not both branches of Congress, which would render him powerless to inflict any permanent evil on the country.

The right of secession, claimed by the South as the remedy for their grievances, is a political heresy, condemned by Madison with his latest breath, and by many others of our ablest statesmen in all sections of the Union. Call the Constitution a compact, if you will—as does Jefferson in the Kentucky resolutions of 1898—but it is a compact of Sovereign States, made with each other as such, having no right of secession "nominated or constituted in the bond." The Union thus formed was in its nature, if not in terms, perpetual. Secession, then, in view of the compact, is simply *Revolution;* and the breaking up of the Union our fathers had bequeathed us, was, under all the circumstances we have detailed, and the thousand other considerations and consequences which must crowd every intelligent and patriotic mind, not only treason at law, but against the best hopes of mankind. We could not then—*cannot now*—and NEVER WILL consent to it.

In this spirit of determined loyalty to the Constitution and the Laws, the Democracy of the North, with scarcely an exception, relying upon the pledges given by President Lincoln, yielded him their ready and efficient support. What were some of those pledges?—First, in his oath of office: "I will support the Constitution of the United States, so help me God." Then in his Inaugural Address, and with this solemn abjuration fresh upon his lips, he said:

> I do but quote from one of my speeches when I declare that "*I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the states where it exists.* I BELIEVE I HAVE NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, AND I HAVE NO INCLINATION TO DO SO." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I made this and similar declarations, and have never recanted them. *I now reiterate the sentiments* and in doing so. I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible; that the *property*, peace and security of no section are to be in any wise endangered by the now incoming Administration. I add too that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

These repeated public pledges brought voluntarily to the standard raised in behalf of the Union, hundreds of thousands of as brave men as ever breasted a bayonet. The armies thus raised were precipitated on the South, with varied fortunes of victory and defeat; and war, civil-war—always the most bloody of all human strife—has ever since raged over some of the fairest portions of that unhappy region.

But the long cherished schemes of fanaticism for the extinction of African servitude could not be given up. No matter if Massachusetts, sixty or seventy years since, *did* sell slaves to the people of the Southern States, under the guarantees of a Constitution which she helped to form—still, Massachusetts meddlers, both in Congress and out of it, now determined, since they could not "rail," they would *rend* "the seal from off the bond." The gallant "three thousand clergymen of New-England"—(worthy disciples of the Prince of Peace!) rallied to a man, in the new crusade of fanaticism, and wrought, side by side, with infidels, who have for years been in the daily habit of sneering at the Christian's faith, ridiculing the Christian's Bible, and blaspheming the Christian's God!

The fears of our timid and facile President were worked upon, as well as his vainty and desire of re-election, by the extreme and radical members of his party, and the emancipation and confiscation measures were forced upon him, and made a part of his policy in the conduct of the war. Every effort of the friends of peace put forth in Congress was defeated. The hostility of the Abolition leaders to serfdom in the South—to employ the words of the lamented Douglas—"was stronger than their fidelity to the *Constitution*."—They believed that a disruption of the Union would draw after it, as an inevitable consequence, civil-war, servile insurrections, and finally, through these, an utter extinction of slavery in all the Southern States; and, it would seem, they acted even on this terrible belief.

Look at the record: On the 18th day of December, 1860, Senator Crittendon, of Kentucky, the bosom friend of Henry Clay in his life-time, introduced into the Senate of the United States a series of resolutions, as a basis of settlement between the two sections of the Union. The secession of South Carolina took place on the 20th of the same month, and her members of Congress retired from their places. We are thus particular in reference to this subject, because our opponents, through their Central Committee in this State, have introduced it int a late address to you; and there is a specious effort made in that address to turn aside from the Republicans, the just obloquy and reproach which the defeat of Senator Crittenden's proposition has fastened upon their party.

The offered compromise would, in terms, have sealed more than three fourths of all our territorial domain against slavery forever—placing about 900,000 miles under the provisions of the Ordinance of 1787, more recently known as the "Wilmot Proviso"—leaving the remaining 300,000 miles subject to whatever laws those who settled upon it might establish for themselves, whenever they became a State. All the other features of the proposed compromise were nothing but re-affirmances of the plainest powers and provisions of the Constitution, save, possibly, the fair and equitable stipulation that slavery should not be abolished in the District of Columbia, as long as it existed in Maryland and Virginia, the two States which had ceded that District to the General Government.

On the 15th of January, 1861, Senator Clarke, a leading Republican, moved to amend the Crittendon's proposition by striking out all of the material provisions—certainly all that contained the olive-branch of peace, and inserting a single resolution breathing war and threats toward the South. This amendment was carried by a vote of 25 in favor, all Republicans, against 23 Democratic voters.—But, says the address of the Republican Committee—"six Southern Senators refused to vote at all on the proposed amendment;" and, then, with a degree of cool assuiance remarkable even in these times, it goes on to tell the people of Pennsylvania "that had these six southern men voted against the Clark amendment, it would have been defeated, and the Crittendon Compromise might have been taken up and carried by the same majority." General Cameron, who puts forth this Address, cannot be very proud of his own share in this record, or he would not have been kept out of view the fact that he himself voted *for* this very Clark amendment, and the same day moved a reconsideration; and then, when this question was called up only three days afterwards, *he voted against his own motion to reconsider.* It was carried, however, with the aid of at least *two* (Johnson and Slidell) of the "six" named, and the Compromise was again *in statu quo* before the Senate. It was finally taken up on the 3d of March, and defeated—many of the Southern Senators having withdrawn from the Senate in the interim, their States having seceded from the Union.

Now, General Cameron, who issued the Address knows just as well as did Senator Cameron, who sustained the Clark amendment, that it required a two-thirds vote to give vitality to the Crittendon Compromise. He know's, too, that every republican vote, including his own, in the Senate, was given against the measure, in effect, from first to last. He knows further, that the Republican Senators refused Senator Bigler's proposal to submit this question to a vote of the people as instructive of Congress. He knows also that Mr. Clemens, of Virginia, on the 17th of February before that State adopted secession, endeavored, in the House of Representatives at Washington, to obtain a similar arrangement it that body to test the question of compromise before the people, and it was voted down by 112 Republicans against 80 Democrats—every Republican in the House voting in the negative.—They would not—they did not *dare* to trust the people, the legitimate source of power, on this question!

At the hazard of furnishing unnecessary proof on this point, we beg attention to the clear and explicit evidence of Senator Pugh, a contemporary of the author of the Address, in the Senate of the United States. In the course of his speech in the Senate, in March, 1861, says:

> The Crittendon proposition has been endorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky. It has been endorsed by the noble and Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been petitioned for by a larger number of the electors of the United States than any proposition that was ever before Congress. I believe in my heart to day that it would carry an overwhelming majority of the people of my State, aye, sir, of nearly every State in the Union. Before the Senators from the State of Mississippi left this chamber, I heard one of them, who assumes at least to be President of the Southern Confederacy, propose to accept it, and maintain the Union, if that proposition could receive the vote it ought to receive from the other side of the chamber. Therefore, all of your propositions, all of your amendments, knowing as I do, and knowing that the historian will write it down—at any time before the first of January, a two-thirds vote for the Crittendon resolutions in this chamber would have saved every State in the Union except South Carolina. Georgia would be here by her representative, and Louisiana—those two great States—which at least would have broken the whole column of secession—*Globe, page* 1390.

Upon the same point, on the same day, the [illegible] voice of the patriot Douglas bore testimony as follows:

> [illegible] Senator (Mr. Pugh) has said that if the Crittenden proposition could have been passed early in the session, it would have saved all the States, [illegible] Carolina. I firmly believe it would. While the Crittendon proposition was not in accordance with my cherished views, I avowed my readiness and eagerness to accept in order to save the Union, if we could unite upon it. I can confirm the Senator's declaration that Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go further and say that Mr Toombs was also—*Globe, page* 1391.

How preposterous at this day then, this attempt of one of the leading actors in that eventful drama thus to strifle conscience, and so seek to rescue his co-conspirators from the recorded verdict of history, and the deserved and inevitable condemnation of a betrayed people! The controlling spirits of the Republican party never meant peace—never sought peace from first to last, at any time, or in any form, save upon the one drear and devilish condition of turning loose upon our land three and a half millions of black semi-barbarians under the specious pretense of freedom; while in reality, it was only to tear so many of these poor creatures away from their homes of comparative happiness and peace, to find starvation, misery and death in an inhospitable clime!

President Lincoln has but recently declared, in very definite terms, he will listen to no proposition for peace which does no include this African millennium, nowithstanding those plain constitutional prohibitions of all right on the part of the General Government thus intervens, which he himself, with the oath of office fresh upon his lips, declared he "*had no legal right* and no *intention*" *to disregard.*

If we were to credit the ravings of the chief advisers of the President, or, at least, those who seem to influence him most fully—sumner, Beecher and Phillips—human reason has been making such rapid progress in these latter days, that the haven of human perfection must be near at hand. But alsol when we look hopefully for the blessed gale which is to bear us onward in its course, we hear nothing but the loud breath of the tempest; see nothing all around us but the angry and troubled sea everywhere sparkling with foam and surging in its madness; and we are tempted to ask, can this indeed be—

"The wind and the storm fulfilling his word!"

These men are mistaken and mad, or are traitors of the deepest dye, deserving a traitor's darkest doom. This equality of the black and white races which they are seeking to establish in this country is an absurd and idle dream, which a brief contrast of their progress and peculiarities must dispel from every thoughtful mind.

A little more than two centuries since, when our fathers first planted a few germs of our race at scattered points along the North American coast, the whole number of that race in the old world did not exceed six millions. England, Scotland and Wales then numbered fewer inhabitants than New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio do now. Mark the progress; in North America at this time (including a wholesome Celtic infusion,) there are at least thirty millions, and in the world (confessing there also the same infusion,) from eighty to ninety millions of people, substantially Anglo Saxon in their origin. We are everywhere thus displacing the more sluggish races, or hemming them in on every side; and at the current rates of increase, in one hundred and fifty years from this time, will run up to eight hundred millions of human beings—all speaking the same language, rejoicing in the same high intellectual culture, and exhibiting the same inherent and inalienable characteristics!

On the other hand, the African race has never, anywhere, given any proof of its capacity for a self-sustained civilization. Since the sun first shone on that continent it has remained in the same state of mental gloom. Cruel, brutal, voluptuous, and indolent by nature, the African has never advanced a single step beyond his own savage original. *Slavery has ever been and to this hour continues to be, his condition, throughout every clime he can call his own!* And yet they have had as many opportunities of improvement as the inhabitants of Asia or of Europe. Along the shores of the Mediterranean was once concentrated the Literature and Science of the world. Carthage, the rvial of imperial Rome in all the arts of commerce and civilization, existed for many years on the African border. The Saracnes, most polished race of their time, founded and manitained for centuries a contiguous empire. Still, for all this, the African has continued to prowl on through his long night of barbarism; and thus, in all human probablity, he will continue forever. Tell us not that his want of progress in civilization is the result of long established bondage. So, for centuries, was our own race bound to the earth under various modifications of predial vassalage. But the white soul expanded, and mounted above all its burthens and trammels, and finally, in this country, reached the full fruition of republican freedom.

We grant this mental inferiority of the African—(we forbear, in the spirit of sobriety, any physical contemplation or contrast)—does not give a dominant race the right to convey him from his own benighted land to a foreign bondage, even under the forms of a purchase from his African master. But this natural inferiority must be considered by the statesman in framing laws, and adopting Constitutions for human government. In Pennsylvania we have always affirmed this inferiority in our fundamental laws; and the same has been done in almost all the free States of the Union—generally excluding the African from the right of suffrage. This necessity of duly regarding the laws of races, is thus forcibly commented upon by Lamarine (a scholar and a statesman, always in favor of man's largest liberty) in a recent work!

> The more I have travelel, the more I am convinced *that races of men form the great secret of men and manners.* Man is not so capable of education as philosophers imagine. The influence of Government and laws has less power radically, than is supposed, over the manners and instincts of any people. While the primitive constitution and blood of the race have always their influence, and manifest themselves thousands of years afterwards in the physical formation and habits of a particular family or tribe. Human nature flows in rivers and streams in the ocean of humanity; but its waters mingle but slowly—sometimes they never mingle, and it emerges again, like the Rhone from the Lake of Geneva, with its own taste and color. Here is indeed, an abyss of thought and meditation, and at the same time *a grand secret for legislators. As long as they keep the spirit of the race in view they succeed;* but they fail when they strive against this natural pre-disposition: *nature is stronger than they are.*

But why thus enlarge upon a topic which has undergone so much, and such frequent discussion? Why—because this idea of working out *negro equality* on the part of our oponents *is the very basis of our present political struggle.* Let no [illegible] This is really the leading issue at the present moment [illegible] the two parties. *To carry out this idea has come (at last to be the ruling, if not the sole purpose of the war which is now deluging the land with fraternal blood!* For this, the Constitution and the reserved rights of the States and the people have been mockingly trampled under foot; for this, both imperious and imperial edicts, such as would send to the block any monarch in England, have been issued by the President, and sought to be enforced! for this, Secretary Seward's boast to Lord Lyons—"I can touch my office-bell at any moment, and order to be arrested any citizen of this country"—has been all too frequently realized!

The extent to which the party supporting the President are willing to go in negro affiliation, finds a memorable illustration in the proposition made by Secretary Cameron, the first of the several occupants of the place of Secretary of War under President Lincoln.—He cooly proposed, in his first and last annual communication, to free, and then to arm the whole black population of the South, and turn them against their white masters in a work of indiscriminate butchery! This truly infernal suggestion was not adopted by the President when first proposed, but it has since been acted upon in more instances than one.

We have charged the party at present in power, fellow citizens, with tyranny and usurpation. We now go further, and solemnly assert our blief, that there is a deliberate design to change the character, if not the form of our government. The leading papers in the support of the Administration openly advocate a modification which will place greater powers in the hands of the President; and if their advice should be adopted by the *people*, in a short time the chains will be firmly riveted, and our liberties completely subverted. The Philadelphia *Press* not long since remarked:

> Another principle must certainly be embodied in our reorganized form of government. The men who shape the legislation of this country when the war is past must remember that what we want is power and strength—*The problem will be to combine the forms of Republican Government with the powers of a Monarchical Government.*

About the same time, as if by concert, we find in the *North American:*

> This war has already shown the *absurdity of a Government with limited powers; it has shown that the power of every Government ought to be and must be* UNLIMITED.

Such doctrines as these would have met with rebuke even at the hands of the elder Adams; but they were the natural precursors of the "war power" which has been made to override the most explicit doctrines of the Constitution. The very wrongs, in fact, complained of by our fathers, and enumerated in their declaration against the English monarch, have been revived upon their sons. This Administration has willingly violated its own oath bound pledges, and sought "*pretexts of innovation upon the established principles of the Government;*" *it has fostered a* "*spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate all the departments of the Government in one, and thus create, whatever the forms may be, a real despotism.*" It has rendered "*the military superior to the civil-power.*" It has superseded in a reign of lawless force the security prescribed by law against seizure and imprisonment "*without due process of law.*" It has verily "*erected a multitude of new offices, and sent among us swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.*" By an iniquitous Conscription law, it has distributed its agents among the people, backed by bayonets and clothed with discretionary powers over the liberties, if not the lives of our citizens.—"*has quartered large armies of troops amongst us.*" It has "*imposed taxes on us without our consent.*" Finally, its chosen and purchased advocates are now clamorous for a stronger Government, that "*our charters may be taken away, our most valuable laws abolished, and the powers of our Government altered fundamentally.*" These, we submit, fellow citizens, are all of them features fairly exhibited, of that "stronger Government," which our forefathers, appealing "to the Supreme Judge of the world," eighty years ago, pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to put aside forever.

We have before spoken, fellow-citizens, of the depressed condition of the country. The mountain of debt which has been piled up so recklessly, cannot be less than three thousand millions of dollars, when all is fairly counted. Of this, Pennsylvania's share will be at least one tenth of the whole, or $300,000,000. The annual interest upon this sum (more easily estimated than paid) will be about eighteen millions of dollars. This, added to the annual interest of our former debt, makes an aggregate of interest now, and henceforth, to be borne by the people of this Commonweath, stated in round numbers, of twenty millions of dollars! We cannot heighten the picture of the stern reality, which an inexorable arithmetical calculation gives. Some make even a deeper debt and a darker prospect of the future.

Taxation always falls heaviest upon labor; it will now grind the poor to the very earth.—And yet the mock philanthropists of the day are increasing this taxation, and urging on a system of measures, which, under the pretense of ameloraring the condition of the African, will, if carried on much longer, practically enslave the laboring white man and starve his family. And besides this, if the forcible abolition of bondage at the South *should* success, it will only be to bring the white working men and women of the North into competition in the same paths of labor with the African they have been taxed and beggared to bring here and support amongst us!

The favored capitalist, who has money to lend to the Administration, gets his bonds, upon which *there is no taxation;* and thus is increased the burdens of the laboring and middle classes. But we forbear to pursue this melancholy train of facts and reasoning, and turn to the more grateful consideration of how we can do something for the correction of these evils.

It must be plain, fellow-citizens, the only hope that conservative men can have of saving the country from impending anarchy and ultimate ruin, is by uniting with the Democratic party—the only party now left that is truly national in its character and conservative in its aim; the only party in the country that has been able to govern [illegible] to the satisfaction [illegible] Presidency, two [illegible] of the most unspotted lives and unblemished reputations—every way [illegible] the corrupt and mercenary creatures in the pay and promise of the existing Administration.

In regard to Geo. B. McClellan, we shall not pause here to write his history. That is already engraved on the hearts and consciences of a grateful people. We feel confidence, also, that his admitted ability, integrity and independence, the manly firmness he has always exhibited, and especially, and above all, his heroic devotion, in the darkest hours, to the true principles of the Constitution, will draw around him now, the nation's confidence.—This confidence, reposed in such hands, would never be betrayed.

He stands at this moment, as he has always stood, wholly aloof from intrigue. He is allied by no ties or contracts with mercenary adventures in political life. He seeks not the office for which he has been named; but has all along held "the noiseless tenor of his way," free from the embarrassments which trammel the active and ambitious candidate for office. Even it defeat should fall to his lot in this contest, (which we cannot believe,) he will be consoled, with the consciousness of having implored no man's aid; pledged in advance no places that would be in his gift, if elected; and that those who had espoused his cause even from the beginning, acted from sympathy with a brave, persecuted, and patriotic man, acted from principle and love of country, seeking no reward or future favors. No one who has been named for the Presidency desires it less; no one, certainly, has courted it less, and this is an additional reason why he should be, and will be, preferred by the thoughtful and the upright.

The varnished reports of rivals in command; the suppressed and distorted facts of a partisan committee of Congress; the constant jealousy and malignant disposition at every step of those who feared his success and dreaded his popularity, have all failed in blasting his military reputation. Intelligent men everywhere, in every land, have read the libels upon this accomplished soldier, only with a sickening sense of their injustice and venality. In this country, they have penetrated the hearts of our soldiery and the people at large, only to kindle there a broader and higher flame of devotion to their intended victim; and the world, ere long, will witness with approbation, the reward which they will mete out to a national benefactor.

The eminent statesman who has been nominated for the second place on our ticket, has long been conspicuous in the legislative branch of the Government. Remembering his years, few men in our country have ever reached a higher position in the respect and confidence of the public. No man in the present Congress possesses to a greater extent those gifts of oratory and accomplishments of statesmanship, that amply justify the wide popularity and esteem with which he is everywhere regarded in the section of the Union that gave him birth. He, like our Presidential candidate, emphatically belongs to the YOUNG MEN of this country. These nominations are essentially, THEIR nominations. The fact of youth should give a deep interest, if possible, to this class, in the struggle now at hand.—The whole of active life is before them, with all it pursuits, hopes and enjoyments. Let them weigh well, recent and passing events, and mark the rapid coiling of despotic power; let them resolutely see to it, that the wise and beneficient institutions of the pure men of former times become their own sure heritage, and that of their children.

Finally, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, of all classes and conditions, it is in your power to dissolve the clouds which now threaten to overthrow all our brightest hopes, and bring upon our country a long night of storm and darkness. Against the usurpations and evils, which we are conscious of having but too imperfectly depicted, let us array ourselves in combined strength. The election of our Congressional, Legislative and County-tickets in October is of the highest importance, if we would succeed in the Presidential contest in November. Success here will inspirit the Conservative men of other States. Defeat will alarm and dishearten. It is the DUTY of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and those who unite with us, TO CARRY THIS ELECTION, if we would not bring on prematurely, that which is sure to follow in the end, if finally we fill in November—"*The despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy.*"

Let our watchwords be WAR (if we must have it) for the true, legitimate objects of such a war, and NONE OTHER; for PEACE the first moment that peace can restore to us the common heritage of a united country; for the imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our soldiers in the field under their trials and dangers—ready ever to aid and to honor them—which cannot possibly be better done, than in giving our best efforts in endeavoring to so modify the grounds of the struggle they are maintaining, as that it shall appear purely just before men, and in the sight of God!

We implore, then, all who love peace and order; all who wish to see industry successful and property secure; all who are willing to support wise legislation, public virtue, and constitutional liberty; all who wish to lead prosperous lives themselves, and enjoy in quiet the fruits of their own industry; all who wish to transmit their property and the blessings of free institutions to their children, we implore all these to unite with us. We go for the country, the WHOLE country—for UNION, LIBERTY and LAW. *If a majority of the people will thus be true to themselves, we may hope soon to see our country resuming with renewed vigor her glorious career*—FREE, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY—the pride of her own citizens, and the admiration of the world!

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee:

C. L. WARD, *Chairman.*

R. J. HEMPHILL, *Secretary.*

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Henry Winter Davis admits that Mr. Lincoln is incapable of properly administering the government, but says "if Mr. Lincoln is elected, Benj. Wade and the men that stand with him, are the Presidents and rulers of the Republic."