

The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.
Friday, March 27, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGLI & CO.,
NO. 37 Park Row, New York, and
State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Herald
in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements
and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

People's Union party Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee of the People's Union Party of Cumberland County, are requested to meet at the public House of John Hannon, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday, the 4th day of April 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of appointing the time for the election of Delegates and the meeting of a County Convention to select a Representative delegate to the Union State Convention to meet at Pittsburg on the 1st day of July next. A full attendance is solicited.

JACOB RHEEM, President.

The following is a list of the names of the members.

Carlisle, East Ward—John Hannon, Franklin Gardner.
Carlisle—West Ward—Thomas Paxton, Jacob Rheem.
Lower Allen—H. Neidig, George B. Balsey, Dickinson—Richard Woods, John Fishburn, East Pennsboro—H. D. Musser, E. O. Dare, Frankfort—Thompson Kennedy, John Sander.
Hampden—Joseph Eberly, John Sherban, Hopewell—J. Quigley, D. Voglesong, Mechanicsburg—H. F. Fells, Robert Wilson, Middlesex—George O'Hara, A. Witmer, Millifin—Nathaniel Brown, George Asper, Monroe—Benj. Givler, Jr., D. L. Devindey, New Cumberland—Owen James, V. Freeman, Newville—Jonathan Forree, Samuel Wild, Newton—John B. Hursh, William Strerret, Newburg—W. W. Frazer, A. Hugh, N. Middleton—A. P. Henderson, D. B. Keiffer, S. Jacob Noffsinger, Levi Martin, Penn—John S. Dunlap, Jas. Waltke, Shippensburg Boro—John C. Alkie, Robert P. McClure.
Shippensburg Twp—C. M. White, J. Bombardier.
Silver Spring—S. S. Sollenberger, Levi Martin.
Southampton—B. F. Hoek, James Beatty, W. Pennsboro—John S. Davidson, Dr. Geo. Grove.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.
The Union State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday last and issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Pittsburg on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Committee was fully re-elected from every county in the State, and the best feeling prevailed among the members of the Committee. The following call was unanimously adopted and ordered to be immediately issued:

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS; in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the UNITY OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are braving disease and the perils of the field, preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at PITTSBURG, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the officers of GOVERNOR AND JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

C. B. MARKLE.

Chairman of the Union State Central Committee.

Wm. V. HAMERSLEY, Secretaries.

The Committee also passed the following resolutions unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal Citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Election District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this causeless and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy Republic.

Rebel Answer to Copperheads.

How do peace Democrats, or peace men of any persuasion, know that union or peace will be the result of "stopping the war"? It is a rule as old as law itself that it takes two to make a bargain; and what do the rebels say to this Northern talk of peace, reconciliation and reconstruction? We have no evidence whatever that they favor any such scheme, but the most abundant manifestation of their indignation and insulting rejections of the proposition. We have presented to loyal readers frequent examples of rebel talk on this subject, but we find in a Richmond paper a few sentences in this line that are so honest and bold, that it will be good for Northern peace men to read them. Says the Examiner:

"The Northern Democrats ask now that, with the frivolity of children, the two communities should ignore the past, should treat the tremendous events of the last forty years as trifles; and with a debt of two or three billions of dollars incurred in mutual slaughter, should shake the bloody hands of each other, and be brethren once more. The thing is not possible. It would be barbarism, corrupt and wicked. Probably half a million of men on both sides, have fallen as victims in this frightful war. Are each community to throw off the habiliments of mourning, to forget their dead, and revel in mutual amity over the graves of the slain? The spectacle would disgust the world; Heaven would be shocked at the impious of the scene!"

MAZON BICKERIDGE, who was captured in the brilliant cavalry affair, by Col. Averill, is said to be the son of Rev. Dr. Robert J. Bickeridge, the able divine and patriotic citizen of Kentucky. Dr. Bickeridge is one of the most loyal men of the Union, as well as one of the ablest Presbyterian ministers of the country.

THE SPRING ELECTION.

Below we give the result of our annual borough election over the result of which the Volunteer presents, the novel spectacle of a firing cannon in the columns of a blatant peace at any price, organ.

That the copperheads should have been partially successful in their campaign against union men, is not very remarkable, when we consider that while loyal men have been either in the field drilling in our armies, or giving all their spare time and energies in aiding and encouraging the union cause at home and abroad, the copperheads have been steadily and unceasingly at work organizing and consolidating their forces for this work, the recollection of which will serve to blacken their memory while loyalty is praised above treason.

We give returns from all the townships we have been able to hear from, and are gratified to announce that the copperheads have not had it all their own way in the rural districts, but in some townships, have been so crushed out that their hissing heads will not be seen for a year at least.

E. W. W. W. Total.

CHIEF BURGESS, Andrew B. Zeigler, 180	147	327
Robert Irvine, Jr., 97	166	263
ASSISTANT BURGESS, Robert Allison, 178	143	321
William Fridley, 97	176	273
J. ADITOR, Osburn P. Bixler, 208	145	348
L. J. W. Baulk, 75	171	246
ASSASSOR, William M. Pherson, 190	137	327
Joseph W. Patton, 88	180	268
TOWNSHIP COUNCIL, Peter Spahr, 172		
Philip Quigley, 192		
James R. Irvine, 197		
Jesse D. Rhinehart, 186		
Wm. M. Penrose, 195		
Edw. J. Hays, 108		
William Barnitz, 79		
F. Gardner, 89		
Jno. Zollinger, 77		
John Plank, 82		
J. R. Nonemaker, 140		
Peter F. Ege, 149		
David Smith, 153		
Lewis F. Lyne, 145		
Charles W. Reed, 185		
George A. Dillman, 106		
Co. L. Murray, 161		
SCHOOL DIRECTORS, Henry Saxton, 277		
James Hamilton, 817		
TAX COLLECTORS, Wm. T. White, 197		
Charles Fleeger, 87		
Robert Parkison, 163		
Alfred Binkhart, 167		
JUDGES, Andrew Kerr, 200		
John Iyer, 81		
George S. Beaten, 140		
Samuel Wetzel, 171		
INSPECTORS, Joseph Neely, 198		
James Cutler, Jr., 78		
J. C. Thompson, 148		
George Heuer, 167		
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, David Gill, 133		
A. L. Sposter, 173		
CONSTABLES, Andrew Martin, 200		
Joshua Fagan, 73		
George Bentley, 141		
Jacob Brelz, 172		

Democracy in Roman, Republicans in Italian.

*Messrs Saxton and Hamilton were run on both tickets.

Borough and Township Elections.

The following is the result of the elections held throughout the County, on the 20th inst.

FRANKFORD.

Constable—Frederick Mentzer 82, Isaac Fry 65. School Directors—Philip Zeigler 146, Samuel Alexander 99, Peter Blosser 81, John Sims 25, John Alexander 6. Supervisors—Samuel Snyder 79, John Hiser 61, David Bear 17, William McCrea 61, John Souders 82, Matthias Kamara 11. Tax Collector—Daniel Moutz 91, John D. Snyder 64. Assessor—George Gillespie 87, M. D. Luckey 63. Judges—Wm. Drawbaugh 43, Andrew Kennedy 15, Wm. Sanders 64, James Plooy 42. Inspectors—John Fry 53, Michael Moutz 42, David Darr 13, Abraham Nickey 25, John C. Snyder 21. Auditor—Jacob Kosh 68, Peter Minnich 26, Levi Mordorf 61. Clerk—Geo. Shearer 93, Abraham Martin 13, Henry Buckwatter 57.

SOUTH MIDDLETON.

Constable—Samuel Shriver 135, George O'Donnell 107, Thomas Hoekley 49. Judge—Adam Gushall 187, James Weakly 111. Tax Collector—A. K. Searight 172, Chas. Kaufman 139. Inspector—William Zell 189, Nicholas Myers 106. Assessor—J. M. Goodyear 185, Jacob Ritter 110. School Directors—James Coyle 122, Abraham Bradley 182, George D. Craighead 94, H. E. Brechbill 120. Supervisors—Snider Ruple 169, William Saxton 177, Christian Leich 116, Elias Jontz 113. Auditor—Jno. Repp 195, D. Kaufman 107. Clerk—Samuel Gleim, Jr., 188, Jacob Noffsinger, Jr., 111.

MIDDLESEX.

Judge—Wm. D. Sposter 72, George Katz 55. Inspector—Thomas Chambers 69, John Feister 69. School Directors—William Heagy 121, John Elliott 78, Geo. M. Jacobs 127, Levi Zeigler 68. Supervisors—Moses Glafinger 65, David Martin 123, Timothy Fleming 65. Tax Collector—Joseph Peter 75, Samuel Shally 49. Assessor—George Gill 71, David Ringwald 58. Auditors—Abraham Witmer 78, John Leab 66, W. D. Wonderlich 60, David P. Brindle 72. Justice of the Peace—Geo. Clark 60, James Glendenn 68. Clerk—Edgar Shryook 124. Constable—Ephraim Cornman 129.

NORTH MIDDLETON.

Judge—Abner Crain 87. Inspector—Samuel Snyder 16, Hezekiah Yotter 43, Leonard Gushall 2. Supervisors—Samuel Repp 62, George Sposter 41, Wm. Shugart 84, John Kemper 45. Tax Collector—S. W. Grösvater 29, Samuel Williams 19, Jacob Grösvater 8, Henry Snyder 38. School Directors—David Wickard 60, Wm. M. Henderson 30, Rouben Kemper 59, Joseph Wert 12, Jonathan Holmeo 6. Constable—H. J. Grisinger 87. Assessor—J. E. Shugart 84. Auditor—John Mentzer 87. Clerk—C. Swanger 87.

HAMPDEN.

Justice of the Peace—Joseph Best 87, Henry Rupp 64. Judge—John Zeamer 86. Inspector—Abraham Adams 88, William Bryson 63. Assessor—John Lintinger 87, Samuel Shopp, Jr., 69. School Directors—George Sherban 76, Christian Deitz 88, John B. Reeser 72, Amos Hicks 71. Supervisors—Wm. Shelly 91, Simon Shumberger 82, Samuel M. Bitter 65, John P. Quigley 67, Joseph Waggoner 61. Tax Collector—John Bear 85, Samuel Epply 47. Auditor—George G. Shearer 87, John Noidig 89. Clerk—John

Who Supported Rufus P. Ranney for Governor of Ohio in 1857?

The Democratic party.
Who decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio that nullifies the right to vote? Reuben Wood, a good Democrat.
Who, after the decision, elected Reuben Wood Governor of Ohio?
The Democratic party.
Who refused, in the State Convention of 1850, to remedy the evil established by this decision?
The Democratic party.
Who with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually yelping and hypocritically whining about "Nigger suffrage" and "Nigger Equality?"
The Democratic party.

All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and put it upon others whose every action has been precisely the reverse.—*Jackson Standard.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

RESPECTING SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 10, 1863.

In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command, that all soldiers, enlisted or drafted in the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department number fifty-eight may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time now specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforesaid dangerous and treasonable courses, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

I testify my whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Appended to this proclamation is a list of the different rendezvous to which absentees are to report, the one nearest this district is Harrisburg, where Capt. Dodge will receive all reports of this nature.

Death of Major General E. V. Sumner.

SYRACUSE, March 21.
Major General E. V. Sumner died this morning at the residence of his son in-law, Col. Seal, of congestion of the lungs. He was sick for a few days only.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25th 1863.

DEAR HERRN—Having at length found a temporary resting place I will give you a few rough notes of matters and things, as they have occurred since I left you. On the 7th inst. I sailed from New York in the good ship Edinburgh, bound for Liverpool. The day was beautiful and the ocean smooth as a mill pond, until about dark when the wind rose and all of us passengers began to experience that peculiar sensation which is called seasickness, which is the most unbearable disease that ever visited poor humanity. I had the extreme pleasure of trying it on for eight days only. We had a very rough passage, and on Sunday the 15th inst. came very near taking a cool bath in the Atlantic. We were just in the middle of the churning sea, when a wave broke over the vessel smashing the cabin windows in, and nearly drowning every one in it. The first officer who had charge of the boat at the time, was driven through the railing and landed in one of the boats, breaking several of his ribs. I was in my berth at the time and escaped the whole affair, made something that time by staying away from children. Quite a romantic incident happened on the voyage; a very pretty German girl came on board our vessel just as we were leaving the wharf, having mistaken the Edinburgh for the Saxonia, a German vessel which had just arrived, and she had her passage to Liverpool as a prima was held in her hand. She had a very handsome and hearty Irishman who courted her on the voyage and married her on the Sunday after we arrived. Another of our passengers was an Irish priest, who amused himself getting drunk and cutting up all manner of capers, to the extreme edification of the company. On the day before we landed we had the clearest kind of a "daddy" on, so much so that the steward had to lower him into his berth by the out of the neck. We also had a Scotch lady on board who bragged to me that her husband was an ensary of the Jeff Davis Confederacy, was a Brigadier General in the rebel army and received a salary of eighteen thousand dollars per year (!) the last part of which I am inclined to think is an octagonal lie. She said that it was very easy to get through our lines, that her husband had a general Burnside that he had a post office order and wanted to go to his home in New York, and he was allowed to pass without further trouble. The ship "George Griswold" arrived in Liverpool last week, bringing the provisions sent by the New York merchants for the relief of the poor in the cotton spinning districts. The arrival created a great sensation. There is a strong feeling in favor of our government, rising since the President's Anti-slavery proclamation, large meetings have been held in all parts of the country, and you need have no fear of English intervention. There is a vessel building in Liverpool for the Southern Confederacy; her builder says she is for the Emperor of China, and people there are beginning to call the rebels Chinese. Spring is coming here already, the trees and flowers are budding, and were it not for the smoke and fog that hangs over the land, it would be a fine sight to see the hills and mountains. This place (Liverpool) is a large manufacturing

The Democracy and the Nigger—Shorter Catechism on Negro Equality.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy. Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro wench, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who gloated Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro wench.

Who made the negro a citizen in the State of Maine? An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every negro person owning two hundred fifty dollars, in New York, to become citizens? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in the State? The Democratic party.

Who passed a law by which in Ohio the negro is placed on the witness stand along side of the white man? The Democratic party.

Who voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, repealing all laws making a distinction on account of color in the State? George E. Pugh.

Who afterwards elected George E. Pugh to the United States Senate? The Democratic party.

Who voted in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio against a provision to prevent negroes coming into the State? Rufus P. Ranney.

Who voted in the same Convention to permit negroes to go to the same school with white children? Rufus P. Ranney.

Who Supported Rufus P. Ranney for Governor of Ohio in 1857?

The Democratic party.
Who decided in the Supreme Court of Ohio that nullifies the right to vote? Reuben Wood, a good Democrat.
Who, after the decision, elected Reuben Wood Governor of Ohio?
The Democratic party.
Who refused, in the State Convention of 1850, to remedy the evil established by this decision?
The Democratic party.
Who with the above facts, and many others, staring them in the face, are continually yelping and hypocritically whining about "Nigger suffrage" and "Nigger Equality?"
The Democratic party.

All these things were done by the Democrats, and yet they deny being in favor of negro equality, and put it upon others whose every action has been precisely the reverse.—*Jackson Standard.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

RESPECTING SOLDIERS ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, March 10, 1863.

In pursuance of the twenty-sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby order and command, that all soldiers, enlisted or drafted in the service of the United States, now absent from their regiments without leave, shall forthwith return to their respective regiments.

And I do hereby declare and proclaim, that all soldiers now absent from their respective regiments without leave, who shall, on or before the first day of April, 1863, report themselves at any rendezvous designated by the General Orders of the War Department number fifty-eight may be restored to their respective regiments without punishment, except the forfeiture of pay and allowances during their absence; and all who do not return within the time now specified shall be arrested as deserters, and punished as the law provides.

And whereas evil disposed and disloyal persons at sundry places have enticed and procured soldiers to desert and absent themselves from their regiments thereby weakening the strength of the armies and prolonging the war, giving aid and comfort to the enemy, and cruelly exposing the gallant and faithful soldiers remaining in the ranks to increased hardships and danger, I do therefore call upon all patriotic and faithful citizens to oppose and resist the aforesaid dangerous and treasonable courses, and to aid in restoring to their regiments all soldiers absent without leave, and to assist in the execution of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," and to support the proper authorities in the prosecution and punishment of offenders against said act, and in suppressing the insurrection and rebellion.

I testify my whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Appended to this proclamation is a list of the different rendezvous to which absentees are to report, the one nearest this district is Harrisburg, where Capt. Dodge will receive all reports of this nature.

Death of Major General E. V. Sumner.

SYRACUSE, March 21.
Major General E. V. Sumner died this morning at the residence of his son in-law, Col. Seal, of congestion of the lungs. He was sick for a few days only.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25th 1863.

DEAR HERRN—Having at length found a temporary resting place I will give you a few rough notes of matters and things, as they have occurred since I left you. On the 7th inst. I sailed from New York in the good ship Edinburgh, bound for Liverpool. The day was beautiful and the ocean smooth as a mill pond, until about dark when the wind rose and all of us passengers began to experience that peculiar sensation which is called seasickness, which is the most unbearable disease that ever visited poor humanity. I had the extreme pleasure of trying it on for eight days only. We had a very rough passage, and on Sunday the 15th inst. came very near taking a cool bath in the Atlantic. We were just in the middle of the churning sea, when a wave broke over the vessel smashing the cabin windows in, and nearly drowning every one in it. The first officer who had charge of the boat at the time, was driven through the railing and landed in one of the boats, breaking several of his ribs. I was in my berth at the time and escaped the whole affair, made something that time by staying away from children. Quite a romantic incident happened on the voyage; a very pretty German girl came on board our vessel just as we were leaving the wharf, having mistaken the Edinburgh for the Saxonia, a German vessel which had just arrived, and she had her passage to Liverpool as a prima was held in her hand. She had a very handsome and hearty Irishman who courted her on the voyage and married her on the Sunday after we arrived. Another of our passengers was an Irish priest, who amused himself getting drunk and cutting up all manner of capers, to the extreme edification of the company. On the day before we landed we had the clearest kind of a "daddy" on, so much so that the steward had to lower him into his berth by the out of the neck. We also had a Scotch lady on board who bragged to me that her husband was an ensary of the Jeff Davis Confederacy, was a Brigadier General in the rebel army and received a salary of eighteen thousand dollars per year (!) the last part of which I am inclined to think is an octagonal lie. She said that it was very easy to get through our lines, that her husband had a general Burnside that he had a post office order and wanted to go to his home in New York, and he was allowed to pass without further trouble. The ship "George Griswold" arrived in Liverpool last week, bringing the provisions sent by the New York merchants for the relief of the poor in the cotton spinning districts. The arrival created a great sensation. There is a strong feeling in favor of our government, rising since the President's Anti-slavery proclamation, large meetings have been held in all parts of the country, and you need have no fear of English intervention. There is a vessel building in Liverpool for the Southern Confederacy; her builder says she is for the Emperor of China, and people there are beginning to call the rebels Chinese. Spring is coming here already, the trees and flowers are budding, and were it not for the smoke and fog that hangs over the land, it would be a fine sight to see the hills and mountains. This place (Liverpool) is a large manufacturing

The Democracy and the Nigger—Shorter Catechism on Negro Equality.

Who said that all men are created equal? Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy. Who gave negroes the right of suffrage in New York? The Democratic party.

Who presided over the convention which gave this privilege to negroes? Martin Van Buren, a Democrat.

Who afterwards elected Martin Van Buren President of the United States? The Democratic party.

Who married a negro wench, and by her had mulatto children? Richard M. Johnson, a good Democrat.

Who gloated Richard M. Johnson Vice President of the United States? The Democratic party.

If President Van Buren had died, and Richard M. Johnson had become President, who would have become the Democratic mistress of the White House? This same negro wench.

Who made the negro a citizen in the State of Maine? An overwhelming Democratic majority.

Who gave the negro the right to vote in New Hampshire? The Democratic party.

Who permitted every negro person owning two hundred fifty dollars, in New York, to become citizens? A General Assembly, purely Democratic.

Who repealed the laws of Ohio, which required negroes to give bond and security before settling in the State? The Democratic party.

Who passed a law by which in Ohio the negro is placed on the witness stand along side of the white man? The Democratic party.

Who voted for a bill in the Ohio Legislature, repealing all laws making a distinction on account of color in the State? George E. Pugh.

Who afterwards elected George E. Pugh to the United States Senate? The Democratic party.

Who voted in the Constitutional Convention of Ohio against a provision to prevent negroes coming into the State? Rufus P. Ranney.

Who voted in the same Convention to permit negroes to go to the same school with white children? Rufus P. Ranney.

Why did he not take the field as commander of the army of the Potomac? Our Generals in the field, may have too many masters at Washington, to accomplish any decided results. Would Bonaparte have been as successful in his campaigns if three men at Paris had had the control of his movements? A General has to act as required by emergencies continually arriving.

The policy and measures of the present Administration are viewed differently, as they are observed through the colored mediums of party prejudices, and preconceived opinions. Few give them a candid and unbiased examination.

The Emancipation proclamation, is believed to have been the offspring of the pressure of Mr. Lincoln's political friends at the North—it could not have been anticipated from his inaugural and subsequent communications—its promulgation, wherever abolition feelings prevailed, and has concluded the Philanthropists, who hate slavery in England; but has not I think had much effect in the South other than, to alienate the minds of many among the masses, against us, who might otherwise have been favorably inclined. This effect in the border states is the more to be regretted. For although they are not included in its provisions, yet they must be convinced, that slavery cannot now exist in their relation with the Free States; and they must do one of two things, either cling to the rebellious States, or institute a gradual emancipation. Why the Democratic party should oppose the contribution to aid this emancipation, is to me inexplicable. If these states voluntarily adopt measures of emancipation, it identifies them forever with the North, and in any event it is of the utmost importance to us.

The enlistment of the colored man as a soldier, has given rise to much excitement in the passage of the bill. It is urged, that as slavery was the principal cause of the war, and we have such difficulty in filling the ranks; and as the negro can best endure the deleterious climate of the South, he ought to share in the contest. On the other side, it is alleged, that our white volunteers, will take exception to serve, on a footing, with the black man—That slave troops will probably excite insurrection among the slaves of the country they invade, to be followed by the scenes of St. Domingo, and the interference of European powers. The insurrection of the Hindoo after being trained to arms, and the interminable wars of the Indians and whites in South America, are lessons of warning, which some think, it would be well for us to take heed to before it is unavailing.

The Conscription bill, is severely denounced by leading politicians. The Government instead of calling on the Governors for making the draft, has taken the matter in its own hands, and has restricted the country each for a *Protestant*; who are to superintend the draft, and also to arrest persons charged with treason, and maintain loyalty. Whether the *Protestant* Marshals, are to be all military men, I do not know but it is easy to foresee that indiscreet men, may cause in these positions, when party feeling is running so high, much trouble and difficulty. We are however surrounded on all sides by troubles and difficulties; but in this hour of distress, America expects every man to do his duty, and stand up for his country; to do not permit trivial pretences to operate against our leading aid in our power, to maintain the integrity and unity of our Republic! Posterity will judge every man who flinches, in this our time of greatest need!

II.

A BAD CUSTOMER!—These sudden changes of weather