The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, January 29, 1864.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Hera; those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest fates.

THE LEGISLATURE. -There is still a dead look in the Senate, the Opposition refusing to entertain business of any kind. Major White does not return, and until he does, or until he resigns and another election is held, the Senate can do nothing. The Democrats even refuse to allow a State Treasurer to be elected. If Harry White does not return in a few days a new election will be had, and both branches of the Legislature will adjourn in the meantime. If the Senate refuses to adjourn, the Governor will do the thing for

The laws of the State provide that a State Treasurer shall be elected by the Legislature on the third Monday of January .-The revolutionary friends of Jeff. Davis is our State Senate refused, on Monday, to go into convention to carry out the provisions of the law. These fellows would no doubt delight to overturn our government and throw the State into anarchy. Any body that has ever had an idea that they were one whit bette than the traitors who are in arms against the government, will be likely to have his opinion changed by their recent conduct. Gen. Gantt's remarks apply to such fellows exact-

Congress is busy maturing important legislation. The Senate has passed Senator Wilson's enrollment bill. The commutation for drafted men is fixed at \$400. The House has yet to act on it.

On Monday, in the House, Mr. Smith of Kentucky, offered the following patriotic preamble and resolution, which were adopted by a vote of 111 year to 16 nays, Ancona, of Berks, Miller of Dauphin, and Stiles, of Lehigh, in this State, being among the mis-

Whereas, a most desperate, wicked, and bloody rebellion exists in this the jurisdiction of the United States and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; there-

fore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral, and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES .- In the diplomatic correspondence between Russia and the United States, just published, Mr. Seward, in writing to Charge'd Affaires, Bay. ard Taylor, says: "She has our friendship in every case, in preference to any other European Power, simply bacause she always wishes us well, and leaves us to conduct our own affairs as we think best." Mr Taylor, in writing to Mr. Seward, Jan. 21, 1863, says: "I have just returned from an interview with Prince Gortschakoff. 'Tell Mr. Seward,' said he that the policy of Ressia in regard to the United States is fixed, and will not be changed by any other nation.'

THE RE-ENLISTMENT OF VETERANS -The New York Times says that one of the most hopeful, signs of the war is the almost unanimous reenlistment of the veterans of the service -We may say it is the literal salvation of our armies, and that it is worth more to us ther would be an important victory. Viewed in all its aspects, it is the wisest, most successful and strongest feature which has been devoloped in the conduct of the war. Not alone in view of the numbers of men which it will continue in the service, but in the cheering moral effect it is having on the country; in the rapid promotion of enlistments of fresh volunteers; in the reward and steadfast faith it engenders in the minds of the people, and in the depressing effect it must have on the minds of the struggling rebels, who are watching with intense eagerness every development of the milltary situation that brings either hope or discouragement."

THE SMALL Pox .- The opinion has obtained among some medical authorities that the plague of Athens, so graphically described by Thucydides, was identical with small-pox. But the first appearance of this terribly destructive disease is usually assigned to the year 569. At this time the Abyssinian army was laying siego to Mecca, such fearful havoc that the siege was raised. The conquests of Mohammed, which soon followed, hastened greatly its spread through: out the world, and it has now for more than a thousand years prevailed in Europe .--With it went consternation and death. Neither the prescriptions of medical knowledge nor the devices of superstition seemed to retard its progress or lessen its fatality.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT .- The Senate has amended the bill amending the enrollment act, by raising the rate of commutation from \$800 to \$400. An amendment offered by Mr. Wildrafted man who pays the commutation is exdrafted, whereupon his name is placed upon est, darkest and most dastardly character. the enrollment list, and he is again liable to draft. Both classes are consolidated, and all exemptions of the only son of a widow, father of motherless children, &c., and stricken out. The bill in this shape is accepted to the House Military Committee, and will doubtless be come a law pretty much as herewith given.

The commutation is increased to \$400those who pay it to be exempt from the present draft, but liable to be called upon in the next. In other words, they are in the con they prefer, be transferred to the navy, such transfers being credited to their respective localities. Alterations are made in the details of the old act for conducting the draft, and attorneys or agents are restricted to the fee of five dollars for preparing the necessary exemption papers. The bill has not yet been ing in perfect harmony nearly 30,000,000 of perfected by the Senate, but it will probably pass that body with the above prominent foa-

Those interested in the Boot and Shoe business, will please notice the advertisement. of Messrs. Chass & Peddie, Philadelphia, in racy whose basis should be slavery; slavery another column.

the Democratic Party.

Writers generally when speaking of the maintaining them at the point of the bayonet. All this is well enough in a legal point of view, tending to establish the fact of Constitutional rights, but as a general thing it is not required. The people of the United States are not ignorant, but a large portion are governed by the opinions of others, and that opinion is predicated on party. Thus binding themselves to the few, the many are not unfrequently misled.

Perhaps in the history of our country here is no more striking illustration of this fact than that which the present affords .-Hence we should appeal to the young and the theoretical, rather than to the old and practical, to throw aside party and party influence during this great struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

The term democracy in this struggle has been most strangely perverted. It has allied itself to treason and the subjugation of a portion of the human race to the curse of the chain and the lash. It has been told to the young men as being universal in its of the people to establish government, pre-practical illustration of what constitutes a supposes the duty of every individual to obey free Government; it has been the text for he poor man to look upon the rich one as his inveterate foe, and held out to the ignorant the idea of its being the only party under which they could expect office and its emoluments.

This latter fact is fully shown by a reference to almost every appointment made unler a Democratic Administration. What has been the result of such Democratic measures? What sort of fruit grows out of and, according to the alternate triumphs the Administration of James Buchanan?-That of treason, which like the apples of the Dead Sea, will turn out-ashes!

Democracy-that is, such Democracy which gave birth to Copperheadis n-is the basis and cause of this rebellion. It has told the young men of our country that the Administration in its attempts to put down the rebellion has violated the Constitution. The old and the thinking men know better. Let the young man who stands on the threshold of treason pause and reflect before he takes the initiatory step.

But let us see how and in what manner the Union, in its attempts to maintain its vitality and perpetuate its existence, has violated the Constitution. In all cases of rebellion, many of them sudden, the most achis instance?

the people; the people made it, and it is the formation of as perfect a Government as the | which it is encircled. world and revolutions ever produced. That Government is a Union of States, and these all belong to the people. They are its sovfrom the general whole. States are dependent on the will and action of the general preme law of the land, anything in the Con stitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

To those young men who have pinned again repeat-pause, reflect!

Democracy-that is, true Democracyrue to the spirit which evoked it, and the country which claims it-is one of those stern practical dogmatical points in the government of the world, to which there can be no objection. But when it resolves itself into a faction and arrays itself against a popular Government, it ceases to be Democracy—it is Treason !

The Democracy which was born under the Buchanan Administration, has resolved itself into a conspiracy against one of the most popular Governments the world ever produced, and those mistaken men who have enlisted under its banner, as being one of loyalty, should at once and forever break their connection with it. Let them imitate when it broke out in the camps, and made the example of those young men who, listening to the plausible (treasonable) arguments of Aaron Burr, and who followed him down the Mississippi river, full of youthful aspiration which his ingenious sophistry inspired-who immediately on making the discovery that his purpose was to create a rev. olution South to upset the Government, forsook his banner, and left the traitor to his fate. Andrew Jackson was one of those young men. Read his history, and then decide between loyalty and treason ?

The idea so universally promulgated by traitors South, and reiterated by their symson to reduce the time of enlistments from pathizers North-that the Constitution and three to two years was rejected. The bill, as the laws have been violated—has met with it passed the Senate, now provides that a response only from those who cared more for party and factions than they did for the empt until every other mau in his district is Union. Such men are traitors of the deep-

The pseudo-Democracy talks of oppression and the subjugation of States favorable to the cause of slavery. This is mere slang. As no one State since the organization of this Government has been oppressed, downtrodden, overtaxed, and kept in fear and dread by a standing army, nor her citizens shot down in the open streets by Government soldiery, and her rights in the councils of the country contested, no phase in dition of a reverse. Drafted men may, if the Constitution has been violated by the Administration in all its acts since the States in rebellion have called forth the exercise of its power. They rebelled not only against the Constitution, but against its mildness. They rebelled not only against the laws, but their operations in maintain people. They rebelled because they could not make slavery paramount to all other institutions in the land. This rebellion therefore was intended to effect a separation by force of arms, and establishing a contede-

An Appeal to the Young Portion of are the men then who cry out the "Constitution as it was," and for why? The Constitution is now as it was, and will be until the country goes out with that of all others, ebellion, address themselves more particuland that will be when time is no more. larly to the aged and practical portion of Anything that is calculated to destroy the their countrymen. Arguments, based on Union predicated on a false construction of the Constitution and laws are advanced, and that document will be speedily put down by learned opinions expressed on both, as if the people, and if slavery stands in the way, they had been violated by those who are or impedes the operations of our Government under that Constitution, it must also give way. The very spirit of liberty is involved in the sustaining the one and putting down the other. Who, then, in this war has violated the Constitution?

But he has suspended the writ of habeas corpus. Have you a copy of the Constiution about you? If you have, refer to section IX., clause 2, and read: "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

These are plain, simple facts. We more particularly give them here for the benefit of our young men, who we regret to say have in many instances been led into error by the insidious language of Copperheads.

Listen to what the immortal Washington said. His words were prophetic; they come up from the quiet tomb at Mount Vernon to check traitors in their mad career :-WORDS OF WASHINGTON.

The very idea of the power and the right the established government.

All obstructions to the execution of the laws; all combinations, under whatever plan sible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or awe the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to those fundemental principles, and of fatal tendency. They serve to organize faction, to give it an arti ficial and extraordinary force, to put in the place or the delegated will of the nation the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprising minority of the community; different parties, to make the public admin istration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common counsels, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above descriptions may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert he power of the people and to usurp for and soul, and who are only to be allowed to themselves the reins of government; destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Young men, young Democrats, misled a you are-pause-reflect. Whilst you see and enjoy the superior felicity which an adherence to the Union will continue to main tain, remember that if one link in the gold tive measures have to be restored to, for the en chain which has bound these States topurpose of suppressing them. How is it in | gether for eighty-eight years is broken, it can only be rivited together by blood-blood shed Let us see. The Constitution belongs to | in keeping the chain intact-for the preservation of every link and for every State by

WHO ARE EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT .-

The following important information relative ereign rulers. It is theirs. No one State to the diseases which will exempt persons can set up a claim distinct and separate from the new draft is given. The order will soon be promulgated by the War Department, and is in course of printing. The Government, forming a link in the great following diseases and infirmities are those chain that encircles them all. "The Con- which disqualify for military service, and for stitution and the laws of the United States, which only drafted men are to be "rejected made in pursuiance thereof, shall be the su- as physically or mentally unfit for the ser vice:" Manifest mental imbecility: insan ity, including periodical aberation; epilepsy, attested by an affidavit of a physician who has attended him within six months pre their faith to the so-called Democracy which | ceding examination; paralysis or chores; aims at the heart's blood of our nation, we organic diseases of internal organs; develoned tuberculosis; cancer; aneurism of the large arteries; inveterate disease of the skin; permanent physical disability; scrofula or secondary syphills ; chronic rheumatism does not exempt unless manifested by change of physical structure; loss of eye sight or catarac; disease of the eye; greatly impaire vision; loss of nose; decided deafness proved by evidence; chronic ottorrhœa; incurable disease or deformity of either jaw, impeding mastification or speech; auchylosis of the lower jaw; caries of the bones of the face: loss of substance of cheek; dumbness proved by satisfactory evidence; loss or total or partial, of tongue; confirmed stammering; loss of front teeth as well as molars; tumors or wounds of the neck; excessive deformity of the chest; caries of the spine, ribs or sternum attended with ulceration; hernia; fistula in any, if extensive; old and ulcerated internal (not external) homorrhodis; confirmed venereal disease; total or partial loss of generative organs; stone in the bladder; confirmed or malignant sarcocele with attendant diseases; loss of hand or foot; wounds causing lameness; loss of right thumb; loss of two fingers, or power in them, of the same hand; also first and second phalanges of the fingers of the same hand; loss of great toe; club feet and deformity of the feet; varicose veins on inferior extremities. and chronic ulcers.

An Ancient Traveler .- A few days ago the New York and New Haven Railroad, the ancient printing press at which Benjamin Franklin worked in Boston in 1721. The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, late speaker of the House of Representatives, presented the press to the Massachusetts Benevolent Mechanic Society there, on behalf of a gentleman of this city. The old press was built in 1741, and was thus one hundred and fiftythree years old, when it took this, probably its last, journey. It made a trip to Newport, R. I., during the Revolution, where it was for a time buried in a garden to keep it from the British soldiery, but was discovered, dug up and worked for a time. It bears the marks of hard usage and old age.

Res Six of the Mauch Chunk rioters were ried and recived their sentence in the Court at Mauch Chunk last week. - Hugh Gallagher, Daniel Campbell, Hugh Cull and John McEudder were each sentenced to pay a find of \$500 00, and undergo solitary confinement, at hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary for 1 year and 9 months. Daniel Kelley was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100," and 9 months in the Penitentiary. On Wednesday morning Sheriff Packer took them to Philadelphia and intro- female teacheres than the your previous, owunlimited both at home and abroad. Who I duced them to their new homes.

"A Conservative Kentucky Chap." Emancipation in Tennessee-Slavery | the most casual observer, that the more pro-Dead-The true Policy of Recon-Garrett Davis, United States Senator from struction. Etc Kentucky, is a political mongrel. It is said. that nature generally produces an interme-

diate type of animated creation between

creatures of distinct classes. Thus, the

quadruped, the fish and the reptile, are com-

lowest order of mankind struggle for mastery

in the chimpanzee. Garrett Davis belongs

to that anomalous political class which com-

prehends in its small limits the rapid Seces.

ionist, the conditional Union man and the

unconditional Copperhead. He professes to

be a warm devotee of the Union, and he

does all that is in his power to prevent the

triumph of the Union cause. He pretends

to be actuated by an unconquerable hostili-

ty to secession, and yet he does everything

that he can to give moral aid and comfort

to the rebellion. He is in favor of sustain-

ing the Government of the United States,

but he requires that the Government shall

adopt those measures which cannot sustain

t against the rebels. In fact, Garrett Davis

is a political Janus, and he looks in opposite

direction for the influences which are to shut

up his temple upon the return of peace.

Mr. Davis presents resolutions to the United

States Senate which would find immense

favor at Richmond, and then he declares

that his hopes and feelings are all enlisted

upon the side of the Government at Wash-

ington. He is in favor of the "Constitution

as it is," and yet offers a resolution that the

people should revolt against the officers e-

overthrow its most sacred provisions. He

s opposed to the Southern rebellion, or, as

he calls it, "revolt," by which the slavehold-

taken fhe Government into their own hands;

and yet he proposes that the people of the

North shall also "revolt," and take the Gov-

ernment into their own hands. Mr. Davis

is, in fact, opposed to that which he favors,

and favors that which he opposes. He is

the Bully Bottom of the Senate. Against

slavery he roars "gently as a sucking dove;"

but against all measures to put down slavery,

the cause of all our troubles, he coos like a

lion. He is a Democrat who advocates the

baronial feudalism of a landed aristocracy,

living upon vast estates and lording it over

a population of serfs, whom they own body

live in the condition of bondmen. He is a

Democrat who hates the farmer, mechanic,

merchant and laboring-man, the "greasy

mudsills" of the social fabric, and he be-

lieves that no man can be a Democrat who

does not own niggers.

ing leaders of the Southern people have

ected under that Constitution, and ntierly

bined in the crocodile. The beast and the

An esteemed friend from Washington sends us the following article clipped from the Memphis (Tennessee) Bulletin. In a note accompanying the article he says:

"The views contained in the article are so sound and gratifying to the northern reader, that I think it would serve a good purpose to republish it in the Herald. Ťhε best antidote to the ravings of the Volunteer about the nigger will be the publication of such articles as this. The truth is bound to find its way into the public mind, and if we have faith and patience we shall yet see the heavy mists of prejudice vanish, revealing a clear political sky even in our 15th congressinal District. Your article on the 'Retrogressives," in last Herald was capital, and gratified our friends here,' Now hear the Bulletin.

The following extract from a late private etter will fully explain itself, and as it suggests questions of engrossing public interest, we submit it to our readers, being unwilling to discuss topics of such pressing moment in a private manner only:

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., Dec. 20, 1863. To James B. Bingham, Esq.

A few of the subscribers to the old BULLETIN yet remain here, and as in the days of secession fanaticism and frenzy, we vere wont to await the utterances of that staunch Union champior, so now, in these days of darkness and of doubt, we await with interest the tri weekly arrival of our favorite, hoping to glean therefrom the clear path of duty in the present emergency o affairs. Of course, you understand we do not mean that there is ambiguity in refer ence to our duty as Union men to unhold the Government. On that point we have been too well instructed from both the old and new Bulletin to have a doubt. But what we mean is this: You know we have been. and are now, slaveholders; but we love the Union above all price, and stand prepared to do all which ought to be required of good citizens, and Christian men, to get Tennesse back into the Union as a State. fore write to ask your views, either publicly or privately, on the following points: 1st. Is it or is it not true that slavery, a

an institution, is dead in Tennessee? 2d. Do you believe that Tennessee can even get back into the Union as a slave State ? 3d. Are you in favor of the policy of emancipation as the proper remedy for our State

under existing circumstances? Your answer to the forgoing questions, in hatever manner shall seem best to you, will tend not a little to enlighten many true Union men in this section as to their present duty, and to none will it prove more gratify

ng than to your personal and political friends, who have the honor to subscribe TRUE UNION MEN. themselves The subject of slavery has always excited the worst and most malignant passions of the human heart. Nevertheless, in the remarks which we shall offer on the topic

its death in Tennessee. It is just as "dead"

in Tennessee as if the rebels had volunta-

heir homes. Slavery is a creature of local

law, and when once the protection, aid and

assistance which the law affords is withdrawn,

it no longer practically exists; for the slave

own rights, which, from the nature of the

'institution," it is impossible for him to

maintain. It was necessary that the "in-

stitution" should be recognized in the Con-

stitution in several places-it was necessa-

ry that Congress should pass a fugitive slave

law-it was necessary that every Southern

State should ingraft the "institution" into

every city and county should make police or

municipal regulations for the protection and

enforcement of the master's right of prop-

erty in man, before the "institution" could

have a legal and practical existence in the

Southern States. When JEFF. DAVIS and

the leaders of the rebellion threw aside the

protection which the Federal Constitution

and laws afforded, and in order to put the

institution" on a more permanent footing,

appealed to the sword, he and they struck

the shackles off of every slave which should

be found in the territory conquered by the

national arms." They were warned of the

folly of their course at the time. In the old

Bulletin, the writer of this article devoted

considerable time to show that the Federal

taining and perpetuating the "institution."

their Constitutions, and it was necessary that

Some misfortune put Mr. Davis in a position which secured his election to the United presented, we hope to do so with such a con-States Senate -a station in which he persiderate regard for the rights of all, as shall forms the duty of a spar towed at the stern give no just cause of offence to any rightof a ship, to deaden the headway and reduce | minded Tennessean. the speed. The duty of Mr. Davis is to sup-I. Slavery, as "an institution," exists leport the Union and to assist in the overthrow gally in Tennessee, but practically it is dead. The President's proclamation did not apply of the reblion. His policy would be, if he could possibly succe at to insure the annexato our State, and so far as that is concerned, tion of Kentucky to the Southern Confederathe status of "the institution" is not affect ted. But other causes, not less potent, have cy. Between Garrett Davis and Jeff. Davis there is little difference, except that one been in operation. The utter absence of all civil court, by which the rights of the master could be enforced, and the arming of the negro, have been the efficient means by which the "institution" has been brought to

operates for the pest interests of the rebels on the banks of the Potomac, and the other This is the man who on the fifth of January last presented to the United States Senate a a series of resolutions advocating a relion within the loyal States, and stuffed them with slanders of the officers of Government, of the army and of the troops. The most malignant rebel could not have uttered anything more atrociously false and shamefully treasonable. The right of a owner is shut up to the enforcement of his Senator to discuss the measures of a Government cannot be touched by any action that can be had upon this subject by the United States Senate. The right of discussion and criticism may have the effect to amend, strengthen and preserve our institutions. But no one can have authority, under the pretence of an examination of the measures of a Government, to counsel resistance to it, and to use his office for the purpose of inculcating treason and inciting to civil war. This question is the only one that is legitimately before the Senate, and however frothy declamation may rave about the "right of speech," it is certain that no representative of the people, however high his functions, has authority to counsel the overthrow of those institutions which he

has solemply sworn to support. BOOKS FOR THE CAMP FIRES .- James Red path, Boston announces a series of ten cent Books for the Camp Fires, of a much higher class than the dime publications now in the market. They will contain from 96 to 124 pages; new type, good paper-"neatly bound in greenbacks." No 1 is-"On Picket Duty and other Tales," by Miss L. M. Alcott, whose Hospital Sketches has been one of the most popular books of the season. No. 2 is "Clo telle, a Tale of the South," with five illustrations. No. 3 is -"The Vendetta" one of Bal zac's best tales, translated for the publisher .-No. 4 is-Gulliver's Travels in Lilliput. No. 5 is Victor Hugo's eloquent description of the Battle of Waterloo. Each number is complete | peal was defiantly made to force, and the rethe Harden Express Company carried over in itself and unabridged. Ten cents sent to the publisher will secure a specimen copy, | in Tenuessec. postage paid, to any home or camp address -or fifty cents for the list above an nounced. No 1 is out, and the five will all be published before the close of February. Address, Jas. Redpath, publisher, Boston,

There are three circumstances in rebal history, the existence of which all accounts from secessia confirm; these are the rapid docrease in the resources of the Confederacy, the intenser hostility of the leaders of the rebellion to their own government, and the growing Union sentiment of the people. All hese circumstances can be made, at no dis. tant day, to contribute to the entire suppression of the rebellion; but we must have sol. diers in sufficient number to aggravate the rebel destitution, foment the unpopularity of Davis and his minions and encourage the spread of Union sentiment among the people of the Confederacy.

The number of common schools in Pennsylvania, not including Philadelphia, is 12,161. The whole attendance of pupils, inoluding that city, is 703,453, and the total cost of the system, \$2,888,199. There were last year 717 less male teachers and 789 more ing to the war.

tracted the struggle for the "institution," the Federal Congress would permit Tennessee to loyal citizens of Tennessee, we do no propose to wait till the war is over, before the application for re-admission is made. It should be made at once. We intend to use whatever influence we can command to have the issue made with the least possible delay; and, desiring success in the application, above all things, we are equally determined of the opinion that none of the States in the insurrectionary districts will be readmitted war, "as slave States." What might be done afterwards, with slavery in the Constitution, we do not pretend to know or interest ourselves to inquire. We regard it as the true policy of the people of Tennessee to close in with the overtures of the President-to take the oath which he has pro-

ides of April. thus inaugurated, we believe it to be the at the earliest possible moment.

Stato Agricultural Society

Amos E. Kapp, Christian Eberly, Daniel O. Geb Thaddeus Banks, 18th B. Morris Ellis, James Miles. Michael C. Trout, John S. Goe, John Murdock, Jr. Wm. Bissel.

James Young John II, Zeigler.

The time of holding the next annual fair

The members present manifested a deep inerest in the proceedings of the Society, and spoke most encouragingly of its usefulness, its present prospects and continued success.

Constitution was the only national law or compact known to civilization, which recogby Union men on the next Presidency, the nized property in man; and that Southern preference is expressed for Abraham Lincoln. No other names seems to suggest itself, in men, in attempting to throw that instrument competition with one who has so deep a hold aside, by an appeal to the sword, would lose on the hearts of the loyal people. Mr. Lincoln the very object the possession of which they is the very embodiment of the loyal cause, and professed most of all to desire. But fanatitherefore stands out above all other names, cism and madness ruled the hour; the apjust as Henry Clay was the embodiment of a great party in his palmy days, and could at sult has been the death of the "institution" any time command its support. Mr. Lincoln embodies peculiar elements of popularity. No II. We are not prepared to say that Tenone can sincerely question his honesty; few nessee can never get back into the Union as | will now question his great ability. Coming a slave State. We live in a fast age-in an | from the ranks of the people he still has his age when the Almighty Ruler of Nations is | sympathies with them, while his strong commaking His power and His providence felt | mon sense and his admirable talents put him in a peculiar and most significant manner. on an equality with the giant intellects of This is nowhere more strikingly exhibited this or any other country. The people feel than in the "institution" of slavery itself .proud of him as their fellow citizen and as Its friends went to war against the best and their President, and they care about no party freest Government in the world-against a machinery coming between him and them .-Government in which the people themselves Party leaders and politicians may "go through are the sovereigns -- for the purpose of susthe motions" of conferring a nomination upon him, but for all practical purposes he is nominated already by the people; and what is and after two years of toil and struggles, behold the result! Hundreds of thousands better, the Copperheads even admit that he cannot be defeated. We hear of Democrats are already free, by the conquest of the terevery day in this State, who supported Wood ritory in which the "institution" existed; ward at the last election, who declare that and the longer the struggle is protracted, they will give their vote at the next election the more certain is the destruction of the to honest and patriotic Abraham Lincoln .-"institution" accomplished. If the Federal The number of this kind in this vicinity is not arms had been successful at Bull Run-if a few, and everywhere, where the loyal spirit prevails, are such numbers increasing. It Jounson and Beauregand had been defeatshows wisdom in the people that this is so.— America has had no nobler man, on truer pa ed at that early period of the war-the Union might have been restored, and the triot since the days of Washington; indeed future ages will place the names of these two "institution" partially, if not entirely saved. "institution" partially, if not entirely saved.
But new lights have burst upon the mind of honor. It is seldom that an ago furnishes the nation since, and it is now apparent to more than one such man.

posed-to form a new State Constitution,

without the "institution;" and, thus applying, we feel an abiding confidence that Tennessee may be again in the Union by the III. By birth, education and continuous residence, we have been identified with the institution of slavery. Though comparitively young, we have lived long enough to see that it confers no benefit either upon the State or the great mass of the people among whom it exists. We believe there is no portion of the soil of Tennessee in which the white man cannot labor quite as healthily and far more successfully than the slave .-There is no reason, therefore, why our so l may not become the abode of a hardy, inder whose superior management our desert places may be made to teem with the rich communities. The "institution" having been practically destroyed by its pretended true policy of all Tennesseans, not only "to

have exhausted our space for the present

At the annual election held at Harrisburg, January 19, 1864, the following officers were President.

THOMAS P. KNOX. Vice Presidents. 1st DISTRICT Wm. H. M'Crea, Frederick A Shower, Chas. K. Engle, Abrain Cornell. William H. Holstein, 7th Isaac W. Van Leer. Tobias Barto, C. B. Herr, John H. Cowden, 9th John B. Beck, Daniel G. Dreisbach. George D. Jackson,

Joshus Wright. Additional Members of the Executive Commi-William Colder. B. G. Peters.

> Corresponding Secretary, A. Boyd Hamilton. Chemist and Geologist, S. S. Haldeman. Librarian. John Curwen, M. D

was fixed on the 27, 28, 29 and 30th days of September next. The place has not yet been selected; the Secretary, A. B. Longaker, Esq, however, was authorized to invite and receive proposals from any localities, or county Agricultural Societies that might be desirous of securing the next fair and make report thereon at the stated meeting in March next.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND THE NEXT PRESI-DENCY. -Wherever any action has been taken

Gen. Gantt at Harrisburg. On Thursday, the 14th inst., GEN. GANTT. more certain its destruction. Whether the the great Arkansas ex-Rebel General, delivered a very interesting address to the Union come back into the Union as a slave State, people of Harrisburg. We have not room for "when the war is over," we cannot pretend to | the entire speech, but give the following sumsay, but all the signs of the times go to con- | mation of the many ideas and arguments he firm the belief that it would not. But as advanced in favor of unconditional emancipation, as the very best means to secure unquestionable victory, and enduring peace. The following is from the Telegraph. The House of Representatives was crowded

on Thursday evening with an intelligent audience, to hear the speech of Brig. Gen. Gantt, of Arkansas, late of the rebel army, and who was lately pardoned by a special proclamation of the President, after having taken the oath of allegiance. The remarks of Brig. Gen. to make it in such a manner only as we be- Gantt were principally confined to, first, the lieve will insure success. We are decidedly unprovoked injustice of rebellion; and second, the folly of attempting to destroy the purest and most beneficent Government on the face of the earth. He showed that the reinto the Union, during the progress of the bellion was the result of a desire for power on the part of the politicians of the Souththat the wrongs alleged to have been done to slavery, were made the pretext to assail the Government and destroy the Union-and that the scheme of secession was as old as slavery tself, as the upholders of that institution never freely and honestly recognized the power of the Federal Government. He claimed that it was the aggression of the slave power which induced the people of the South to revoit. It was not for that which slavery had lost, but that which its upholders could not achieve in the Union, which roused them to revolt for the overthrow of the Government The Government had faithfully discharged all its obligations to that institution. Every law in its favor had been conscientiously enforced -every compromise in its behalf was tenaci ously maintained -but even while this was the course of the Government, the slaveholders could not shut their eyes to the fact that the progress and prosperity of the free must eventually overshadow the slave States—and hence the rebellion was a revolt not urged by a real wrong, but an outbreak to overthro the good and glory which traitors had no hopeof ever emulating or equalling. This made the rebellion unprovoked—devilish—wicked. and bloody. And now its folly was seen in its failure. No effort of any of the States could ever succeed in destroying the American Union. A dozon churches might as welldustrious and frugal class of white laborers attempt to destroy the religion of God, as a -emigrants, it may be, from Europe-un- dozen States essay the destruction of the American Government. The principles of freedom, which from the basis of this Gov. ernment, are as eternal as time itself. They products which make great, free and wealthy might be improved for the better security the happiness and peace of the people, but they never could be changed for the worse .-This opinion is fast taking hold of the people friends, and "emancipation" having been of the South. They have felt the evil of revoked atrocity and injustice, while the folly of the attempt to destroy a Government like favor" it, but to use all legitimate means to eradicate slavery from our State Constitution alluding to the action of the Democracy, and their efforts to compromise with the rebels But, without exhausting our subject, we Gen. Gantt said the day had gone by for that -the rebels would compromise with the most rabid Abolitionist rather than enter on a settlement with the Democracy. And why? Because the Democracy had deceived the South. The rebellion would not have been pr. cipitated when it was had not the Democratic leaders promised to aid the traitors in their revolutionary efforts. And what was the aid sent ? Let the blue uniforms and bright bayonets of the Federal soldiers, now conquering as they march into the South, answer for the aid which the Democracy promised to send. The same leaders had also confidentially assure the South that the business and currency of North would become a wreck. But what were the facts? Instead of confusion, General Gantt said he found order and prosperity all over the North, the sure indications that the Government has a hold upon the people which nothing could shake. General Gantt made statements of facts and figures, which we cannot repeat in this sketch, but which had a most telling effect upon his audience. His remarks were listened to throughout with great attention, and were frequently also interrupted with the most enthusiastic applause.

Let the State Recruit.

Mr. Broomall of Pennsylvania, has introluced in the House a resolution urging the government, in the interests of the citizens of the free States, to enlist as many soldiers a-mong the freedmen of the South as could be obtained, and to encourage desertions from the rebel lines by offering the same pay and bounties to such as enter our ranks as are now receiving by white soldiers.

We believe that recruiting in the South would be far more efficient if certain districts were assigned to the free States in which they might recruit among the population to fill up their own quotas. There would be a division of labor in such an arrangement, by which the ground would be more thoroughly covered: the State bounties would form an additonal inducement to draw volunteers from within the rebel lines; and as each State would send agents to canvass the district assigned, and to make public the inducements offered to recruits, the work would be done in a shorter time, and we believe far more thoroughly than it can be done by agents of the general government.

Nor do we know of any reason why southern white men should not be enlisted by State agents, and receive free State-bounties, as well as blacks. Suppose the State of New York should offer three hundred dollars bounty, with full pay and comfortable clothing, to all, white or black, within a certain districtsay, including the whole State of North Carlina-who should make their way to our lines and enlist; and suppose agents of the State were stationed at different points, with instructions to publish this offer far and wide in the interior; there is reason to believe that we should be able to culist, in thirty days, enough men to fill our quoto, and every man thus gained by us would be a loss to the en-

A' present there is no encouragement offered to southern whites to enlist under the Union flag. At Vicksburg, we have heard, some were refused who offered themselves -Now here is any bounty offered them. The ensiest way to amend this, and to draw this class to us, is to let the free States which have still to fill their quota labor among them by means of recruiting agents. Let it once be known that not only is a southern private assured of 'a free pardon if he comes to our lines, but of three hundred dollars in greenbacks-equal to three thousand dollars in reb el currency-and many of them will presently be found fighting under the Union flag.---N. Y. Evening Post.

THE BLACK FEVER. - This singular disease is still raging in Carbondale. The following bereavement in a single family is relat-

ed by the Honesdale Herald: "A child of Mr. John Hamilton died on Saturday last; the same night three more were taken ill—all of whom died on Sunday. The funeral was attended on Tuesday, during which another was seized with the fever and died immediately. On the same evening the baby was taken, and died the same night. Yesterday morning the mother died; leaving at last accounts, only one child, then sick, and the father, living, out of a family

The Governor of Wisconsin, in his recent inaugural, shows the debt of that State to be \$1,774,000; of which a portion was incurred in building the State House, and the remainder in raising soldiers. The amount due from the national government is sufficient to liquidate the whole State debt. Wisconsin has suppplied to the Union thirty four infantry regiments, twelve batteries of light artillery, three of heavy, three regiments of cavalry, and one company of sharp-shooters. Nearly one-half of the whole; number—19,963—have been lost by death."