

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago on the 21st day of May, 1868, make the following Declaration of Principles:

I. We congratulate the country on the united action of the Republican Party in the adoption of the platform of the National Convention...

II. We denounce all forms of Repression as a national crime and a national disgrace...

III. It is the duty of the Nation that taxation should be equal, and reduced as rapidly as the national debt will permit...

IV. The National Debt contracted, and has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a full period of Redemption...

V. The best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to improve our credit and to pay for it in gold...

VI. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy and the most efficient management...

VII. We solemnly deplore the injury and the death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the assassination of the President...

VIII. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that a man is once a subject he is always so, must be rejected...

IX. All who were faithful in the trials of the late war, and who were true to the Union, should be honored and rewarded...

X. We recognize that the great principle laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence...

XI. We will furnish the HERALD from this to the end of the Presidential Campaign for the small sum of fifty cents...

Our list is rapidly increasing, and we hope our friends throughout the county will assist in making it still larger.

The Southern Rebel press are frequently repeating the "telling and eloquent" speeches of "colored orators," delivered before Democratic audiences...

SNOW GEN. HARRIS has occupied the position of Auditor General, the State debt has been reduced more than five millions of dollars...

DISCOURAGED ENLISTMENTS.—There is not a leader of the Democratic party in the land who attempts to deny that his party discouraged enlistments in the Union Army...

THE NEW REBELLION.—We publish on our first page the record of the Democratic party as made up by itself, compiled by the Pittsburgh Gazette, and will continue it for a number of two more...

It Hurts, and they Squirm.

Some two weeks since we published an editorial, in which we endeavored to show that Horatio Seymour was justly entitled to the appellation of "Draft-riot Candidate."

We quoted generally from his speeches, delivered upon different occasions during the progress of the war, and especially from his 4th of July oration, delivered in New York city, in which he indulged in language that could have no other effect than to induce and justify the infamous riot which followed upon his heels ten days later.

We still further quoted from his address to the rioters on the second day of their bloody performance, when he went down among the cowardly and brutal mob, and used the homely phrase "my friends," told them "they had always been his friends," and that he had always been theirs, and assured them, as a test of his friendship, that he had sent his Adjutant-General to Washington to have the draft suspended and stopped.

Our neighbor, the Volunteer, well knowing and feeling that Seymour's record upon this subject is so black and damning a character as to admit of no defense, attempts to answer our article by what is, no doubt, regards as a very witty attack upon us and our conduct during the time of the invasion; while, on the other hand, its readers cannot help but regard its editorial as the very best display of "poetry in humor," that it has ever been their misfortune to cast their eyes upon.

Says the "Little Joker" of the Volunteer: "We can readily excuse our neighbors for being under the impression that 'Gov. Seymour seized every opportunity to oppose the war,' for they both, had pressing business engagements in the East about the time Seymour's heroic regiments marched up the valley, greeted by the thankful plaudits of our people, and saved the capital."

"To say the least," continues he, "it is rather ungrateful to manifest so much spleen towards the man who saved their homes from pillage and destruction."

The junior of the Volunteer is but a "carpet-bagger" in our midst, and should endeavor to inform himself somewhat of the facts of the case before he attempts to indulge in wholesale allegations either about ourselves, or about the services rendered by Seymour's heroic (?) regiments in those days. The fact is, that long before Seymour's heroic (?) regiments came near this place, the greater portion of the citizens of this town organized themselves into militia companies, and went some distance beyond the town, threw up entrenchments, and remained there until they had orders from General Knipe (at present a full-blown Copperhead and supporter of the draft-riot candidate) to disperse and hide their arms.

The following day the rebels took possession of our town and held it for three days. In one of these militia companies did the editors of this paper enroll themselves, with it they remained while it was in the front, and after it was disbanded they returned to their homes and remained there throughout the entire time of the rebel occupation of the town. And now, as Seymour's heroic regiments saving our homes from pillage and destruction. While we have no desire nor intention to say anything unkind of the citizen-soldiers of a neighboring State, we feel assured that we are in their ranks, instead of saving our homes from pillage and destruction, behaved in this matter very much worse than the rebels themselves. These men broke into houses, stole clothing and jewelry, and as a general thing conducted themselves in a manner so outrageous that our citizens would infinitely have preferred to have had the rebels themselves in the stand of his "heroic regiments." And what, in the name of heaven, is that to entitle them to the cheap Volunteer title of "heroic regiments?" They only came after the main body of the rebels had gone, and when Lee and Stuart attacked the town after their arrival, did they not throw down their arms, seek refuge in alleys, cellars and brick-houses, so frightened that in many instances their officers feared they would commit suicide? Verily did their conduct prove them heroic, but it was only in the imminent peril in which they placed themselves by house-breaking and larceny. Indeed we have a very distinct recollection of hearing the Senior Editor of the Volunteer at that very night brand them as "New York sneaks and cowards."

We wish to be understood in this connection that we do not pretend to say that all the New York militia behaved in this manner; doubtless, there were many gallant and gentlemanly men among them. We would especially to the friends of Seymour who were in their ranks—men of the kind who burnt Orphan Asylums, murdered inoffensive negroes and hanged to the lamp posts in the city of New York, Union Army officers—men of the kind whom Seymour in those bloody and forever infamous times delighted to call his "friends."

We do not boast of the part we took in the suppression of the slave-holders' rebellion; in fact, we are free to admit that we perhaps should have taken a far more active part than we did, but we do think that reflections cast upon us by one who spent his far greater portion of the few months he served in the army, in "hospital bummering," come with an ill grace from their author. And, Mr. Volunteer, we can assure you that neither your "poor attempts" at witicism at our expense, nor your false and absurd puns, nor your action of Gov. Seymour in sending into our State, the style of men he did, will serve to efface from the recollections of the American people the

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The October Election.

In the midst of the absorbing interests of the Presidential Campaign we must not forget the incalculable importance of the October election. Should we carry the State for HARRIS and CAMPBELL by a handsome majority, as we undoubtedly will, if we but make the proper effort, the work for November will have been in a great measure performed. On the other hand, should we lose the State in October, the struggle will necessarily be all the severer and fiercer to redeem it in November. Hence the great importance of making the first fight vigorous and determined one.

In the administration of our State affairs for the last eight years, we have the proud satisfaction as a party of having reduced the debt constantly and rapidly. The annexed statement of Gen. HARRIS, our present able and efficient Auditor-General, and our candidate for re-election, shows that from 1860 to 1868, a period in which the extraordinary expenses incident to the war to suppress the Democratic slaveholders' rebellion were exceedingly heavy, the debt of the State has been reduced more than four millions, three hundred thousand dollars, whilst at the same time the taxes have been reduced one million, three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars per annum.

Could anything be more gratifying to the people of this Commonwealth than such circumstances as these, through which we passed during the four years of our late war; but to the Republican party it is especially gratifying to know that they have been so fortunate in the selection of men to administer the affairs of the State.

Tax-payers, Democratic and Republican, note the fact that under the present Administration of our affairs, the State debt is steadily and rapidly diminishing, and when you come to deposit your ballots, cast them for the men who have been instrumental in its accomplishment, and who at the same time have succeeded in very greatly reducing your burden of annual taxation.

Friends of HARRIS and CAMPBELL, keep the following statement before your neighbors from this to the day of election and you will be sure to win for your candidates thousands of Democratic votes.

Gen. HARRIS makes this statement in answer to certain questions propounded to him by Hon. GALUSIA A. GOWD, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. It is as follows:

Hon. G. A. Gowd, Chairman, &c.

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 4th inst., I send a statement of the public debt at the close of the fiscal year 1860, and at this date:

Total State debt, Nov. 30, 1860, \$87,969,447 50

Total State debt, August 6, 1868, 33,651,837 48

Of this latter amount the interest is stopped on \$861,116, and the amount redeemed in the annual reports from this office from 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

The net amount chargeable to the counties annually for 1866, 1867, and 1868, \$13,222 28

Annual reduction, \$1,344,022 14

Extraordinary expenses to a large amount have been paid during these years for military services, &c., the items of which you will find in the annual reports from this office from 1861 to 1867, inclusive.

Respectfully yours, J. P. HARRIS, Auditor-General.

The cry of the Democratic party in 1864 was that "the war is a failure, or it is that we have peace," even at the sacrifice of the interests and honor of the nation. The Republicans at that period united in demanding a vigorous prosecution of the contest against the Rebellion. In 1868 the motto of the Republicans is "let us have peace," whilst the Democrats are supporting doctrines which, if carried out, would inevitably cause another war. The Democracy have gained the unenviable distinction of being peace men in time of war, and war men in time of peace.

A WORD IN THE SOLDIER'S EAR.—The men who cursed you or your comrades at Andersonville and Libby, and who boisterously shouting for Seymour and Blair. And those very persons who filled the nation with widows and orphans are now seeking to rule the Republic by playing Seymour in the White House at Washington! Soldier, think twice before you aid in placing in power those rebels whom you conquered in the field.

THE next important State election takes place in Vermont September 1st; California follows on the 8th, and Maine on the 14th of the same month. In October, and as late as the 3d of November, some twenty other State elections are also to be held; and the whole campaign will terminate with the Presidential struggle in every State of the Union.

EVERY MEASURE.—One great fact will never be forgotten by every lover of the Union, that the so-called Democratic party opposed every measure of the Federal Government to suppress the rebellion, and not only did that, but in addition invented and endeavored to carry out plots to thwart those who were trying to save the Union from destruction.

Straws.

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