

Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEWS OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE, UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

VOL. 10--NO. 39.

DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL

Published every Wednesday
at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS
in advance; ONE DOLLAR
per month; and TWO DOLLAR
per annum. If not paid
until the termination of the year,
the subscription will be received for a
period of six months, and no
charge will be at liberty to discontinue
until all arrearages are paid, except
at the option of the editor. Any per-
son desiring to change the money
of the paper, unless the money
is in advance.

Advertising Rates.
One insert in Two do. Three do.
(12 lines) \$ 50 \$ 75 \$ 1.00
(24 lines) 1 00 1 00 2 00
(36 lines) 1 50 2 00 3 00
3 months. 6 do. 12 do.
1 50 3 00 5 00
6 do. 12 do. 18 do.
2 50 4 50 9 00
24 lines) 4 00 7 00 12 00
36 lines) 6 00 9 00 14 00
6 months. 12 do. 20 do.
15 00 22 00 35 00

W. HICKMAN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,
SCUFFS, &c.
COR. THIRD & MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. DAVISON,
M. A. R. & D. A. VISON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARNESS, CARRIAGE AND TRUNK
HARDWARE & TRIMMINGS,
SADDLES & HARNESSES,
No. 127 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN PORTER & CO.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LUMBER,
Are prepared to cut to order, bills of
LUMBER,
SUGAR,
POPLAR,
CHERRY and
ASH LUMBER.

JOHN PORTER & CO.,
Hennock, Cambria Co., Pa.
April 16, 1863.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
This way for Loretto, Chess Springs and St
Augustine.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

W. M. RYAN & J. F. DURBIN,
Loretto, July 29-3m.

Political.

Evils of the Times and their Remedy.

LETTER FROM
HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter, written by the
Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, addressed to
the mass meeting of the Democracy which
was to have been held in Independence
Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July
last, but failed to come off on account of
the disturbed condition of the State at the
time, has found its way into public print
without the author's name. We make
the correction, while earnestly commending
the sagacity and philosophic force
with which its political views are presented.
Mr. Buckalew's letter will commend
itself to the serious attention of every thinking
man who will give it a perusal—the
approbation of every one conservative
enough to understand the broad principles
it so admirably applies to the solution of
the great national problems before us:—
Patriot and Union.

The capital evils that afflict the nation
are, a broken Union; civil war; an im-
mense and increasing debt; great and un-
exampled bitterness in the social relations
of men; and last, but not least, multi-
plied and grave errors, usurpation and
abuses of power by men in public authority.
How these evils can be most surely
removed, and their recurrence prevented,
is the great, the all-engrossing question
which now confronts us and demands
reply.

That reply is furnished in declaring the
policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a
policy so simple, so just, so perfectly
conformed to the necessities of the
times, that none can misunderstand it,
or sincerely question its fitness for the
repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a sincere
devotion to the laws of the land, and with
a deep conviction of the necessity of main-
taining them intact and unbroken. These
laws consist of the Constitution and sta-
tutes of the United States, and of the
Constitutions and statutes of several
States, and include much of the common
law of England and those legal guaran-
tees of liberty which are the boast of
British history. These laws of the land
make up that American system of free
government which has insured our pros-
perity and given us a high place of honor
among the nations of the earth. But
those laws have been assailed—that sys-
tem of government has been interrupted
in its course—the States are broken
asunder, and sounds of violence fill the
land.

It is time, then, to inquire, who have,
assailed those laws, and who are now the
enemies of remission and liberty? Against
whom, against what interests shall the
voice of this great State be spoken and
her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolition-
ists of the North assailed the laws per-
sistently and earnestly for years—by in-
cidental documents transmitted through
the mails, to excite insurrection in the
South; by seducing negro slaves to ab-
scond from their masters, assisting their
escape, secreting them from pursuit, and
by raising mobs to resist their reclama-
tion. They also created and kept up agi-
tation in Congress by petitions for uncon-
stitutional laws, and the John Brown raid
into Virginia—a mission of rapine and
blood—was assisted by their contributions,
and was followed by the canonization by
them of its leaders as a saint. Instigated
by them, many of the Northern legisla-
tures enacted statutes to defeat or impede
the reclamation of fugitive slaves under
the laws of the United States, thus giving
State sanction to the revolutionary spirit.

At last the Republican party was
founded, and drew most of the Abolition-
ists into its ranks, and along with their
obtained their passions and their fatal
dogma that there are laws of the
individual will, higher in obligation than
the laws of the land, and that the latter,
when they conflict with the former, may
be broken without guilt and without re-
proach. It followed, in due course, that
the decision of the Supreme Court of the
United States upon negro citizenship and
the rights of Southern men in the terri-
tories was denounced, and acquiescence in
it refused by the Republicans, and the
validity of any law establishing slavery
was denied in their platform adopted at
Chicago. They refused to be bound by
the law, and their platform was itself a

repudiation of the laws, as it denied their
obligation.

The Abolitionists and the Republican
party are, therefore, first in fault, in break-
ing away from good faith, duty and law,
and their example, and the apprehension
of further acts of aggression upon South-
ern rights by them provoked (although
they could not justly) the existing great
rebellion.

That rebellion was against the laws of
the United States, and put the whole body
of them at defiance. Although it asserted
for itself a legal ground of justification,
it is more manifest that it was lawless
and unauthorized. The compact of Union
being without limitation of time, must be
held, as intended by its authors, to be
perpetual; and the provision contained in
it for its own amendment provides the
only lawful mode by which its obligation
can be limited or changed. Considering
secession as a breach of the public law,
and in view of the immense interests put
in peril by it, this State concurred in
measures of hostility against the South. But
this was done to vindicate the broken law,
and to secure the objects for which the
government of the United States was
originally founded, and for no purpose of
conquest, of oppression, or of fanciful ex-
periment. Upon this ground we may
justify our conduct, and submit it with-
out apprehension of censure, to the judg-
ment of future times.

But the war has lasted more than two
years, and its management, and the same
measures of legislation and of executive
policy which have accompanied it, have
given occasion for frequent and just
complaints. It has been so managed that
our armies have been outnumbered where
decisive battles were to be fought, or have
been rashly thrown upon impregnable
positions of the enemy. Our forces,
greatly outnumbering those of the Con-
federates, have been so dispersed and so
handled that their superiority has not de-
termined the issue of campaigns or con-
cluded the contest. After contributing
one-fifth of a million of men to the war,
our State is insulted by raids, and is made
dependent upon the friendship of neigh-
boring States for immediate defence.

But it is not the mismanagement of
particular military operation, nor other
mere errors of policy of our rulers, that
has sunk into the hearts of freemen as
matter of most deep and enduring com-
plaint. Mere mismanagement may be
imputed to inexperience in war, to acci-
dent, or to exceptional or temporary causes,
or, at the worst, to incompetency. But
what shall be said of acts of Congress
and acts of the Executive in contempt of
the Constitution, which, bearing upon the
war, have protracted it, united the enemy,
divided our own people, and placed us in
a false position before the nations of the
earth? The Confiscation Act and the
emancipation Proclamation are, in the
opinion of a large part of our people, not
only unwise and injurious to our cause,
but also wholly unauthorized by any prin-
ciple of belligerent or constitutional law.
We need go but a little way beyond the
doctrine of these measures before we con-
clude that the torch may be applied to
entire towns, and a servile, savage race
be let loose to works of rapine and bar-
baric war.

But not merely in the policy of the war
—in our relations with the enemy—has
illegality, with consequent evil, appeared.
In these Northern States, wholly un-
touched by revolt, the public sense has
been outraged by repeated and flagrant
acts of arbitrary power. The enumera-
tion of these would constitute a volume,
and they furnish a premonition of evil in
the future which every patriotic mind
should view with deep apprehension.
How long can the law be habitually and
offensively broken by the public authori-
ties, in peaceful and free communities,
before resistance will be provoked and a
reign of social disorder established?

Thus upon reviewing our affairs, we
perceive how the spirit of revolution—
that of disregard and opposition to law—
has worked to our injury; how it presses
upon us with a heavy hand at the present
moment, and threatens our future welfare.
And we discover also the parties or in-
terests who are, in this connection charge-
able with guilt. The picture is dark and
gloomy enough to create both abhorrence
and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of
the amendment of our affairs by parties
or administrations now in possession of
power. The Abolitionist stands implac-
able and insolent as old, and gives per-
verted direction to the war. The Republi-
can party, incapable and prone to abuse,
has control of the federal government and
most of the State governments North
and West; and the Confederate govern-
ment, inimical to reunion, holds

Political.

Evils of the Times and their Remedy.

LETTER FROM
HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter, written by the
Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, addressed to
the mass meeting of the Democracy which
was to have been held in Independence
Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July
last, but failed to come off on account of
the disturbed condition of the State at the
time, has found its way into public print
without the author's name. We make
the correction, while earnestly commending
the sagacity and philosophic force
with which its political views are presented.
Mr. Buckalew's letter will commend
itself to the serious attention of every thinking
man who will give it a perusal—the
approbation of every one conservative
enough to understand the broad principles
it so admirably applies to the solution of
the great national problems before us:—
Patriot and Union.

The capital evils that afflict the nation
are, a broken Union; civil war; an im-
mense and increasing debt; great and un-
exampled bitterness in the social relations
of men; and last, but not least, multi-
plied and grave errors, usurpation and
abuses of power by men in public authority.
How these evils can be most surely
removed, and their recurrence prevented,
is the great, the all-engrossing question
which now confronts us and demands
reply.

That reply is furnished in declaring the
policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a
policy so simple, so just, so perfectly
conformed to the necessities of the
times, that none can misunderstand it,
or sincerely question its fitness for the
repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a sincere
devotion to the laws of the land, and with
a deep conviction of the necessity of main-
taining them intact and unbroken. These
laws consist of the Constitution and sta-
tutes of the United States, and of the
Constitutions and statutes of several
States, and include much of the common
law of England and those legal guaran-
tees of liberty which are the boast of
British history. These laws of the land
make up that American system of free
government which has insured our pros-
perity and given us a high place of honor
among the nations of the earth. But
those laws have been assailed—that sys-
tem of government has been interrupted
in its course—the States are broken
asunder, and sounds of violence fill the
land.

It is time, then, to inquire, who have,
assailed those laws, and who are now the
enemies of remission and liberty? Against
whom, against what interests shall the
voice of this great State be spoken and
her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolition-
ists of the North assailed the laws per-
sistently and earnestly for years—by in-
cidental documents transmitted through
the mails, to excite insurrection in the
South; by seducing negro slaves to ab-
scond from their masters, assisting their
escape, secreting them from pursuit, and
by raising mobs to resist their reclama-
tion. They also created and kept up agi-
tation in Congress by petitions for uncon-
stitutional laws, and the John Brown raid
into Virginia—a mission of rapine and
blood—was assisted by their contributions,
and was followed by the canonization by
them of its leaders as a saint. Instigated
by them, many of the Northern legisla-
tures enacted statutes to defeat or impede
the reclamation of fugitive slaves under
the laws of the United States, thus giving
State sanction to the revolutionary spirit.

At last the Republican party was
founded, and drew most of the Abolition-
ists into its ranks, and along with their
obtained their passions and their fatal
dogma that there are laws of the
individual will, higher in obligation than
the laws of the land, and that the latter,
when they conflict with the former, may
be broken without guilt and without re-
proach. It followed, in due course, that
the decision of the Supreme Court of the
United States upon negro citizenship and
the rights of Southern men in the terri-
tories was denounced, and acquiescence in
it refused by the Republicans, and the
validity of any law establishing slavery
was denied in their platform adopted at
Chicago. They refused to be bound by
the law, and their platform was itself a

repudiation of the laws, as it denied their
obligation.

The Abolitionists and the Republican
party are, therefore, first in fault, in break-
ing away from good faith, duty and law,
and their example, and the apprehension
of further acts of aggression upon South-
ern rights by them provoked (although
they could not justly) the existing great
rebellion.

That rebellion was against the laws of
the United States, and put the whole body
of them at defiance. Although it asserted
for itself a legal ground of justification,
it is more manifest that it was lawless
and unauthorized. The compact of Union
being without limitation of time, must be
held, as intended by its authors, to be
perpetual; and the provision contained in
it for its own amendment provides the
only lawful mode by which its obligation
can be limited or changed. Considering
secession as a breach of the public law,
and in view of the immense interests put
in peril by it, this State concurred in
measures of hostility against the South. But
this was done to vindicate the broken law,
and to secure the objects for which the
government of the United States was
originally founded, and for no purpose of
conquest, of oppression, or of fanciful ex-
periment. Upon this ground we may
justify our conduct, and submit it with-
out apprehension of censure, to the judg-
ment of future times.

But the war has lasted more than two
years, and its management, and the same
measures of legislation and of executive
policy which have accompanied it, have
given occasion for frequent and just
complaints. It has been so managed that
our armies have been outnumbered where
decisive battles were to be fought, or have
been rashly thrown upon impregnable
positions of the enemy. Our forces,
greatly outnumbering those of the Con-
federates, have been so dispersed and so
handled that their superiority has not de-
termined the issue of campaigns or con-
cluded the contest. After contributing
one-fifth of a million of men to the war,
our State is insulted by raids, and is made
dependent upon the friendship of neigh-
boring States for immediate defence.

But it is not the mismanagement of
particular military operation, nor other
mere errors of policy of our rulers, that
has sunk into the hearts of freemen as
matter of most deep and enduring com-
plaint. Mere mismanagement may be
imputed to inexperience in war, to acci-
dent, or to exceptional or temporary causes,
or, at the worst, to incompetency. But
what shall be said of acts of Congress
and acts of the Executive in contempt of
the Constitution, which, bearing upon the
war, have protracted it, united the enemy,
divided our own people, and placed us in
a false position before the nations of the
earth? The Confiscation Act and the
emancipation Proclamation are, in the
opinion of a large part of our people, not
only unwise and injurious to our cause,
but also wholly unauthorized by any prin-
ciple of belligerent or constitutional law.
We need go but a little way beyond the
doctrine of these measures before we con-
clude that the torch may be applied to
entire towns, and a servile, savage race
be let loose to works of rapine and bar-
baric war.

But not merely in the policy of the war
—in our relations with the enemy—has
illegality, with consequent evil, appeared.
In these Northern States, wholly un-
touched by revolt, the public sense has
been outraged by repeated and flagrant
acts of arbitrary power. The enumera-
tion of these would constitute a volume,
and they furnish a premonition of evil in
the future which every patriotic mind
should view with deep apprehension.
How long can the law be habitually and
offensively broken by the public authori-
ties, in peaceful and free communities,
before resistance will be provoked and a
reign of social disorder established?

Thus upon reviewing our affairs, we
perceive how the spirit of revolution—
that of disregard and opposition to law—
has worked to our injury; how it presses
upon us with a heavy hand at the present
moment, and threatens our future welfare.
And we discover also the parties or in-
terests who are, in this connection charge-
able with guilt. The picture is dark and
gloomy enough to create both abhorrence
and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of
the amendment of our affairs by parties
or administrations now in possession of
power. The Abolitionist stands implac-
able and insolent as old, and gives per-
verted direction to the war. The Republi-
can party, incapable and prone to abuse,
has control of the federal government and
most of the State governments North
and West; and the Confederate govern-
ment, inimical to reunion, holds

Political.

Evils of the Times and their Remedy.

LETTER FROM
HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter, written by the
Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, addressed to
the mass meeting of the Democracy which
was to have been held in Independence
Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July
last, but failed to come off on account of
the disturbed condition of the State at the
time, has found its way into public print
without the author's name. We make
the correction, while earnestly commending
the sagacity and philosophic force
with which its political views are presented.
Mr. Buckalew's letter will commend
itself to the serious attention of every thinking
man who will give it a perusal—the
approbation of every one conservative
enough to understand the broad principles
it so admirably applies to the solution of
the great national problems before us:—
Patriot and Union.

The capital evils that afflict the nation
are, a broken Union; civil war; an im-
mense and increasing debt; great and un-
exampled bitterness in the social relations
of men; and last, but not least, multi-
plied and grave errors, usurpation and
abuses of power by men in public authority.
How these evils can be most surely
removed, and their recurrence prevented,
is the great, the all-engrossing question
which now confronts us and demands
reply.

That reply is furnished in declaring the
policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a
policy so simple, so just, so perfectly
conformed to the necessities of the
times, that none can misunderstand it,
or sincerely question its fitness for the
repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a sincere
devotion to the laws of the land, and with
a deep conviction of the necessity of main-
taining them intact and unbroken. These
laws consist of the Constitution and sta-
tutes of the United States, and of the
Constitutions and statutes of several
States, and include much of the common
law of England and those legal guaran-
tees of liberty which are the boast of
British history. These laws of the land
make up that American system of free
government which has insured our pros-
perity and given us a high place of honor
among the nations of the earth. But
those laws have been assailed—that sys-
tem of government has been interrupted
in its course—the States are broken
asunder, and sounds of violence fill the
land.

It is time, then, to inquire, who have,
assailed those laws, and who are now the
enemies of remission and liberty? Against
whom, against what interests shall the
voice of this great State be spoken and
her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolition-
ists of the North assailed the laws per-
sistently and earnestly for years—by in-
cidental documents transmitted through
the mails, to excite insurrection in the
South; by seducing negro slaves to ab-
scond from their masters, assisting their
escape, secreting them from pursuit, and
by raising mobs to resist their reclama-
tion. They also created and kept up agi-
tation in Congress by petitions for uncon-
stitutional laws, and the John Brown raid
into Virginia—a mission of rapine and
blood—was assisted by their contributions,
and was followed by the canonization by
them of its leaders as a saint. Instigated
by them, many of the Northern legisla-
tures enacted statutes to defeat or impede
the reclamation of fugitive slaves under
the laws of the United States, thus giving
State sanction to the revolutionary spirit.

At last the Republican party was
founded, and drew most of the Abolition-
ists into its ranks, and along with their
obtained their passions and their fatal
dogma that there are laws of the
individual will, higher in obligation than
the laws of the land, and that the latter,
when they conflict with the former, may
be broken without guilt and without re-
proach. It followed, in due course, that
the decision of the Supreme Court of the
United States upon negro citizenship and
the rights of Southern men in the terri-
tories was denounced, and acquiescence in
it refused by the Republicans, and the
validity of any law establishing slavery
was denied in their platform adopted at
Chicago. They refused to be bound by
the law, and their platform was itself a

repudiation of the laws, as it denied their
obligation.

The Abolitionists and the Republican
party are, therefore, first in fault, in break-
ing away from good faith, duty and law,
and their example, and the apprehension
of further acts of aggression upon South-
ern rights by them provoked (although
they could not justly) the existing great
rebellion.

That rebellion was against the laws of
the United States, and put the whole body
of them at defiance. Although it asserted
for itself a legal ground of justification,
it is more manifest that it was lawless
and unauthorized. The compact of Union
being without limitation of time, must be
held, as intended by its authors, to be
perpetual; and the provision contained in
it for its own amendment provides the
only lawful mode by which its obligation
can be limited or changed. Considering
secession as a breach of the public law,
and in view of the immense interests put
in peril by it, this State concurred in
measures of hostility against the South. But
this was done to vindicate the broken law,
and to secure the objects for which the
government of the United States was
originally founded, and for no purpose of
conquest, of oppression, or of fanciful ex-
periment. Upon this ground we may
justify our conduct, and submit it with-
out apprehension of censure, to the judg-
ment of future times.

But the war has lasted more than two
years, and its management, and the same
measures of legislation and of executive
policy which have accompanied it, have
given occasion for frequent and just
complaints. It has been so managed that
our armies have been outnumbered where
decisive battles were to be fought, or have
been rashly thrown upon impregnable
positions of the enemy. Our forces,
greatly outnumbering those of the Con-
federates, have been so dispersed and so
handled that their superiority has not de-
termined the issue of campaigns or con-
cluded the contest. After contributing
one-fifth of a million of men to the war,
our State is insulted by raids, and is made
dependent upon the friendship of neigh-
boring States for immediate defence.

But it is not the mismanagement of
particular military operation, nor other
mere errors of policy of our rulers, that
has sunk into the hearts of freemen as
matter of most deep and enduring com-
plaint. Mere mismanagement may be
imputed to inexperience in war, to acci-
dent, or to exceptional or temporary causes,
or, at the worst, to incompetency. But
what shall be said of acts of Congress
and acts of the Executive in contempt of
the Constitution, which, bearing upon the
war, have protracted it, united the enemy,
divided our own people, and placed us in
a false position before the nations of the
earth? The Confiscation Act and the
emancipation Proclamation are, in the
opinion of a large part of our people, not
only unwise and injurious to our cause,
but also wholly unauthorized by any prin-
ciple of belligerent or constitutional law.
We need go but a little way beyond the
doctrine of these measures before we con-
clude that the torch may be applied to
entire towns, and a servile, savage race
be let loose to works of rapine and bar-
baric war.

But not merely in the policy of the war
—in our relations with the enemy—has
illegality, with consequent evil, appeared.
In these Northern States, wholly un-
touched by revolt, the public sense has
been outraged by repeated and flagrant
acts of arbitrary power. The enumera-
tion of these would constitute a volume,
and they furnish a premonition of evil in
the future which every patriotic mind
should view with deep apprehension.
How long can the law be habitually and
offensively broken by the public authori-
ties, in peaceful and free communities,
before resistance will be provoked and a
reign of social disorder established?

Thus upon reviewing our affairs, we
perceive how the spirit of revolution—
that of disregard and opposition to law—
has worked to our injury; how it presses
upon us with a heavy hand at the present
moment, and threatens our future welfare.
And we discover also the parties or in-
terests who are, in this connection charge-
able with guilt. The picture is dark and
gloomy enough to create both abhorrence
and fear.

Unfortunately there is no certainty of
the amendment of our affairs by parties
or administrations now in possession of
power. The Abolitionist stands implac-
able and insolent as old, and gives per-
verted direction to the war. The Republi-
can party, incapable and prone to abuse,
has control of the federal government and
most of the State governments North
and West; and the Confederate govern-
ment, inimical to reunion, holds

Political.

Evils of the Times and their Remedy.

LETTER FROM
HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW.

The following letter, written by the
Hon. Chas. R. Buckalew, addressed to
the mass meeting of the Democracy which
was to have been held in Independence
Square, Philadelphia, on the 4th of July
last, but failed to come off on account of
the disturbed condition of the State at the
time, has found its way into public print
without the author's name. We make
the correction, while earnestly commending
the sagacity and philosophic force
with which its political views are presented.
Mr. Buckalew's letter will commend
itself to the serious attention of every thinking
man who will give it a perusal—the
approbation of every one conservative
enough to understand the broad principles
it so admirably applies to the solution of
the great national problems before us:—
Patriot and Union.

The capital evils that afflict the nation
are, a broken Union; civil war; an im-
mense and increasing debt; great and un-
exampled bitterness in the social relations
of men; and last, but not least, multi-
plied and grave errors, usurpation and
abuses of power by men in public authority.
How these evils can be most surely
removed, and their recurrence prevented,
is the great, the all-engrossing question
which now confronts us and demands
reply.

That reply is furnished in declaring the
policy of the Democracy of Pennsylvania—a
policy so simple, so just, so perfectly
conformed to the necessities of the
times, that none can misunderstand it,
or sincerely question its fitness for the
repression of existing evils.

That policy is connected with a sincere
devotion to the laws of the land, and with
a deep conviction of the necessity of main-
taining them intact and unbroken. These
laws consist of the Constitution and sta-
tutes of the United States, and of the
Constitutions and statutes of several
States, and include much of the common
law of England and those legal guaran-
tees of liberty which are the boast of
British history. These laws of the land
make up that American system of free
government which has insured our pros-
perity and given us a high place of honor
among the nations of the earth. But
those laws have been assailed—that sys-
tem of government has been interrupted
in its course—the States are broken
asunder, and sounds of violence fill the
land.

It is time, then, to inquire, who have,
assailed those laws, and who are now the
enemies of remission and liberty? Against
whom, against what interests shall the
voice of this great State be spoken and
her power be exerted?

Unquestionably the radical Abolition-
ists of the North assailed the laws per-
sistently and earnestly for years—by in-
cidental documents transmitted through
the mails, to excite insurrection in the
South; by seducing negro slaves to ab-
scond from their masters, assisting their
escape, secreting them from pursuit, and
by raising mobs to resist their reclama-
tion. They also created and kept up agi-
tation in Congress by petitions for uncon-
stitutional laws, and the John Brown raid
into Virginia—a mission of rapine and
blood—was assisted by their contributions,
and was followed by the canonization by
them of its leaders as a saint. Instigated
by them, many of the Northern legisla-
tures enacted statutes to defeat or impede
the reclamation of fugitive slaves under
the laws of the United States, thus giving