field and gather ample harvest of historical facts. I shall however, on this oceasion content myself with the support of a single name. Nor will I be accused of selecting from the disciples of the school of States rights. Ancient Federalism, the doctrine of a powerful, centralized Government, the absorption by the general government of many of the most cherished rights of the States had for its founder and chiefest nation. glory the gigantic intellect of Alexander Hamilton. Will the spirit of New England Federalism listen to his great voice to-day? Hear it; "It has been well observed that to coerce the States is one of the maddest projects that was ever devised. A failure of compliance will never be confined to a single State

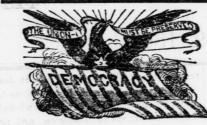
This being the case, can we suppose it is wise to hazard a civil war? Suppose Massachusetts, or any Jurge State, should refuse, and Congress should at tempt to compel them, would they not have influence to procure assistance, especially from those States who are in the same situation as themselves? What a picture does this idea present to our view i A complying State at war with a non-complying State ; Congress marching the troops of one State into the bosom of another; this State collecting auxiliaries, and gaining perhaps, a majority against its Federal head. Here is a nation at war wifh itself. Can any reasonable man be well disposed toward a Government which makes war and carnage the only means of supporting itself-a Government that can exist only by the sword ?" Such, in my judgment is-of its creation in the beginnig, its duration f r nearly a century, its restoration from its present evil estate, an lats preservation for the future. It was, born of compromise, it rested upon an enlightened public consent and the idea of a resort to the sword as a means of its perpetuation was characterized even by the leader of the high Federal party, as "one of DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS. the maddest projects that was ever devised" My hope, therefore, is not in war. My hope is in peace and in the supremacy once more of human reason. The councils of a convention are more powerful and less cruel than the battlefield. Negotiation must commmeace somewhere In the whole range of history no war, civilized or barbarian, was ever before waged thus long by a Government on a portion of its own citizens in revolt without an effort for peaceful settlement. If it is objected that such an effort would be fruitless in our case, my answer is that that fact is not known. The records of the Thirty-sixth Congress will forever show that the South would have honorably compromised then. What she will do now, or hereafter, can only be known whon the rulers of the nation shall consent to take the precepts of the Christian gospel as their guide instead of the war cry of Moloch in h s unholy thirst for revenge. War is the sport of Kings, but alas! what fatal ruin to the peo-Fle; and the American people-THE PEOPLE, not the no'sy, enriched, paid, stuffed and pampered officials whose numbers and appetites afflict the land like Egyptian locusts, but the people of the soil and nigger worshipers - who, intending to make of the workshops, with hard hands and honest faces, are crying out in an agony of sweat and blood in ev. ery corner of the Republic as they behold the progress of this war and its results, "How long, oh Lord! how long?" They are standing in anxious expectation, with longing hearts and tearful eyes, ready to exclaim, " Blessed are the peacemakers, for ey which has governed the conduct of this war has themselves from the disgrace and contempt, also further aggravated its original weakness as a remedy for disunion. I shall not here pause to discuss it. The whole civilized world knows that shameful story. Broken faith, violated pledges, perand a shattered Constitution line its whole path-way. We will say; that no respectable editor the civil policy of the Administration in connection with the prosecution of the war. A war thus prose-

euted cannot su ceed.

It has not the merit of an honest and sincere

one more element of failure and disgrace, which shall here and everywhere receive my malediction. The smake of the private dwelling where helpless age and infancy and gentle woman bood are sheltered in the midst of the horrors of war is not an agreeable incense to the Christlan's God --The ashes of unoffending towns and cities are not ar acceptable offering on the altar of civilization. The wasteful and indiscriminating vengeance of Attilla Alaric and Hyder Ali, will not command the smiles of Heaven, ror long forerun success. I avow my belief in the special providences of the Almighty I believe in the speedy overthrow of those who dery the divinity of justice, truth and mercy. War has its rules that go in mitigation of its sanguinary feaif war must rage yet for a season may God incline the hearts of those who shape our councils to spare the mother and her habe, and to cease the heavy reproaches and profanations which a Butler or Montgomery has inflicted upon the spirit of the age in which we live! I say this standing upon a re destal of eternal principle which lifts me high above party and party designs. No nation can mock God in war or in peace and long expect to escape the humiliation due to offence. But my fellow-citizens, having thus expressed my views on some of the principal issues of the day, and arraigned, as I coneeive to be just, the present Administration of affairs of the country, in this dark hour and time of trial, it will no doubt be asked what our purpose is in maintaining the organization of the Democratic party and what we design to accomplish for our country. I am ready to answer. I am ready to answer, not as one having authority, but, as an humble member of that grand old party, fully and earnestly inspired, I trust, with its time he nored and conservative principles. We intend to preserve the Constitution. We intend to preserve it for all the States if we can, but intend to preserve it for the States in which we live, at all hazards, and to die, if necessary, with arms in our hands for its defence The danger of all civil war is a military despotism This evi' is to be confronted : and to do it is a part of our mission. Liberty, thou Tstar of our mission Liberty, thou star of promise, hovering over the cradle where the Republic was born, and still be rning on the front of the sky we will follow thee whereever thy orbit may lead. We "ill spurn from us the trafficer of the hour who offers perishable wares in exchange for the light of this jewel. The restorntion of the Union, too, is a cherr-hed purpose of the Democratic party. And after some time be past this will be accomplished, not in strife and blood, butin compromise, harmony and peace. The glory of the country in the past, in the hands of the Democracy, is a sufficient guarantee for the future when it shall again lay its hands on the helm of the ship. In this contest for the regeneration of the Republic, who can dou't the glorious part which the Democracy of New England will enact? This is the home of Democracy upon principle. Place, position, offices and patronage are not the reward of your devotion. The speils of victors are not in your hands. Put the sublime conseigusness of rectitude and true love of country unite and uphold you -Storms have beat upon you in vain. The flames of head. The winds and the rains have descended, but ecusion have licked the very stars over your your house has not fallen, for it is founded on the

of national Union and those who believed and still in the nostrils of some. Others bowed their heads to believe that war is disunion. Our form of Govern- escape the tempest. You that remain are like your ment was not constructed with a view to such a own elms and oaks that rear their lofty heads to plan of preservation. Of this fact the evidence is Heaven and defy the hurricare. All the land has ample in the recorded proceedings and teachings of taken note of you. The West this day greets you, those who framed it I might enter into this troad and joins hands with you in the name of a comme country and a common glory. Let us know each other better. Let us cultivate fraternity. Let State speak to State until the voice of a united Democracy shall be heard like the voices of the deep crying unto deep. And then at no distant day the sun of our prosperity, Union and peace, will once more arise upon this new bleeding and mourning



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA. Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

S. M. Pettengiil & Co .-- No. 37 PARK Row NEW YORK, & 6 STATE ST BOSTON, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in these cities, and are authorize I to take Advertisements and Subscriptions

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. G. W. WOODWARD, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

WALTER II. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Read Vorhees' speech which is concluded in this paper.

The mail for this place, by some accident or careless blunder, did not arrive

Judging from the Republican of last week, the "Fall's war," as Buly calls it, sits rather hard upon the stomachs of the political capital out of the affair, most signal ly failed. Having given a somewhat m nu'e, and perfectly reliable statement of the whole affair, we shall not waste time nor space in reiterating what we have already said; nor in disproving hes, by the page, got up by this they shall be called the children of God" The poli- ab lition sneak, and his conductors, to save

As to the article, purporting to be from verted purposes, p pular deception, dishonored laws Exeter-but really from Northmorelandunmitigated lies.

which they feel they have brought upon

themselves and their party.

some animals to wallow in their own, and with such an in-stink-tive love for this kind of enjoyment.

The abolitionists are very anxious that the people should sustain the Aministra tion right or wrong. Let the President sustain the right and the people will sustain him but they will not sustain the wrong tures, which cannot be violated with impunity. And They will oppose that and him with it so long as he sustains it.

> During Mr. Buchapan's administration : dollar in paper, was worth 100 cents, new it is worth 60, a vard of shirt muslin was worth 10 cents, now it is worth 37; a poor girl could purchase a dress with one week's wages, now she must work a month to obtain the same article; a pound of coffee was worth 12 cents, now it is worth 40.

> I dont under-tand how a man can claim to be a friend of the Union, and yet be in favor of war upon ten millions of the people of the Union. You carnot cever it up much longer under the pretext of love for the Un

It is pretty well settled in the public mind that the spirit of lawlessness which provades the north, is owing to the revolutionary and treasonable teachings of the abolition party. For meny years past the Abolitionists have advocated resistance to a law which was pas sed by Copgres in conformity with the Constitution o. the United States. They treated the decision of the Suppreme Court in the DRED Scorr case wih sovereign contempt, and they openly violated all statutes that interfered with the progress their anti-slavery doctrines. The whole responsibil ty of recent fearful riots is upon them, and they will be compelled to meet the issue at the ballot-box.

GOOD NEWS FROM A FAR COUNTRY .- The sharp, quick click of the magnetic finger, brings us the brief news that "the election in Washington Territory has gone largely Democratic." There is nothing more- no particnlars are given of the triumph of the Democracy in that far off region. Yet the intelligence, nergre though it is, gives us great cause for rejicing. It speaks of better things for the Repulic. The ascendency of this Democratic party throughout the country is the only salvation of the nation; and the dis tant Territory that bears the name of WASHrock of eternal touth. The base material is gone INGTON was a fitting spot for the work of po rom your ranks The smell of the firsh pots was litical regeneration tocommence"

The Draft Riet in New York

The N. Y. Mercury a neutral, literary paper in speaking of the late riots in that city Nicholson. Comment is unnecessary. Aland the causes which led to them says:

This lamentable affair, caused by a knowledge that the Administration was setting the Constitution and laws of the land at defiance, and the general belief of the people that a conscription was and is unnece-sary and inexcusable, and a growing distrust in the Administration, openly violent by the brutal and clumsy manner in which it was sought to be enforced, produced the scenes of bloodshed and wanton destruction of property that has you of the manner in which our boys were received and considered; occurred in the streets of New York City, treated at Benton, on Friday last, at a Nig and, indeed, throughout all the surrounding ger Worshipping Pow-wow. G. A. Grow country. The idea of conscripting 600 000 and some half a dozen preachers were to ad men, when but 100,000 could be armed, un- dress the people of that vicinity, and some der a law containing the harshest provision, of the Boys were anxious to hear what they

The Constitution of the United States provides for organizing, arming, and disciplinof them as may be employed in the service of the United States; but (this is the language of the Constitution itself) reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the Militia, according to the discipline pre scribed by Congress. This language'is plain, and cannot be misinterpreted.

We pronounce this Conscription act to be more odious than ever was any enacted in Europe. We do not even except France, where the people are led to believe that the Army leads to the throne of power and glory, and Rev lution may lift the commonest conscript there. No such a Conscript Act exists in Prussia, or Russ a, or I aly. No Czar in Russia, or Shah in Asia, or Pasha or or Sheik in Egypt would attempt to array the poor against the rich. Equality never weakens a Government like ours strengthens it on the contrary; and we ought to make all feel that they stand upon a common level, as citizens, in the eyes of the Government. This is the true policy to pursue, and the only one which can save us from rot and blood shed, from anarchy and

It is generally believed that the sudder commencement of the Conscription in this oity was started by some extremists, before Governor Seymour or the Mayor knew anything about it. The exciter of all this troub le selected Saturday for the work, thereby enabling the working casses to talk over the matter with their wives and children on Sunday, and get everybody's dander up .-There never has been any need of a draft in the North. Let us have none at all.

The Prophecies of Henry Clay. From his speech at Frankfort Nov. 12,

" If the agitation in regard to the Fugitive Slave law should continue, and increase, and, become alarming, it will lead to the forma-The Union party at the South ravaged and crushed, would ever have lent himself to its publica- tion of two new parties, one for the Union, and partisan issues thrust in the face of the North to tion. The writer chose a fit vehicle for his and the other against the Unio 1. Present gro s personalities, indecent allusions, and parties have been created by the division of opinion as regards systems of National poli-Billy and his predecessor, always had a cy; and as to finance, free trade, or protecmonopoly of this kind of talent. We are tion, the improvement of rivers and harbors management. And the war as now conducted has perfectly willing that he should always con- the distribution of the proceeds of public tinue to enjoy it. It is natural enough for lands, & ..., but these systems of policy springing out of the ad:ninistration of the Governtheir fellows filth. We will not disturb ment, loose all their interest and importance their bliss, nor will we question the wisdom if that Union is to be dissolved. They sink of their Crestor, who has endowed them into insignificance before the all important pervasive and param ant interests in the Union itself, and THE PLATFORM OF THAT UNION PARTY WILL BE THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS-AND IF NECESSARY TO FORM SUCH PARTY, AND IT SHOULD BE ACCORDINGLY FORM-EE. I ANNOUNCE MYSELF IN THIS PLACE A MEMBER OF THAT PARTY WHATEVER MAY BE ITS COMPONENT ELEMENTS. Srlg further. I have great hopes and confi lence in the principles of the Whig party, as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity and glory of my country; but IF IT IN TO BE MERGED INTO A CONTEMPTIBLE ABOLI-TION PARTY, AND IF ABOLITIONISM IS TO BE ENGRAFTED IN THE WHIG CREED, FROM THAT DAY I RENOUNCE THE PARTY AND CEASE TO BE

> IF THESE ABOLITIONISTS SHALL GO ON, AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS SHALL CONTINUE TO INCREASE. IF THEIR DOCTRINES SHALL SPREAD. AND THEIR MEASURES BE ADOPTED UNTIL THEY BECOME THE SENTI MENT AND POLITICAL ACTION OF A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH, THE FATE OF OUR GOVERN. MENT IS SEALED. THE DAY THAT SEES THE CONSUMMATION WILL LOOK ONLY UPON THE BROKEN FRAG. MENTS OF OUR UNION. And who will attempt to fathom the immeasurable abyss of a dissolution of the Union? DRAW THE LINE OF NEW CONFEDERACIES WHERE YOU WILL-WAR-BITTER AND INCESSANT WAR WILL BE THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE. HISTORY AND HUMAN NATURE TEACH USTIIIS. Deceive not yourself, nor think for a moment that our former connection and fraternity would prevent or ame licrate it. As in the natural world the sweetest substance, when corrupted, often become the most acid, so in the world, the kindly affections of the heart once poisoned or perverted, are turned to the most deadly hate. WHO CAN CONTEMPLATE SUCH A WAR WITHOUT THE DEEPEST OF HORROR.

A Good many years ago' says Prentice, we thought that one General Jackson was to many. Now we shuld like to have a couple-one to administer the government and the other to command our armies in the

Bustle is not in listry any more than mprudence is courage.

We make the following extract from a private business letter, from a friend in most every Democrat in the county has, in one way or another suffered wrong insolence or abuse from this spirit of intolerance and tyrrany exhibited by the abolition fanatics who "dressed in a little brief authority, cut such fantastic tricks &c."

NICHOLSON July 26th, 1863. HARVEY SIGLLER Esq.,

DEAR SIR.

and taking away married men from their had to say. Leroy Bacon, Emmet Pratt, Defamilies, besides breaking up the business catur and Arthur Bacon, Milton Berjamin, population of the city, is, in itself, enough to Edwin Stephens and others, went over, and condemn the whole of this unconstitutional were met with by insults from the start .-Such as: " The copperheads from Nicholson have come over. We will thrash h-ll out of them before they get home," etc. But the ing the Militia, and for governing such part boys (as you know, were determined to give them no chance to find fault,) determined from the start, and agreed amongst themselves they would not talk politics that day After numerous affronts, and about the tine they were ready to start for home, Emmet, Arthur, and Decitur, went over to a grocery, kept by a man by the name of Wheeler .-As they went in a man called Dickson, I think, followed them in. Emmet asked for Wheeler, but he was out. He then turned and went out. As he was going out, Dickson kicked him. He paid no attention to it thinking it in fun. But Dickson followed him up and collared, striking him when he commenced. He soon floored Mr. Dickson, but unmediately some dozen pitched on Emmet and pounded him cruelly. Emmet cried enough, and the ruffi ins finally let him up .-At the same time, L roy R vn 11s, (the brave soldier boy who hid in the woods at Chancelorville, and was taken prisoner after ended there. The boys got together in the tavern preparatory to a start, when they were followed up by the ruffian Dickson, who out doors, (which was the signal agreed on.) enemy : but there stood the boys, and there power to them. was some very suspicious looking things. which would probably go off. And the mighty hosts of Niggerdom concluded that discretion was the better part of valor,"-Our boys were allowed to depart in peace .-I am informed they also attempted to "pick a muss" with another party, an oldish man but he kept backing away from them, urging under her present constitution. What does them to let him alone, until he had gone far enough, when he coully drew a revolver and throw obstacles in the way of any State wish der some of them unfit to excercise the right does the President desire Louisiana to make us, and if possible return to a system who on the verge of anarchy and civil war here place and hear the questions of the day discassed, without b ing in danger of his 1:fe? Do our opponents mean by this that they are determined to array all who do not think as they do in open deadly strife, if they do .-Let them beware; for I warn them they are on a slumbering volcano. The smothered fires only want a spark, and we will be all buried in one common rain I cannot think and write on this subject without feeling my blood boil in my veins.

FALLS, July 27th, 1863. EDITOR DEMOCART:

In the last Repub lican I notice a communication from W. J. Whitney of Factory ville, in which he makes an allusion to a conversation had with me at thrt place, in Mr. Brigg's store. The writer, also n trates an encounter he had with Mr. Wm. Stone, of Benton, in which he gives to the public a specimen of his very convincing argument, to prove that " the administration (Abe Luncoln) is the govern ment" &c.

The design of the writer as manifested throughout the whole article, is to show first, that he has "been to war," secondly : that he is opposed to McClellan, thudly ; that he is rendering great service to the country by calling men "copperheads" and telling them they "ought to be shot down at sight," and last, though not least, that W. J. Whitney is a great mar. Of course, many men-myself among the number-differ with him in opinion on most of these points. We are therefore, copperheads, and according to his notions, "ought to be sho

down on the spot." There is one trifling incident that this very " loyal" patriotic writer in his minute and truthful (?) account of the affor forgot to scurrilous langua e towards myself and oth ers there, he was driven from the store by stand that his visits there, were not agreeable. I make this statement in justice to Mr . --- learing that, if Whitney has re-erved this fact as a subject for another article, he may forget to write it.

Very Respectfully WM OWEN.

The following "sarkasticle" comments on the escape of Lee are from the Journal of Commerce :

"The Escape of Lee .- Gen. McClellan can not be considered in any way responsible for Gen. Lee's escape across the Potomac. He was not in command of the Union army sta tioned to watch his movements : nor had be forces of any kind whatever available for the destruction of Lee's bridges, and to intercept his ammunition and supply trains. Besides, 'I am a batchelor." "Lucky dog," said the Gen. McClellan was at the time absent in another State.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Louisiana Proposes to Renew her Allegiance Under her Present Constitution and is refused by the President.

The following significant correspondence appeared in the public journals. Let the readers of the "Constitutional Union" examine carefully and weigh well its bearings on the question of a restoration of the Union;

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON June 19 1863 - Mesers. E. E. Mathion, Bradish Johnson und Thomas Cottman, - GENTLE MEN : Your letter, which follows, has been

To HIS EXCELLENCY ABRAHM LINCOLN, PRESI-DENT OF THE UNITED STATES: The undersigned, per, agains my brother, the Hon. Clement a comittee appointed by planters of the State of Lou-Islana, respectfully represent that they have been delegated to seek of the General Government a full recognition of all the rights of the State as they existed previous to the presage of an act of secession upon the principle of the State constitution unimpa ir ed, and no legal act having transpired that could inany way deprived them of the advantages conferred by the Constitution. Under this Constitution the State wishes to the full allegience, in the enjoyment of al rights and privileges exercised by the other States under the Fe eral C nstitution. With the view of accomplishing the desired object, we further request that your Excellency will, as Com nan ler-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, direct the Military Governor of Louisiant to order an election, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the State on the first Monday of Novemb r next, for all State and Federal officers.

With high consi leration and respect, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your obelient servants E E. MATHIOT. BRADISH JOHNSON.

THOMAS COTTMAN. Since receiving the letter, relable inf ra :ion las reached me that a respectable portion of the Louisiana people desire to amend their State Constitution, and contemplate isters to her wants, and with fitial affection holding a convention for that object. This endeavors to soothe her declining years. fact alone, as it seems to me, is a sufficient No son could be more kind, and dutiful, and reason why the General Government should affectionate, than he, as even his political ennot give the committee the authority you emies, who are intimately acquainted with seek to act under the existing State Constitution. I may add, that while I do not per ceive how such a committal could faccillate his Regt. had gone,) pitched on Arthur, our military operations in Louisiana, I really striking him several times. But the muss apprehend it might be so used as to embar

As to an election to be held next Novem ber, there is abundant time, without any orcame in again; pulled off his coat, threw it der or proclamation from me just now. The charge in this vicinity, and it reference to people of Louisiana shall not lack an oppor when in rushed the party elated with their tunity for a fair election for both Federal and great and glorious victory, to annihilate the Styte officers by want of anything within my

to permit the people of Louisiana to hold an

Your obedient servant,

. A LINCOLN. It will be seen that the Pre-itent refises

election under the constitution of the State, and intimates clearly that that State need tinning longer to insist upon the enforcement not ask to be received back into the Umon this mean? Is the President disposed to fital mistake than when it abandoned told them he had backed far enough. All ing to renew its loyalty? Why not let the though there were some 8 or 10 at him they State come back now, and if she should heretoo took the sober second thought, perhaps after desire to change her constitution let puts down the riot in New York, should take their votes might be needed, it might ren her do so? What change of constitution a calm view of the dangers which surrous of suffrage. Has it come to this? Are we before he will permit her to come back?- has never failed us, and which should not His proclamation is in the way. at home? Cannot a man go peaceably to a pledged the army and navy to free the ne- wishes to see the southern rebellion prom groes of a certain part of Louisiana, and if my put down, should use every exertion the State is allowed to return under her present constitution, she wall return with slavery, and hence he refu-es. Louisiana must first so change her constitution as to carry out his proclamation before she can be ad mited back into the Union. Thus it is we ers in New York should and nust be crust see the great error in issuing such a procla- We owe this to the supremacy of the law mrtion. Luisianana might return to her Having done this we do beseich our rule allegiance but for that obstacle in a very to so modely the draft that the loyal Sta short time. The army is now compelled to continue to that State till the negro is made against the rebeliton. Fothing but this free and equal with his white master. The President has promised the negro the whole power of the ranv and navy to guarantee Luncoln to save the North from anarchy, Go his freedom. No matter if Louisiana is ready to return to her allegiance, she must wait till the ne roes are secure in their freedom. All further warfare in Louisiana must be for the freedom of the negro, and not sing e'se. She is now ready to return, but cannot on account of slavery. Is it possible that every Southern State will be refused a lmission to the national council- unal slavery is first destroyed? Does the Fed- tried to impress it upon the public mind the eral Government require that each of the Southern States must change its constitutory," to-day. We have made so much tion before it can be admitted back? Is it ready that a good deal of it has begun to los required of the soldiers to continue in the ize and pass into speech. For the benefit of service to keep the States from returning to next edition of Webster's Dictionary or Ba the Union till all the State constitutions are lett's " Americanisms," we hasten to pic changed? Or, did the President's proclama- and shelve a f w of the most remarkable tion abolish the constitutions of the insur- sults of this double process as well in gent States? If the army is to be kept in way of phrases as of single words, girl the field till all the State constitutions are proper credit in each case to the maker enhanced changed it will have to remain several years of the fact or of the "lossi" which emails yet. In some of the Southern States it will it. require tour years to make the change. would it not be far better for the President | Constitution and the laws, and holds no & to withdraw his proclamation, and let the tracts .- (Forney passion) Union be restored at once and let the sold iers return to their homes and families? It mention; that is, that, for his abusive an it is not reasonable to suppose that the s Idiers General Hunter before Charleston, would refuse to receive the prodigal States TREASON .- A malignant holding of o that may desire to return. They would well- tongue (President Lincoln. Defendant the keeper, Mr. Briggs, and given to under. come them with open arms, even admitting plea in case of Vallandigham vs. Government they did happen to have a few slaves. It is LOYALTY .- A contractor's bond (Wetmed not a new thing for slaves to be found in and G uid.) A tendercy to fall on all foot some of the States. The question now is- at the approach of peril (II. Greeley on reb will the Government allow the States to invasions). A lively contempt for other p come back? or will it refuse them admiss ple's rights (New York Times passim). ion and continue to wage war, even after they | PRO ROGUE. - The art of dishones

> When General Lafayette was in the United States, two young men were introduced to him. He said to one, "Are you married?" "Yes," was the reply. "Hapfee or reward. (Gen. Burnside's Orde py man," quoth the General. He then put the same question to the other who replied, General. This is the best essay on matrimoby extant.

WIDE AWAKE.

Abolition Slander Refuted.

(From the Hartford, Conn., Times.) NEWARK, DEL., July 2, 1863. To the Editor of the . ew York Times; DEAR SIR: - The following communication I sent to the editor of the Post on the 224 ult. He has not seen proper to publish it. Will you please to give it an insertion in your columns, and oblige yours, &c.? JAMES L VALLANDIGHAM.

NEWARE, DELAWARE, June 22, 1863 To the Editor of the Daily Post : SIR :- My attention has just been directed

to a charge, recently published in your pre-L. Vatlandigham, of Ohio. In the articles referred to, you say : "He permitted h aged mother to be supported, in part, or whole, by the church to which she belongs." Now, ser I assert, from my own person.

knowledge, that the charge is utterly falsewithout the slightest foundation in fict-th very reverse of the truth. Mr. Valland nam's mother is not now, and never he been, dependent to the amount of one dolla to the " churca to which she belon; " al though of that church her husband was, for therty two years, the es ectned and beloved

With the exception of an annuity of one hundred dollars r. ce ved from another source the whole support of herself and her tw daughters hving with her is furnished that same sen, Clement L. Vallandalian whom you so grossly libel. The house in which she lives the old hone tead-a large and con for ab'e mansion, he purchased for her, and wit a that kindness of heart, for which he is distinguished, he cheerfully minhim, will testify.

Homing that you will insert this communication in the Post, and thus in a measure repair the injury you have done both to he and to me, I am respectfully yours,

JAS. L. VALLANDIGHAM. N. B .- As I am a stranger to you, I wil just any that I am paster of a Presbyteran necessary as to standing and character, w refer you to the Rev. S. B. Wyncoop, at the Rev. S. C. Brace, all of New Haven, your State; they are personally acquain

The Consciption Act in a Negro view. The Albany Statesman, a Republican per per, thus warms the government against con-

of this unconstitutional act : The government never comm tel a mo volunteer and bounty systems-system which put into the field a million of men eighteen mouths. The government, after prevent a rebellion from breaking out in byal States. We are no alarmist, and we candidly think that it will take me troops to enforce the draft in this State the is required to capture Richmond. The richmond. may continue to exhibit an nabroken fr broken front can prevent the rebellion for becoming a success. We call upon Preside grant that he may be equal to the task. the present time the republic has mon fear from the follies of the War Office, the from a pair of armies such as Lee recent headed in Maryland.

A Few Fossils.

Dean Trinch says of weres that they are "lossil history," and President Lincoln h we are al! of us hard at work " making !

COPPERHEAD, - One who believes in the

Siege - Establishment around a slavehol ing city of negro Sunday Schools .- (Ma)

do desire to return, until the negro is eleva- shuffling off a hostilo legislature. (Govern ted to terms of equality with the white man? Yates of Illmois)

FIGUTING STRATEGY .- To march on t enemy's works and then-march off again (Radical press passim on Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville) SUPPRESSING NEWSPAPERS -The art

doubling a circulation in thirty days withou

"War is disunion, certain, inevitable final and irrepressible." - Douglas' last speed in the senate.