

ormation and habits of a particular family or tribe. Human nature flows in rivers and streams in the vast ocean of humanity; but its waters mingle but slowly—sometimes they never mingle, and it emerges again, like the Rhone from the Lake of Geneva, with its own taste and color. Here is, indeed, an abyss of thought and meditation, and at the same time a grand secret for legislators. As long as they keep the spirit of the race in view they succeed; but they fail when they strive against this natural predisposition: nature is stronger than they are.

But why thus enlarge upon a topic which has undergone so much, and such frequent discussion? Why—because this idea of working out negro equality on the part of our opponents is the very basis of our present political struggle. Let no man be mistaken. This is really the leading issue at the present moment between the two parties. To carry out this idea has come at last to be the ruling, if not the sole purpose of the war which is now deluging the land with fraternal blood! For this, the Constitution and the reserved rights of the States and the people have been mockingly trampled under foot: for this, both imperious and imperial edicts, such as would send to the block any monarch in England, have been issued by the President, and sought to be enforced; for this, Secretary Seward's boast to Lord Lyons—"I can touch my office bell at any moment, and order to be arrested any citizen of this country"—has been all too frequently realized!

The extent to which the party supporting the President are willing to go in negro affiliation, finds a memorable illustration in the proposition made by Secretary Cameron the first of the several occupants of the place of Secretary of War under President Lincoln. He coolly proposed, in his first and last annual communication, to free, and then to arm the whole black population of the South, and turn them against their white masters in a work of indiscriminate butchery! This truly infernal suggestion was not adopted by the President when first proposed, but it has since been acted upon in more instances than one.

We have charged the party at present in power, fellow-citizens, with tyranny and usurpation; we now go farther, and solemnly declare our belief, that there is a deliberate design to change the character, if not the form of our government. The leading papers in the support of the administration openly advocate a modification which will place greater powers in the hands of the President; and if their advice should be adopted by the people, in a short time the chains will be firmly riveted, and our liberties completely subverted. The Philadelphia Press not long since remarked:

"Another principle must certainly be embodied in our recognized form of government. The men who shape the legislation of this country when the war is past, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of Republican Government with the powers of a Monarchical Government."

About the same time, as if by concert, we find in the North American:

"This war has already shown the absurdity of a Government with limited powers; it has shown that the power of every Government ought to be and must be UNLIMITED."

Such doctrines as these would have met with rebuke even at the hands of the elder Adams; but they were the natural precursors of the "war power" which has been made to override the most explicit doctrines of the Constitution. The very wrongs, in fact, complained of by our fathers, and enumerated in their declaration against the English monarch have been revived upon their sons. This administration has willfully violated its own oath-bound pledges, and sought "pretenses of innovation upon the established principles of the Government;" it has fostered a "spirit of encroachment which tends to consolidate all the departments of the Government in one, and thus create, whatever the forms may be, a real despotism. It has rendered "the military superior to the civil power." It has superseded in a reign of lawless force the security prescribed by law against seizure and imprisonment "without due process of law." It has verily "created a multitude of new offices, and sent among us swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance." By an iniquitous Conscription law, it has distributed its agents among the people, backed by bayonets and clothed with discretionary powers over the liberties, if not the lives of our citizens. It "has quartered large armies of troops among us." It has "imposed taxes on us without our consent." Finally, its chosen and purchased advocates are now clamorous for a stronger Government, that "our charters may be taken away our most valuable laws abolished, and the powers of our Government altered substantially. These we submit, fellow-citizens, are all of them features fairly exhibited, of that "stronger Government," which our fore-fathers, appealing "to the supreme Judge of the world," eighty years ago, pledged "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to put aside forever.

We have before spoken, fellow-citizens, of the depressed condition of the country. The mountain of debt which has been piled up so recklessly, cannot be less than three thousand millions of dollars, when all is fairly counted. Of this, Pennsylvania's share will be at least one-tenth of the whole, or \$300,000,000. The annual interest upon this sum (more easily estimated than paid) will be about eighteen millions of dollars. This, added to the annual interest of our former debt, makes an aggregate of interest now, and henceforth, to be borne by the people of this Commonwealth, stated in round numbers, of twenty millions of dollars! We cannot heighten this picture of the stern reality, which an inexorable arithmetical calculation gives. Some make even a deeper debt and a darker prospect of the future.

Taxation always falls heaviest upon labor; it will now grind the poor to the very earth. And yet the mock philanthropists of the day are increasing the taxation, and urging on a system of measures, which, under the pretense of ameliorating the condition of the African, will, if carried on much longer, practically enslave the laboring white man and starve his family. And besides this, if the forcible abolition of bondage at the South should succeed, it will only be to bring the white working men and women of the North into competition in the same paths of labor with the African they have been taxed and beggared to bring here and support amongst us!

The favored capitalist, who has money to lend to the administration, gets

his bonds, upon which there is no tax. *tion*; and thus is increased the burdens of the laboring and middle classes. But we forbear to pursue this melancholy train of facts and reasoning, and turn to the more grateful consideration of how we can do something for the correction of these evils.

It must be plain, fellow citizens, the only hope that conservative men can have of saving the country from impending anarchy and ultimate ruin, is by uniting with the Democratic party—the only party now left that is truly national in its character and conservative in its aims: the only party in the country that has ever been able to govern it, for any length of time, to the satisfaction of the people at large.

This party has now presented for the Presidency and Vice Presidency two men of the most unspotted lives and unblemished reputations—every way unassailable and unassailable, except by the corrupt and mercenary creatures in the pay and promise of the existing administration;

In regard to George B. McClellan, we shall not pause here to write his history. That is already engraved on the hearts and consciences of a greatful people. We feel confident, also, that his admitted ability, integrity and independence, the manly firmness he has always exhibited, and especially, and above all, his heroic devotion in the darkest hours to the true principles of the Constitution, will draw around him now the nation's confidence. This confidence, reposed in such hands, would never be betrayed.

He stands at the present, as he has always stood, wholly aloof from intrigue. He is allied by no ties or contracts with mercenary adventurers in political life. He seeks not the office for which he has been named; but has all along held "the misceless tenor of his way," free from the embarrassments which trammel the active and ambitious candidate for office. If defeat should fall to his lot in the contest, (which we cannot believe,) he will be consoled with the consciousness of having implored no man's aid; pledged in advance, no places that would be in his gift, if elected; and that those who had espoused his cause even from the beginning, acted from sympathy with a brave persecuted, and patriotic man, acted from principle and love of country, seeking no reward or future favors. No one who has been named for the Presidency desires it less; no one, certainly, has courted it less, and this is an additional reason why he should be, and will be, preferred by the thoughtful and the upright.

The varnished reports of rivals in command; the suppressed and distorted facts of a partisan committee of Congress; the constant jealousy and malignant opposition at every step of those who feared his success and dreaded his popularity, have all failed in blasting his military reputation. Intelligent men everywhere, in every land have read the libels upon this accomplished soldier, only with a sickening sense of their injustice and venality. In this country, they have penetrated the hearts of our soldiery and the people at large, only to kindle there a broader and brighter flame of devotion to their intended victim; and the world, ere long, will witness with approbation the reward which they will mete out to a national benefactor.

The eminent statesman who has been nominated for the second place on our ticket, has long been conspicuous in the legislative branch of the Government. Remembering his years, few men in our country have ever reached a higher position in the respect and confidence of the public. No man in the present Congress possesses to a greater extent those gifts of oratory and accomplishments of statesmanship, that amply justify the wide popularity and esteem with which he is everywhere regarded in the section of the Union that gave him birth. He, like our Presidential candidate, emphatically belongs to the YOUNG MEN of this country.

These nominations are essentially THEIR nominations. The fact of youth should give a deeper interest, if possible, to this in the struggle now at hand. The whole of active life is before them, with all its pursuits, hopes and enjoyments. Let them weigh well, recent and passing events, and mark the rapid calling of despotic power; let them resolutely see to it, that the wise and beneficent institutions of the pure men of former times become their own sure heritage, and that of their children.

Finally, fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, of all classes and conditions, it is in your power to dissolve the clouds which now threaten to overwhelm all our brightest hopes, and bring upon our country a long night of storm and darkness. Against the usurpations and evils, which we are conscious of having but too imperfectly depicted, let us array ourselves in combined strength. The election of our Congressional, Legislative and County tickets in October is of the highest importance, if we would succeed in the Presidential contest in November. Success here will inspire the Conservative men of the States. Delect will alarm and dishearten. It is the DUTY of the Pennsylvania Democracy, and those who unite with us to CARRY THIS ELECTION, if we would not bring on prematurely, that which is sure to follow in the end, if finally we fail in November—"The despair which welcomes despotism, or the rage which welcomes anarchy."

Let our watchwords be WAR (if we must have it) for the true, legitimate objects of such a war, and NONE OTHER; for PEACE the first moment that peace can restore to us the common heritage of a united country; for the imperishable glory of the old Union and the Constitution unimpaired; with sympathy for our soldiers in the field under their trials

and dangers—ready ever to aid and to honor them—which cannot possibly be better done, than in giving our best efforts in endeavoring to so modify the grounds of the struggle they are maintaining as that it shall appear purely just before men, and in the sight of God!

We implore, then, all who love peace and order; all who wish to see industry successful and property secure; all who are willing to support wise legislation, public virtue, and constitutional liberty; all who wish to lead prosperous lives themselves, and enjoy in quiet the fruits of their own industry; all who wish to transmit their property and the blessings of free institutions to their children, we implore all these to unite with us. We go for the country, the WHOLE country—FOR UNION, LIBERTY and LAW. If a majority of the people will thus be true to themselves, we may hope soon to see our country resuming with renewed vigor her glorious career—FREE, PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY—the pride of her own citizens, and the admiration of the world!

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

C. L. WARD, Chairman.

R. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.