

DEMOCRATIC LINES

NEW YORK, JULY 14, 1863.
J. W. COOPER & S. V. ELLIOTT,
EDITORS.



Open up Flanders! In my name
We all stand stony in the snow—
To smother or to die.
With the blood
Of civil strife crimson over the land,
It's worth it to have done to our
Countrymen—
A wall of fire to guard each star.

Democratic State Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
OF LEXINGTON COUNTY.FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WALTER H. LOWRIE,
OF ALLENBURG COUNTY.

State Editorial Committee.

In accordance with resolutions passed at the Democratic Convention, held in the Senate Chamber, at Marionburg, on the 15th inst., the Democratic Friends of Pennsylvania are requested to meet in the City of Lancaster.

THURSDAY, May 16th, or JULY, 1863.—At 12 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of nomination and voted acts in the political campaign upon which we have entered. A general audience is earnestly desired, as business of great importance to the promotion will come before the Convention.

OED SANDERSON, President.

Lancaster, May 25, 1863.

All Editors throughout the State are requested to copy.

What is Franklin County Doing?

Why are no more measures taken to recognize the 12th regiment, or to get us up some other efficient organization, for State defense?

To the people of Franklin County, to

the people of Pennsylvania, to the

people of New York and New Jersey and other portions of our State are sending men to our relief, shall Franklin county have the disgrace of not furnishing a single full company for the emergency?

Young men of Chambersburg, you talk so

bravely and boast of your loyalty and

patriotism, when no danger is high, does

it not make your cheeks tingle with very

shame, when you see regiments after regi-

ment marching through your streets at

midnight? If so, had better let

your heroic virtues remain nameless.

It is true, the enemy comes upon us so sud-

denly, nothing could be done before their

arrival. But now nothing stands in the

way, and although the worst of the crisis

may be past, let the young men of the

county at least show their willingness to

protect the rail, and save their credit.

Proper management now is more

needful than at any other period of the

war, if we mean to avail ourselves of the

advantages now in our hands. We must

take additional vigor into this war, and

endeavor to bring it to a speedy and suc-

cessful end for the Union. Each State

should organize and discipline a militia force to keep constantly

ready for service in its defense or that of

the General Government. By this means

we shall always have prepared for the

emergency an army which can be called

upon as at the critical period of

the war, and make victory certain.

If we had possessed a force of trained mil-

tia, twenty-five or thirty thousand in

number, to hurl upon the flank of the

late rebels, the defeat and destruction

of their army would have been certain,

and at much less loss of life, than it has

cost us. The present wanton system of

razing towns for an emergency must

cease. With a proper reserve force, so

many emergencies would not arise. With

a disciplined militia reserve, no force

would ever have the risk of invading the

legal border States. The rebellion would

be kept entirely on its own soil, and our

country would not be stripped in their

vicinity, just as the critical juncture, as it

frequently has been, for the want of suffi-

cient reinforcements.

Now—Toward the preservation of

your Government and the permanency of

your peaceful, happy state, it is required

that you now clearly discern

the course you take to acknowledge

the rebellion, and of disowning the pretensions

of the rebels.

Now—The 1st of July, 1863, ad-

dressed to the rebels, and the

whole world, the

whole nation, the

whole world, the

