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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. NO. 13.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated Lincoln and Johnson at Baltimore, June 9th 1864:—

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences and political opinions, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms of the Rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the Rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with Rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this Rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican Government, justice and the National safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic, and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amedment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to the same permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially *the proclamation of* emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to the nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of the railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate, and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibilities in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of any loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican Government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated McClellan and Pendleton at Chicago on the 31st of August, 1864, are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, of the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war-power, higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate convention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching elections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, and supervision of civil by military law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and a perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now, and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the great Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that the brave soldiers of our Republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting voices.

Forcibly Put.

"We are engaged," says the New York *Post*, in a war for the defence of the national life and territory, but those who read the Chicago platform will find in it not a word against the enemy who has so wantonly attacked both. Our soldiers who have given up all their private interests to protect the flag and the national honor, will find here no words of good cheer, no promise of reinforcements in the field, no hope of success, but only—tacked on at the end—a few words of pity not unmixed with contempt, as though the gallant defenders of the Union were a pack of fools and idiots. Our prisoners tortured, starved, abused in southern slaves pens by the ferocious malignity of the rebel leaders, will look in vain through this platform for a denunciation of those who entrap and kill them; they will find their sufferings used only as the spring for an electioneering trick. European governments, watching narrowly our political symbols for some expression of popular temper, will find in this one no sentiment of patriotic pride, no regard for the national honor, no solicitude as to our standing among nations, nothing to denote that there yet lives in our country a spirit which would make the aggrandizements of foreign nations upon us dangerous to them. Foreigners will find in this document only the most abject, spiritless appeals for peace; they will see in it the cry of a nation, weak, worn out, powerless, humbled, ready to accept blows without thought of returning them. They will see that this Democratic party, which eight years ago rigidly insisted upon the Monroe Doctrine, and even demanded the acquisition of Cuba, now humbly omits all mention of this, its favorite political principle.

BEAR IT IN MIND.—Remember when you hear McClellan peace-makers profess loyalty to the Union, that in the campaign of 1860 no one of the three parties was more vociferous in its professions of fidelity to the Union than the party headed by the man who is now a Major-General in the rebel army—John C. Breckinridge.

APPROACHING.—The draft.

IN MEMORIAM.

Cut down in youth's bright morn,
Our loving Laura lies;
Always a tender plant,
She sickens now and dies.

But what is Death to her?
A passage dark and dread
Through some dark solitude—
And fraught with deadly fear?

No. 'Tis the glorious dawn
Of everlasting day.
No fears possess her spirit as
It heavenward hies away.

But childlike confidence
Sits sweetly on her face;
She'd lived a child of Jesus,
She died a child of grace.

Then let us not repine,
Nor murmur here in vain;
For well we know our loss
Is her *eternal* gain.

J—

From our Hundred Days' Boys.

CAMP AT MONOCACY,
SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 1864.

We still Remain.

DEAR GLOBE:—Time rolls on and finds us, at the lapse of a short but eventful period, still ensconced in the peaceful vale of the Monocacy, having received no attention from the rebel host which, for a month past, has been in the Shenandoah valley, nigh unto here, ever and anon contending with the gallant troops of Sheridan in order to plant their standard on the sod of Pennsylvania and repeat the marauding, murdering scenes that but recently there were witnessed, and the thoughts of which make the stoutest heart recoil with horror and indignation. Now, we hear of the repulse of the invading foe, and our hearts are gladdened with the news; we renew and strengthen our confidence in Gen. Sheridan, and are rejoiced in the hope that the rebels will learn, by the lessons of rough experience, the extreme folly of marching upon and molesting a loyal State.

I have intimated that the short period which has elapsed since my last, has been an eventful one. These events are not those of exciting battle interest, for if they were, you w'ld long ere this have been acquainted with them, but they are those which have arisen in the camp, and have only tended to alleviate the monitory of this—a *retired* soldier's life.

Enlistments again.

The main topic of interest during the last two weeks was that of the one year enlistments. Committees from different parts of Pennsylvania have been here with bounties of different grades—some with $400, others with $450, and others as high as $500—to entice recruits; and when this great inducement has proved ineffectual, the Colonel has urged his men, by every word of encouragement, to accept of the proffered bounties, and give themselves to the cause and service of their country. These urgent appeals, together with the purse with the bountiful bounty, cannot be said to have been lost on the senses of the members of the regiment, for at least one half of our original number has heeded the appeals and accepted the bounty. This number still remain with us, patiently awaiting the disposition of the Government, and anxiously expecting the proffered furlough. The promptness and number of enlistments in this—one of Pennsylvania's regiments—is a fit and gratifying counterpart to that which occurred at home, where, we learn, enlisting is more rapid than at any previous period.

Who of us have Gone.

Amongst the number of those who have enlisted, old Huntingdon is well represented from our midst. The following are their names: Sergeant A. C. Snyder, Corporals Charles Campbell and George Zeigler, Privates Geo. H. Nash, Wm. Keister, Robt. Rahm, Henry and Bennett Willoughby, Wm. Westbrook. Many others, whose patriotism had not expired, and whose senses had not been blunted, were eager—and almost constrained—to follow their comrades' example; but they were only *almost* constrained, not *wholly*.

Subsided.

Since the volunteering period has expired, and since the bounty committees have retired, the enlisting fever has totally abated, and the boys now await the result of the turn of the wheel of Misfortune in the hands of the Provost Marshal, or until their patriotism attains a brighter glow.

An Accident.

In the afternoon of the 29th ultimo an accident occurred to a boy attached to the artillery company stationed at this place. A conical shaped shell had been picked up on the battle field by an infantryman, who extracted the brass cap therefrom, and handed the shell to the artilleryman, who in his foolish eagerness to extract the powder, inserted a spark of fire into the bomb, and, to attain the heighth of fool hardiness, held it in his right hand, when it instantly exploded, terribly shattering his hand, and leaving nothing but a blackened lump of mangled flesh and sinews. His arm was shortly afterwards amputated; and it is thought that this will be a fearful lesson to him through life, as it was an instructive one to those of his comrades who learned the circumstances of his mishap.

Artillery Practice.

On the next day to the above event—Tuesday, the 30th—another circumstance occurred to break the usual routine of duty. While on battallion drill in the morning the Colonel received orders from Gen. Tyler, in person, to move us to the top of a neighboring hill. This order was immediately executed, and ere we had ascended to the heighth of our destination, the Genl. and staff had reached the summit of the hill and was reconnoitering in a manner betokening the proximity of a rebel force, and by the eager countenances of some of the less initiated it was apparent he had worked on their imagination. Two pieces of artillery, which were upon the field at the time, were placed in position, and our regiment advanced to its support. When we reached our position on each side of the battery the fact gleamed in a full and clearer light We were not assembled to fight an enemy, but to witness the target practice of the battery. They performed to the satisfaction of the General, and after making a few more manœuvres, we returned to our quarters, glad to escape the fray "without the loss of a single man." This movement occurred as a reminder of the battle of the Monocacy, with the exception of the destructiveness, repulse, retreat, etc.

Officially Appointed.

On Thursday evening while on dress parade an order was read making Col Fisher full commandant at this post, and appointing Capt. Caldwell Provost Marshal, who immediately entered on the performance of his required duties. It is evident that the worth of our officers is acknowledged and appreciated by their superiors, and were our service a longer period future rewards would be in store for them.

Three "Aiders" Arrested.

On Thursday night, 1st inst., three women of suspicious character were arrested while traveling in a wagon towards Virginia's "sacred" sod and borne into camp. Upon examination it was discovered that they were daughters of the Southern chivalry who had gone northward to purchase—or borrow—goods and medicines for the use and benefit of the Southern rebels. Three chests which they had in their possession were opened and examined and found to be well packed with an assorted stock of the above commodities. One of the women was said to be a daughter of the late notorious General Jeb Stuart. On Friday morning the audacious "sisters" were taken under guard before the authorities at Baltimore, who meeted justice unto them.

Alarm in Camp.

As the buzz of camp had subsided into a lull, and when all were sinking into the depth of slumber save the solitary camp vigils, the cry of "picket firing" resounded in the air, and reaching the ears of the slumberers awoke them from their reveries, only to hear the order to prepare to fall in at a moment's notice. Guns and accoutrements were placed at grasping distance, and all were ready for the electric order, "fall in." The picket firing which had occurred to the south of us, was not resumed, and no pickets having been driven in, the excitement slackened, but we still awaited an explanation of the firing. A squad was sent out in the direction of the picket line from whence the report was heard and when the men had gone but a short distance they met the individual who had fired the shot and produced the alarm in camp. Upon being questioned as to the reason for his shooting he replied, he thought he saw something, halted it three times, and then shot. With this explanation the squad returned to camp, assured their comrades that all was right, and we then retired in confident security.

Preparing for Winter.

In consequence of the number of chilly nights that we have experienced for some time past, the boys have commenced building log huts to insure warmth and debar the cold. As it is altogether uncertain how long we will remain here, the construction of these substantial domiciles is not as general as it otherwise would be, and those who have taken time by the forelock are envied in their comfortable berths by those who are not so prudent nor industrious, and who are compelled to contend with the chilling element the best way possible.

Signs of the Times.

Though we have found a very convenient and comfortable position at this post, and have conformed ourselves into admiring it, yet of late more than at any previous time, we are becoming impressed with the belief that we will remain here but a short time, and the probabilities are we will leave to receive our discharge. This belief has been entertained by the frequent repetition of rumors to that effect that have floated to our ears, and from other circumstances which are made to indicate an early departure. One fact is that the uniforms for which a requisition was made, as I before informed you, have been refused us by the authorities, in consequence of which a ludicrous aspect of affairs is visible in numerous cases throughout the regiment. The reason stated for not supplying us is that we have drawn our full amount of clothing (?) for the term in which we have engaged; but the impression is that it lies in something deeper—that of an early discharge. I would not cause those of our friends at home to build up any expectations for our return, as we know not what lies unrevealed in the blank future.

Promoted.

The military worthiness of the sons of Old Huntingdon will make itself apparent to the eyes of the least as well as the most experienced. As an instance for this we can look to Corporal Charles Campbell, who has been promoted to the position of drum major of the regiment, having been considered fully able to act in such capacity. He intends remaining in the performance of the duties of his station until his transfer to the 19th P. V. Cavalry Regt.

More anon, JUNTO.

A Visit to the President.

Letter from Judge Mills of Wisconsin.

The Grant county (Wisconsin) *Herald*, contains a letter from John T. Mills, Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of General McClellan. Judge Mills was accompanied by ex-Governor Randall, of this State, who introduced him to the President, whom he warmly thanks for his readiness to serve his friends from Wisconsin at the capital. They found the President at the Soldiers' Retreat, a "building not imposing in size, half hidden in foliage, the grounds tastefully laid out."

The following is Judge Mill's account of his interview with the President, what he said, and his impression of Mr. Lincoln:

"The Governor asked of a man in waiting if the President had arrived. "Yes," was the reply. We entered a neat, plainly furnished room. A marble table was in the centre. Directly appeared from an adjoining apartment a tall, gaunt-looking figure, shoulders inclined forward, his gait astride, rapid and shuffling, ample understandings with large slippers and Briarian arms, with a face radiant with intelligence and humor.

'The Governor addressed him: 'Mr. President, this is my friend and your friend Mills, from Wisconsin.'

'I am glad to see my friends from Wisconsin; they are the hearty friends of the Union.'

'I could not leave the city, Mr. President, without hearing words of cheer from your own lips. Upon you as the representative of the loyal people, depend, as we believe, the existence of our Government and the future of America.' This introduced political topics.

'Mr. President,' said Governor Randall, 'why can't you seek seclusion, and play hermit for a fortnight? it would reinvigorate you.'

'Aye,' said the President, 'two or three weeks would do me no good. I cannot fly from my thoughts—my solicitude for this great country follows me wherever I go. I don't think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that must result in the permanent destruction of the Union.'

'But, Mr. President, General McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate.'

'Sir,' said the President, 'the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed with Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States near two hundred thousand able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

"You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them ultimate success, and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our enemies such military advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union. Abandon all the posts now garrisoned by black men; take 200,000 men from our side and put them in the battlefield or cornfield against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks.

"'We have to hold territory in inclement and sickly places; where are the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the war Democrats to put down this rebellion by fighting against both master and slave, long before the present policy was inaugurated.

"'There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so I should deserve to be damned in time an eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoreing the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

"Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has subtracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union, I will abide the issue." "I saw that the President was not a mere joker, but a man of deep convictions, of abiding faith in justice, truth and providence. His voice was pleasant, his manner earnest and emphatic. As he warmed with his theme his mind grew to the magnitude of his body. I felt I was in the presence of the geat guiding intellect of the age, and that those huge Atlantean shoulders were fit to bear the weight of mightiest monarchies. His transparent honesty, republican simplicity, his gushing sympathy for those who offered their lives for their country, his utter forgetfulness of self in his concern for its welfare, could not but inspire me with confidence that he was Heaven's instrument to conduct his people through this sea of blood to a Canaan of peace and freedom.

"J. T. MILLS."

Who began the War.

The men who are now urging that the Government should humble itself to the traitors in arms, and sue for peace on any terms which Jeff. Davis & Co. may dictate, charge that the Administration of Abraham Lincoln began the war. The traitors in the North or loyal States, who hate the men now representing the national authority, have poisoned the minds of a large mass of men in the free States, with the impression that the war is one of aggression, waged to exterminate a portion of the people of the Union and pushed to every bloody extremity that the triumph of Northern fanaticism may prevail over the domestic institution States' rights of the people of the South. By the liberal use of such statements the leaders of the so-called Democratic party have managed to distract people who is left to their own common sense ideas, would be true to the Government and its cause.—But in order to show who did inaugurate the war which has cost the Government so many valuable lives and wasted such incalculable treasure, we submit the following historical statement of facts:

December 30, 1860.—Capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckey by the South Carolina troops.

January 8, 1861.—Capture of Fort Pulaski by the Savannah troops.

Jan. 8. The United States Arsenal at Mount Vernon, Ala., with 200,000 stand of arms seized by the Alabama troops.

Jan. 4. Fort Morgan in Mobile Bay taken by Alabama troops.

Jan. 9. The United States steamer *Star of the West* was fired into and driven off by the rebel batteries on Morris Island when attempting to furnish Fort Sumpter with supplies.

Jan. 9. Mississippi seceded; vote of the Convention, 85 and 36.

Jan. 10. Fort Jackson, Fort Phillip and Pike, near New Orleans, captured by the Louisiana troops.

Jan. 11.—Alabama seceded; vote of Convention, 62 and 29.

Jan. 11.—Florida seceded.

Jan. 14.—Capture of Pensacola navy yard and Fort McRae by Alabama troops.

Jan. 18.—Surrender of Baton Rouge arsenal to Louisiana troops.

Jan. 19.—Georgia seceded; vote of Convention, 203 to 87.

Jan. 26.—Louisiana seceded; vote of Convention, 113 to 19. New Orleans Mint and Custom House taken.

Feb. 1 Texas seceded; vote of Convention, 166 to 7. Submitted to a vote of the people February 23, and took effect 2d of March.

Feb. 2.—Seizure of Little Rock arsenal by Arkansas troops.

Feb. 4.—Surrender of the revenue cutter *Isabell* to the Alabama authorities.

Feb. 5.—The Southern Congress met at Montgomery, Alabama.

Feb. 8—The provisional constitution adopted.

Feb, 9.—Jeff. Davis and Alex. Stephens were elected President and Vice President of what they called the Southern Confederacy.

Feb. 17.—Twiggs transferred the United States property in Texas to the rebels.

Feb. 18.—Jeff. Davis was inaugurated President of the Conspirators.

March 2.—The United States revenue cutter was seized by the rebels in Texas.

These events all transpired under Buchanan's *Administration*. The Secretary of War, during that Administration, abetted the stealing of munitions of war then in posession of the Government, and allowed the removal of immense amounts of public property to localities where it would fall into the hands of the traitors. When John B. Floyd had accomplished his work, he retired from Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet. The Secretary of the Navy, during the Buchanan Administration, ordered every ship of war on distant cruises, with the deliberate understanding that such war vessels would be beyond the use of the authorities when the traitors precipitated rebellion. When Mr. Toucy had accomplished his share of the villainous work, he resigned the navy portfolio. All this infamous work was accomplished under Buchanan's Administration, and yet the wicked leaders of that party insist that the free masses of the North provoked the war. The same leaders now ask that the victorious freemen of the loyal States, who have so nobly defended the Union and the Government, should give up the fight, and on their knees sue for peace. This is the record, and we want the people to study it thoroughly.

THE BEST WAY TO GET along in the World.—Mind your own business, don't be inquisitive, and don't try to undermine other people.

☞ "Of t in the stilly night," as the fellow said when he took the hen off the roost.

BAD.—The Weather.

The Union and Chicago Platform.

1. The Union Platform affirms the duty of *maintaining* the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of its Constitution and laws. The Chicago pledges "unswerving fidelity" to the Union, but is silent as to the duty aforesaid.

2. The Union Platform treats the Rebellion as *wrong*—as wicked and unjustifiable—and demands its complete suppression. It does not propose to buy a peace, but to *make* one, by constraining the Rebels to submit to lawful authority and deport themselves hereafter like law-abiding citizens. The Chicago Platform now here condemns the Rebellion, even by implication, but rather condemns those who have striven to subdue it.

3. The Union Platform exhorts the Government to prosecute the war vigorously till the Rebellion shall be suppressed—no further. The Chicago Platform points significantly to the fact that the Rebellion has not yet been suppressed, deducing therefrom the conclusion that it was a mistake to attempt resisting Rebel force by force.

4. The Union Platform affirms that as slavery was the cause and now constitutes the strength of the Rebellion, it ought, in the interest of public tranquility and safety, to be abolished and prohibited. The Chicago Platform says nothing of the sort, but plainly implies and intends that slavery shall be preserved and perpetuated.

5. The Union Platform holds it right that black as well as white men should fight for the preservation of the Union, and be protected by the Government in so doing. The Chicago is silent on this point; but, since it wishes the war stopped anyhow, it of course dosn't want "niggers" to fight in it.

6. The Union Platform returns the thanks of the American people to the soldiers and sailors who have fought for their country, and promises ample provision for those who have been or may be disabled in her service The Chicago Platform proffers them sympathy and protection, but never intimates that they have been and are fighting in righteous and holy cause.

7. The Chicago Platform blames President Lincoln and his Cabinet for almost everything they have done in resistance to the Rebellion, but blames the Rebels for nothing. Even our cruelties of the Rebel authorities, in causing our captured brethren to be exposed, for weary months, unsheltered, to the burning suns and drenched storms of Georgia, feeding them on twelve ounces of corn and two of putrid pork per day, is charged against our own Government, without a hint that the rebels have done anything wrong in the premises.

—In short, if Mr. Jeff. Davis had been platform maker of the Chicago Convention, he could not have treated himself more tenderly nor his enterprise more gingerly than they have been in the actual platform.

Inhumanity to Union Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Dr. Lester Lloyd, a Northern man by birth, who has resided in Fairfax county, Va., near Vienna, for thirteen years past, and who was captured by Mosby's guerillas at his home about three months ago, gives the following account of his experiences and observations:

While on the way to Gordonsville a young man in the guard of Mosby's men said to Dr. L.: "We had a fine time with some of the Yankees the other day. Twelve of us surprised seven cavalrymen, who dismounted and gave up their arms, when we all fired into them and finished up the lot, taking no prisoners. We understand that Sheridan hung some of our men in the Valley a short time ago, and we are determined to spare no more prisoners whom we take with arms in their hands."

After the explosion of the mine in front of Petersburg a considerable number of Union soldiers were captured, and eighty of them were stripped of their United States uniforms and clothed in the rebel garb. At the first fight on the Weldon Railroad, these men were placed in the front ranks of rebels, and so disposed as effectually to deceive our troops, and by the advantage thus gained, two thousand of our men were captured.

These prisoners on their arrival at Richmond were parted between Castle Thunder and Libby, ordered to throw off their accoutrements and divest themselves of part of their cloths, and then marched to the wretched quarters assigned to them. Whereupon a gang of negroes gathered up what they had divested themselves of and carried them away.

He gives a fearful account of the barbarous and inhuman indignities heaped upon some of our prisoners, by these rebel fiends. They are confined without inquiry or trial, and no chance given them to refute the offences rebel malice charge against them.

A week ago last Monday night a number of deserters from the Union army arrived in Richmond, and despite the order of Gen. Lee that all deserters should be sent to the interior unharmed and placed at work, they were stripped of their clothing, mostly new and but little worn, and robbed of all their mony. Thirteen hundred dollars in rebel money and seven hundred in greenbacks were taken from one of them. They were then marched off to a place of safe keeping.

The almost universal conclusion in Richmond was that if the Danville railroad should be seized by our forces, they would be cut off from supplies so effectually, that Richmond would have to be surrendered. Horses are much reduced in flesh from the husbanding of their resources, attributable to the above fear.

Flour was selling at $375 per barrel, potatoes at from $1 50 to $3 20 per quart, and water melons $10 to $25 each.

Before Grant had advanced his position upon the Weldon railroad the price of flour was $200 per barrel, and wheat bread, two to three ounce loaves, and mixed with peach leaf yeast, sold at $1 50 each.

AS POINTED AS TRUE.—Every principle once held sacred by the Democratic party is thrown overboard by that party for the sake of a craven, cowardly, pusillanimous peace with Jeff. Davis and his band of insolent and dictatorial slaveholders.