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The Globe.

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

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THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

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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 them some 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 or 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, at 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.

SERMON,

DELIVERED ON SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1864,

By Rev. J. GUSS,

IN U. B. CHURCH, MAPLETON, HUNT. CO., PA.

"Because ye have said we have made a covenant with death and with hell are we at agreement, when the overflowing scourge shall pass through, it shall not come unto us, for we have made lies our refuge, and under falsehood have we hid ourselves. Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, behold I lay in Zion for a foundation a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation; he that believeth shall not make haste.

"Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet, and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies and the waters shall overflow the hiding place. And your covenant with death shall be disannulled and your agreement with hell shall not stand.

"When the overflowing scourge shall pass through ye shall be trodden down by it."—Isa. 28th c. verses 15—18.

Our theme is Christ—the Moral Scourge and Purifier of Nations.

The stone in the sixteenth verse symbolizes Christ. Passing by the characteristics of this stone as a tried, precious, corner stone and sure foundation, we take our position as it is clearly taught by the prophecy and preach Christ as the Scourge of wicked nations. That the stone in the text refers to Christ, is abundantly verified by the testimony of St. Paul and St. Peter, and that it symbolizes Christ as the scourge and purifier of nations, is equally clear from the context. The agents employed in scourging mankind are war, famine, pestilence, earthquakes, &c. There are those who think that Christ has nothing to do with calamities such as war, &c.,—*that they form no part of his works.*—One reason for such an idea is no doubt in the fact that in our preaching and public ministrations we usually follow the beaten path in speaking of the more agreeable and pleasing manifestations of Christ in his work of redemption, whereas we seldom or never present him in his strange work of scourging the nations. But another reason is a partial and superficial view of Scripture. When we think of war and kindred calamities, involving the destruction of human life, our sympathetic natures are aroused, and revolt at the contemplation of such calamities. We are ready to fortify our sympathies with such precepts as "Love your enemies," "Do good to them that hate you." "Resist not evil," "I came not to destroy men's lives, but to save them." But we have no right to be controlled either by our feelings or by isolated portions of Scripture. We are taught not to resist evil, but we are also taught to "Resist the Devil." Did not Christ say "I came not to destroy men's lives but to save them."? He also said "I came not to bring peace upon the earth, but a sword." Did he teach non-coercion? But he took a scourge of small cords and DROVE wicked men out of the temple and upset the tables. If fifty or one hundred years hence a man were to pick up a scrap of history and read that in the year of our Lord, 1861, a man from the western portion of the United States of America entered the Capitol, upsetting the tables and driving out the former occupants and denouncing them as thieves and public plunderers, he would get the idea of coercion and tumult. And when I read the Son of Man entered the temple, with a whip in his hand, overthrew the money changers' table, drove the occupants out and called them a "den of thieves," I get the idea of force, of a tumult.—When therefore Christ says "resist not evil," he is directing his word against that law of retaliation that obtained among the Jews, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." And when he says "love your enemies," "do good to them that hate you," the question is left open as to what would be loving our enemies, or doing good to them that hate us. I do not suppose for a moment that in loving our enemies we are to love anything bad in them.—Suppose a man's hatred will lead him to acts of brutality and violence, would it be doing "good to him" to allow him the gratification of his passions with impunity. Suppose he proceeds in his hatred to bloodshed and murder, would it be a blessing or a curse to put no obstacle in his way? Our opinion is that it would be doing good to such a man to arrest and to punish him. There are instances in which it would be a benefit to a man to knock him down—not in malice, but in self-defence and love. "Let the righteous smite me, it shall be a kindness; let him reprove me it shall be excellent oil which shall not break my head."

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful." "Open rebuke is better than secret love." Now these thoughts are reflected in the text. Christ is set forth in Scripture under various titles and symbols, all of which are expressive and significant. When presented in his sacrificial character, the Lamb is the appropriate symbol of meekness and innocence employed. When in his judicial character, the Lion is the bold and significant symbol used.—When he is set forth as the head of the church, he is called Shepherd. But when he is set forth as the scourge of nations, the Stone is the symbol employed.

Nebuchadnezer saw in his dream an image like unto man; its head was gold, breast silver, body brass and legs iron. And he beheld a *stone* cut out of the mountain without hands. This stone smote the image and broke it to pieces. Commentators say this stone means Christ, and the fact that the stone smote the image and broke it to pieces is evident of force and not of gentle means. And may not war and kindred calamities be implied in that prophecy? The same idea of a scourge is given when Christ applies this symbol to himself, "Whosoever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken to pieces, but on whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder.

The prophecy in the former part of the chapter seems to apply to the ten tribes who had forsaken the house of David. Upon the death of Solomon, Rehoboam took the reins of government, and when the people asked for a relaxation of his father's rule they were given to understand that instead of modifying he would increase their burdens. Where they had been chastised with whips, they were now promised scorpions. Ten of the tribes took exceptions to this inaugural address of the new king and *seceded* from the house of David. They recalled Jereboam who had been banished, as a dangerous person, from the kingdom, and made him their king. They took Samaria as their capital, and Jereboam ordained priests and made idols of gold and set them up for the people to worship. Thus these ten tribes departed from the Lord and grew worse, until under Hos ea, the Assyrians came up against them, and after besieging them for three years, carried them away into captivity.

The prophecy in the text relates more particularly to the "residue, or the tribes of Juda and Benjamin. They too became so wicked as to bring down the scourge of heaven upon them. Jerusalem was destroyed by the Babylonians and also by the Romans, and was six times taken according to Josephus. The great distress and suffering which attended the siege of Samaria, as also the destruction of Jerusalem justifies the strong language of the prophet in pronouncing their doom. To the bloody carnage of war was added the horrors of famine and pestilence, and the people actually devoured one another to maintain life. When the Roman army entered Jerusalem after its reduction, whole families were found dead in their houses, and such was the slaughter by the Roman soldiers that the flames of the burning houses were in some instances extinguished by the blood of the slain. The streets were filled with dead bodies, and on these the soldiers tread. "When the overflowing scourge shall pass through, ye shall be trodden down by it"

I will now refer you to a few passages to show that the wickedness of the Jews brought this scourge upon them. "The prophets prophecy lies in my name, I sent them not; neither have I commanded them, neither spake unto them; they prophecy unto you a fals vision and divination, and a thing of naught, and the deceit of their feasts. Therefore, thus saith the Lord concerning the prophets that prophecy in my name, and I sent them not, yet they say sword and famine shall not be in this land, by sword and famine shall those prophets be condemned, and the people to whom they prophecy shall be cast out into the streets of Jerusalem, because of the famine and the sword, and they shall have none to bury them, their wives nor their sons, nor their daughters, for I will pour their wickedness upon them." Notice while we quote further, that the character of their wickedness is also indicated. "Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye brake every yoke? Therefore, thus saith the Lord, ye have not hearkened unto me in proclaiming liberty every one to his brother and every one to his neighbor, behold I proclaim a liberty for you saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence and to the famine, and I will make you to be removed into all the kingdoms of the earth." Their complicity with slavery brought down the judgment of heaven upon them. The days of prophecy have passed away, but the lessons of prohecy remain for all futurity. The lesson is, that no nation can sin against God with impunity. No nation can insult the Almighty and escape his scourge. National crimes too are punished in this world while they are in existence. The bloody scenes of infidel France teach us that God will be honored. Ancient Greece will admonish us that a nation given to idolatry will come to naught. The once proud but now fallen and dishonored fragments of ancient Rome reminds us that a nation which aims at the destruction of Christianity and legalized traffic in human flesh, will be visited with the retributions of heaven. And the history of the most ancient and powerful monarchy of the earth, Babylon, teaches us that merchandise of the souls and bodies of men will bring down the stone that shall break it to pieces.

But what have these things to do with us as a nation? Have we sinned? Alas! my countrymen we have. Why else this scourge of civil war that has been desolating our country for lo! these years? Did ever an innocent nation meet with such a calamity?—Have our courts of justice been uninfluenced by party spirit? Have they been above bribery and corruption? Have our State and National councils been free from drunkenness and debauchery—have they been clear of bribery and falsehood, of profanity and gambling, of dueling and brutal encounters with knife and cane? Above all, has the nation's helm been unstained by human blood as merchandise? Who can lay his hand upon his heart and say we are innocent of these things? Let us notice briefly the nation's complicity with slavery. We doubt the morality of the first compromise by which the foreign slave trade was left open for twenty years. It was virtually sanctioned, yes legalized, by that act. Under the protection of this clause of the Constitution, vessels were fitted out and sent on their infernal missions of traffic in human flesh. The wilds of Africa were made hideous with the savage wars created by these dealers in humanity; for they had to set the different tribes of the country at war in order to get subjects for the market.—When a cargo was obtained the vessel was started homeward and thus they ploughed the "deep blue ocean" with human souls and bodies as merchandise, in the holds, and the national colors flying from the mast! God pardon the past. Some twenty-five years ago, according to Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," petitions were sent into Congress by the hundred, and signed by the hundred thousand, praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and its prohibition in the territories. How were those prayers treated? Why a speech was not allowed in their favor. A resolution was introduced and almost unanimously passed, that all like petitions should be laid on the table without debate, without printing, without any further notice. The nation's capitol has stood on slave soil. It has been a slave mart where human beings have been bought and sold to the highest bidder. The nation's buildings have been used to hold these human victims until a purchaser could be found. The nation has been under the control of slave power for more than two-thirds of the time since its existence, in all its departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial. Her foreign ministers, ambassadors and consuls have been either the open advocates or secret apologists of this wicked institution. The Mexican war was made in the interest of slavery. The Missouri compromise was made in the interest of slavery, and it was broken in the interest of slavery. The fugitive slave law was passed, and under its provisions free men have assisted in seizing men in whose veins flowed Anglo Saxon blood, and soldiers in the U. S. uniform have marched persons thus seized through the streets of free cities, placed them on board a government vessel and with the nation's ensign flying carried them back to slavery. Horace Greely burning under the disgraceful and humiliating prostitution of the nation's banner, pronounced it a "flaunting lie." O, my country, how hast thou been humiliated! It is a wonder that the thunderbolts of God Almighty's wrath have not long since been let loose upon this nation for her complicity with this one sin.

But finally on this point. The highest judicial tribunal in the country virtually made slavery national in the Dred Scott decision. The people became alarmed at the aggressions of the slave power, and declared, by the election of the present Chief Magistrate, Abraham Lincoln, that the tide of slavery should be stayed. Here those interested in the propagation and perpetuity of slavery, appealed from the ballot to the sword. Hence this war. In our opinion, it is a conflict between right and wrong, good and evil, truth and error, light and darkness, Christ and the devil, for God and humanity. We think the prophecy that we have tried to explain finds a fit counterpart in the rebellion. We think the rebellion may be fitly styled a "refuge of lies, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Let us see.

What are the doctrines they started out on? Secession is one. That is, as we understand it, they look upon the Constitution of the United States as simply a league or compact, every State being a separate and independent partner to such compact, having a right to sit in judgment upon its own grievances, and when the verdict thus passed is not respected by the central power, the compact is dissolved and the complaining member is at liberty to depart in peace. But our fathers were not guilty of framing a government of this kind. There is doubtless a proper tribunal at which to decide public grievances of a national character, but such tribunal is not a State in its independent and sovereign capacity, if such capacity it has. This, then, is one lie that goes to make up the "refuge of lies." But closely allied to this is the doctrine of *non-coercion*, or that the general government has no power to enforce its laws or coerce a delinquent State. If the doctrine of Secession were true, then the doctrine of non-coercion would follow, but as the former is untrue, so is the latter. The President is charged with the faithful execution of the laws, and if obstacles are found in the way, the charge still remains "that the laws be faithfully executed," and for this purpose he is commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia when called into service. James Buchanan argued well against secession in his last annual message, but almost in the next breath admits the doctrine of non-coercion, by declaring that he had no power to enforce the laws in South Carolina. He might have saved his paper and brains in exposing secession, because he nullified it all by teaching non-coercion. Secession, then, is another lie that makes up the refuge of falsehoods.

But, said the rebels, "our rights have been invaded." To this Alex. H. Stephens answered in a speech made in a convention held in Georgia to consider the subject of secession. That speech will stand in history as one of the most triumphant vindications of the general government toward the South that ever was made. Mr. Stephens challenged any man to point out a single act where the government had ever wronged them. That challenge has never been met and never can be. Senator Douglas, in a speech at Chicago, after Fort Sumter was fired upon, declared that there never was a time since Washington was first inaugurated President of the United States, when the rights of Southern States stood firmer under the laws of the land than they did at that time. That there never was a time when they had not as good a cause for disunion as they had then. This cry of "rights invaded," then, is another falsehood. And so it is on to the end of the chapter. The whole thing is a "refuge of lies."

But the Rebellion may also be styled a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. What is the basis of their confederations? Slavery—Chattle Slavery—is the foundation on which it rests. When Georgia passed the ordinance of secession, in spite of Mr. A. H. Stephens' remonstrance, and when he was tempted by a place of power he yielded to the pressure, and now is second only to the chief traitor in the conspiracy. After his return from the Montgomery Convention Mr. Stephens made another speech to his constituents in Georgia, this time on the new constitution they had framed. After commenting on various parts of it, he came, finally, to the subject of slavery. Thomas Jefferson, and most of the leading statesmen of his day, says Mr. Stephens, looked upon slavery as a social, moral and political evil, and would by some means die out. But these men were greatly in error, according to Mr. Stephens' view. "Instead of the social, political and normal condition of the negro race, and on this stone, which the former builder rejected, the Confederacy rests." In keeping with this, was an article in the Richmond *Examiner* of more than a year ago. "For liberty, fraternity and equality we deliberately substitute slavery, subordination and government." There are master races born to rule, and slave races born to serve,"&c. Thus discoursed this paper. There are those who accept the pro slavery view of, or look upon the Constitution of the United States as a pro slavery instrument, and hence have pronounced it a "covenant with death," &c.; but we think Mr. A. H. Stephens justly says that the framers of that instrument rejected this stone, and the confederates have adopted it. Whatever, then, may be the opinion with reference to the Constitution of the United States, there can be but one opinion with regard to the basis of the Confederacy. Its foundation rests on a system which, in the nervous language of Dr. Clark, is "cursed at both ends and blasted in the middle with the maledictions of Almighty God." "But judgment is being laid to the line, and righteousness to the plummet," and the hail is sweeping away the refuge of lies; the covenant with death is being disannulled, and the agreement with hell will not stand. The overflowing scourge is passing through the land. In the destruction of Jerusalem, the Romans used a kind of artillery called the battering ram. With this they hurled huge stones agains the ramparts and fortifications and beat them down.

The stones and other missiles of death no doubt constitute the hail of which the prophet speaks. In our case, minnie balls, solid shot, grape and canister, bombshells and Greek fire is the hail that is sweeping away the refuge of lies. It is said there was enough of this hail thrown into the defences of Vicksburg to make a monument for every soldier that fell in its capture. And what shall we say of Ft. Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary, Ridge and Atlanta; of two Bull Runs, the fights near Richmond, of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and all the smaller showers that have swept over the land. I count the defeats with the victories for these lies seem to have been so interwoven over the whole country, that it seems to have required all this hail to sweep away the refuge. But it is being done. "And the waters shall overflow the hiding places."

At the siege of Samaria and the capture of the ten tribes, there were openings made and streams of water were admitted and thus the waters overflowed their hiding places. In our case, the waters too perform an important part. The waters carry our monitors, and iron-clads, and wooden vessels up to the very dens of treason, and the hail is rained from these vessels into their hiding places. One of Gilmore's Greek fire shells, after passing through the air five miles, struck a statue of John C. Calhoun and knocked it into atoms. No doubt it was divinely directed.

Thus the hail is sweeping away the refuge of lies. "And your covenant with death shall be disannulled."—Slavery is being destroyed. Six months of war has done more for the destruction of slavery than ten years of peace. It is written that "Jesus Christ was manifested to destroy the works of the devil." When the dominions of Satin are pressed by the aggression of Christ, he sometimes appeals to the sword to defend his empire; then Christ directs and controls in such a manner as to make the devil's own weapon defeat his purposes. We have a striking instance in this rebellion. This appeal to the sword was to perpetuate and extend slavery; but the first gun that was fired in the conflict was its death-knell.

In our opinion, the world will be the gainer by a thousand years for this conflict. That is, certain evils that would have continued to curse the earth for a thousand years in the ordinary course of events, are being summarily destroyed. And certain great principles which are in harmony with the Gospel of Eternal Truth, that might have been kept under, will be brought up to bless mankind. Thus the foundation of the Confederacy is giving way. Its corner-stone is crumbling to pieces.

"And your agreement with hell shall not stand." As for the application of this, we remark that if the devil don't get some of the leaders of this rebellion, and some of their aiders and abettors! there is verry little use for a hell? But will we not all be involved in one common ruin and the nation be destroyed? We think not. We believe that when we are sufficiently scourged, the nation will yet come out of this struggle regenerated and free. What is the ground of such belief? We reply; there are many things to encourage our faith in this respect. Contrast the contending sections with reference to their *naval* power. While the Government had almost nothing to commence operations with on the seas, the rebels had a formidable power in vessels stolen from our harbors. But how stands the case to-day?—While the naval power of the rebels has dwindled down to a pirate or two upon the seas, ours has grown until we challenge comparison with the world; yes, I would put up Admiral Farragut and Captain Winslow, with wooden vessels, against the navies of the world! But we may find room for encouragement in looking at the *financial* condition of the contending sections. While there is financial distress and ruin in the rebel ranks to such extent that, we are told, when they go to market the money has to be carried in a basket and the beef home in the pocket-book, our finances are such as to command respect. United States stock command a premium in the market. Since the war commenced as high as sixteen millions dollars of Government bonds have been sold in a single day. But says one, "it is all paper money, and will be worth nothing after awhile." Not so sure of that. Besides, we have silver enough to carry on the war for twenty years, and then make a silver musket for every soldier in the army, and then plate every monitor and iron-clad with silver instead of iron! My authority for this remark is Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, who said he made the remark from observation and actual calculation on a visit to the silver mines of Nevada. But the intelligent reader need not be told of the vast treasures of silver and gold that is being brought to light just at this auspicious time in the territories of Idaho, Nevada, etc. It is there by the ton. It is currently rumored, too, that foreign capitalists have made an offer of the neat little sum of one thousand million dollars to our Government. Our faith is strengthened, too, by the waning power of the rebellion and the gradual progress of Union arms. More than two-thirds of the territory held by the rebels at the outset has been wrested from their military grasp. The forts have nearly all been re-possessed. Forts Henry, Donaldson, Island No. 10, Port Hudson, Forts Jackson and Philips, Gains, Morgan, Pulaski, and others have fallen. New Orleans, Vicksburg, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Norfolk have fallen, and today we celebrate the fall of Atlanta, the triumphs of Sherman and Farragut. A month or six weeks ago the heavens were dark. A well-laid plan for the capture of Petersburg failed for want of co-operation among some army officers, the rebels were raiding in Maryland and Pennsylvania, in burning Chambersburg, and Sherman failed in a bloody assault or two to carry the works around Atlanta, a call for five hundred thousand men was made, and a draft threatened. In the midst of all this, a set of men were busy plotting treason in our midst, and were preparing to strike hands with traitors. It was a dark hour. But a rent was made in the cloud when we heard that grand old Farragut had again run the gauntlet at Mobile with his wooden hulks. Then again we felt good when we learned that Grant had planted himself across the Weldon railroad, and defied the rebel cohorts to dislodge him. But on the 5th of September there was a grand flash of lightning that scattered the black cloud to the four winds, and filled every loyal heart with such joy as could not be contained. Then we read, with emotions too big for utterance, "This department has received intelligence that Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day!" The immortal campaign of Sherman had culminated in the capture of the "Gate City." The stars and stripes were unfurled afresh to the breeze; the Union bells pealed the notes of Victory; the iron throats of ten thousand cannon shook the earth with their thunders of applause—the nation's thanks were heralded to the victors, and to-day, by invitation of the President, tens of thousands of loyal christian hearts are gathered around the consecrated altars to swell the grand chorus of Glory to God. On the top of all this good news comes the letter of Gen. Grant to Mr. Washburne. The words of the great chief tain no doubt fall upon the ears of a certain class of discontented spirits like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. O, ye desponding souls! look up, your redemption draweth nigh.

But finally, our chief hope of final triumph is in *progress of right principles* and the *consequent approval of God*. The nation is learning. True, it has been a dull scholar; but through this school of blood, and tears, and fire, we are coming up to those great principles which uphold the throne of the Eternal, and by His favoring smile we expect to conquer.

The nation has learned that it is idle to attempt to kill the rebellion without injuring Slavery. It has learned to place a musket in the hands of the "smoked yankee" instead of threatening him with an *iron* hand if he attempted his freedom. We are learning. The fugitive-slave-law has been repealed. The Nation's Capitol stands on free soil. A decree has gone forth, which is like the laws of the Meades and Persians, unchangeable, that the oppressed shall go free. Missouri is virtually free, and Maryland, in convention assembled, has declared that slavery shall die instantly. We repeat our convictions then, that this nation will yet come out of this struggle, purified like gold in the fire, regenerated, free, and that we will be one united, individual, indivisible whole, stretching from the waves of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific, and from the lakes of the North to the world's great boiling cauldron—the Gulf of Mexico—on the South.

"A union of lakes, a union of lands,
A union no power can sever,
A union of hearts, a union of hands,
The American Union forever."

Then, my friends, and not until then, in *fact* and not only in *name*, will the

"Star-spangled banner wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

And may Almighty God hasten the day, and save us for Christ's sake. Amen.

Democrats, Read!

Letter from General Dix.—Something for Democrats to Reflect on.

The following letter was addressed by Gen. Dix to the Union Demonstration in Philadelphia, Saturday evening last:

NEW YORK, October 6th 1864.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your invitation to address the mass meeting to be held in Independence Square on Saturday. The duties incident to the active command of a military department render it impossible for me to attend public meetings or make political speeches. But I accede with pleasure to your request to write you a letter.

There is but one question before the country in the approaching canvass: Shall we prosecute the war with unabated vigor until the rebel forces lay down their arms; or shall we, to use the language of the Chicago Convention, make "Immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to ultimate convention of all the States?" &c.

Believing that the latter measure, for whatever purpose adopted, would lead inevitably to a recognition of the independence of the insurgent States, and believing, moreover, that true policy, as well as true mercy, always demands, in the unhappy exigiencies of war, a steady and unwavering application of all the means and all the energies at command until the object of the war is accomplished, I shall oppose the measure in every form in which opposition is likely to be effective.

General McClellan the candidate for the Chicago Convention, by force of his position, must be deemed to approve all the declarations with which he has presented to the country, unless he distinctly avows them. Unfortunately, he is silent on the only question in regard to which the people cared that he should speak. He does not say whether he is in favor of a *cessation* of hostilities, the measure announced by those who nominated him, as the basis for action in case of his election, or whether he is opposed to it. He does not meet the question with manly frankness, as I am confident he would have done if he had taken counsel of his own instincts, instead of yielding to the subtle suggestions of politicians. The Chicago Convention presented a distinct issue to the people. As the nominee of the Convention, he was bound to repudiate or accept it. He has done neither, and whatever inference may be drawn from his silence, either the war Democrats must be deceived.

In calling for a cessation of hostilities, the members of the Chicago Convention have, in my judgment, totally misrepresented the feelings and opinions of the great body of the Democracy. The policy proclaimed in its name makes it—so far as such a declaration can—what it has never been before, a peace party in war; degrading it from the eminence on which it has stood in every other national conflict. In this injustice to the country and a great party, identified with all that is honorable in our history, I can have no part. I can only mourn over the reproach which has *been brought upon it by its leaders*, and cherish the hope that it may hereafter, under the auspices of better counsellors, resume its ancient effective and beneficent influence in the administration of the Government.

Does any one doubt as to the true cause of our national calamities? I believe it to be found in the management of the leaders of both the principal political parties during the last century. In 1840 the great men of the Whig party—Webster, Clay and others—men of universally acknowledged ability and long experience in civil life, were thrust aside, and Gen. Harrison, a man of very moderate capacity, was selected as its candidate for the Presidency. The principle of availability, as it was termed, was adopted as the the rule of selection, and the question of fitness became obsolete. The concern was to know, not who was best qualified to administer the Government, but who, from his comparative obscurity, would be least likely to provoke an embittered opposition. This was the beginning of a system of demoralization, which has ended in the present distracted condition of the country. It reversed all the conservative principles of human action by proscribing talent and experience and crowning mediocrity with the highest honors of the Republic. In 1844 the Democratic party followed the successful example of its opponents in 1840. It put aside Van Buren, Cass, Marcy, and its other eminent statesmen, and brought forward Mr. Polk, a man of merely ordinary ability. Parties which have neither the courage nor the virtue to stand by their greatest and best men, soon fall into hopeless demoralization. This system of retrogradation in all that is manly and just has continued, with two or three abortive efforts at reaction for twenty-four years. It has driven pre-eminent talent out of the paths which lead to the highest political distinction; and multitudes with a simplicity which would be ludicrous were it not so deplorable, ask, what has become of our great men? The inquiry is easily answered. They are in the learned professions in science, literature and art, and in the numberless fields of intellectual exertion, which are opened by the wants of a great country in a rapid career of development. The intellect of the country is neither diminished in the aggregate nor dwarfed in the individual proportions. The political market like the commercial, under the inflexible law of demand and supply, is furnished with the kind of material it re-