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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 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 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 hostilities 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 slayed 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 amendment 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 the 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 country, the efforts of any such power to obtain footholds for monarchial Governments sustained by a foreign military force in near proximity to the United States.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE— TERMS, \$1.50 a year in advance.

VOL. XX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864. NO. 18.

The Appeal of Loyal Southerners.

Loyal Southerners from the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia have directed an appeal to Governor Yates of Illinois, and through him to the Governors of all the loyal States, on behalf of their oppressed brethren of the South. These gentlemen are Mr. J. A. Stuart, Dr. W. C. Hicks, Messrs. W. H. Smith, Robert S. Hiff and A. A. West, members elect of the Alabama Legislature. They tell us that not a vestige of liberty exists in the South, and that the people are "under a reigning despotism which, for cruelty and relentless barbarity, has no parallel in the history of mankind." This we cannot hesitate to believe after the treatment bestowed upon our prisoners at Andersonville and Richmond. The public has not yet asked itself the question—"If the rebel authorities serve our prisoners so, how proportionately do they treat their own people?" But what claims more direct attention than this painful memorial of the condition of the South is the warning addressed to the Governors of the North:

"In addressing you, in reference to our grievances, we wish to be understood as appealing, not only to the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, but to the Governors of all the loyal States, to be on their guard against the insidious encroachments of rebellion at your own doors and your own firesides."

"No pains will be spared by our leading rebels to bribe, seduce, deceive, or overawe your citizens into deadly conflicts and civil strife, so as thereby to render complete the downfall of free government upon the American continent, and we beg you to excuse us in thus taking the liberty to warn you of a danger which we consider imminent, and to urge you to let no considerations of mere party triumph be permitted to shut out from view, even for one moment, the great paramount object—the suppression of rebellion."

"Tell the people of the North that we implore them to drop the negro question, both pro and con, and feel assured that we would not give up the Union for all the slaves on the face of the earth."

"We claim to know what rebellion is—its height and depth, its length and breadth—and having, through changes wrought by the fortunes of war, been placed where we can once more exercise free speech, we yield to the impulses of duty, not only to our whole country, but to thousands of Union men who are yet held in bondage, when we assure you that nothing but the strong arm of military power can ever subdue it, or destroy its power for mischief."

The appeal proceeds to review the causes and designs of the rebellion, on the claim of an experience of all the hardships and privations incident to a life in the midst of rebellion. Emancipation is approved in the interests of the white man, and the disunionists are denounced for the degradation to which they have reduced him. A rebel leader calls his negroes "my people," and his fellow-citizens "my people," a strange expression to Northern ears. The authorities of the South have already abandoned all their former pro-slavery and secession principles with the view to a still greater oppression of the people; so that everything is merged in the ambition to "rule or ruin" the South. Thus with all the bitter pro-slavery principles of Mr. Yancey, he was commissioned to offer Emancipation as a bid for the recognition of France; and Jefferson Davis, spite of all his professions of State rights, is now intent on preventing by coercive measures, everywhere exercised toward the people, the rebellion from seceding from itself.

This is the catastrophe to a paradox the most amazing the world has ever known in events, and it is the final comment upon the absurdity of Secession. In the important words of the appellants, the rebel leaders "have committed themselves again and again in the strongest terms known to the English language, to never, under any circumstances, submit to the reconstruction of the Union; and here, to our sorrow, we can assure you that, until their proud spirit of rebellion is subjugated by the coercive power of war, we will neither have peace nor reunion. The masses of the people South, if released from their present bondage, would not hesitate to accept any just and honorable propositions for reunion, but until their tyrannous leaders are whipped they can never exercise this privilege. This is precisely the view taken in the recent able letter of ex-Senator Jeremiah Clemens to his neighbors in Alabama; and here we may note that for every prominent Copperhead in the North who tells us

that the war ought to be stopped, we have some eminent Southerners like Clemens, Gantt, Fishback, Durant, Breckinridge, or the three members elect of the Alabama Legislature, who tell us that the war should go on till the people of the South are rescued from their bondage.

What loyal Southerners writing from Rome, Georgia, have to say upon the Presidential question has extreme interest; and, beyond all feeling of party, we think the following words deserve the thought of every class of citizens:

"The struggle for the Presidency of the United States in this trying hour fills us with fearful apprehensions, and we cannot close this paper without urging you to guard the people against suffering the prejudices of party spirit to blind them to the great paramount object of conquering our rebel leaders and restoring the Union. Let who will be elected, it is his duty to preserve the Union at all hazards, and to take care that the laws of the United States be enforced; and it is the duty of every citizen of every State, so far as it is in his power, to sustain the President, even in the exercise of extraordinary power, if necessary, to suppress the desolating scourge of rebellion."

This, surely, is not the doctrine of the Chicago platform; and, however necessarily and properly reserved in regard to candidates, we have no doubt as to the side which these loyal Southerners would approve. We recall the words of Senator Clemens, of Alabama, regarding the election of the Chicago candidate: "From this source you have nothing to expect but still greater destitution and prolonged misery."

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PLAIN WORDS TO THE PEOPLE.

The President was serenaded at the White House to-night, and on appearing at an upper window, spoke as follows, being frequently interrupted by applause:

"I am notified that this is a complimentary paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this District. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the expiration of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation, and the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure, would have saved to the nation more money than would have cost all the private loss incident to the measure. But it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeable and profitably disappointed."

A word upon another subject.—Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been constructed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned not sine die, but to meet again, if called to do so by a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that if their nominee shall be elected he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on this point.

I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especially to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the fourth of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected thereafter, in November, shall be duly installed as president on the fourth of March, and that in the interval, I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship. This is due to the people both on principle and under the Constitution. Their will, constitutionally expressed, is the ultimate law for all. If they should deliberately resolve to have immediate peace, even at the loss of their country and their liberties, I must acquiesce. If the latter takes the rule, the war will be brought to an immediate close, and it will be left to civil discussion whether actual repudiation of the Federal Constitution shall be confirmed, or merely the right to repudiate; or, in other words, whether the independence of the Confederacy shall be recognized, or the Union be reconstructed on Confederate principles.—This is but a minor question—a question of manner rather than of result. Shall the Union perish by the quick dividing stroke, or by a deadly agency of slower operation?

It is certain that the Confederates will not return to the Union under any peace policy, without a reserve to themselves of the right of future peaceable secession. Their foremost peace advocates have declared this in the most unequivocal terms. There is no possibility of meeting the Rebel

Insurance on McClellan's Life.

Every war Democrat who votes for McClellan and Penderton becomes an insurer of the life of the former; for no war Democrat would vote for Penderton, the avowed peace-at-any-price seceder. If McClellan should be elected and should die after his election, Penderton, whom the war Democrat would not think of voting for as President, glides into that office. The war Democrat who votes the Chicago ticket can only do it upon the basis that he will run the risk of McClellan's not dying during the next four years; he is willing to trust his country to the chances of the life of one man.

Is there any war Democrat who owns a house, or a farm, or even a good horse, and will agree to give it up in the event of any particular man's dying within four years? Select his most robust and hearty friend, and propose to the war Democrat to give a mortgage or transfer of his property which shall become valid only in case that healthy specimen of mortality shall die within the stipulated period, and otherwise to be null and void. Is there one that will agree to it?—Certainly there cannot be found one so insane. And yet how many are there who will blindly place the Union and our country in just the very position into which they would refuse to put any piece of property. Is the country of less value to them than their land or chattels? We invite answers from any war Democrat willing to give up any piece of property in the event of McClellan's dying before November, 1865, and a legal friend has offered to draw the papers by which in case such an event as the death of the young Napoleon should occur, the pieces of property which the patriots are ready to imperil would ensure to the use of any charitable institution to be designated by the party putting up the stakes. We fear that the institutions will "go a begging," and that the Copperheads will perill the fate of a nation on the slim tenure of a single man's life, will be too cautious to expose any part of their worldly estate to such a risk; that they will run the chance of handing their country into the hands of those who have sworn to destroy it, but will not run the same risk of their property's going to the most laudable charity.

The Transcendent Issue.

The great decision is to be made two weeks from to-day. The fact of the American Union will then be settled. It is almost impossible to realize that an issue of such tremendous moment is so close upon us, and dependent upon the little act of dropping one bit of paper into the ballot-box rather than another. We naturally associate the settlement of the destiny of a great nation with mighty convulsions, or with the long operations of some silent influence. It is something new that it should turn on so simple and brief an act as casting votes between the rising and setting of the sun.

This is now the absolute fact in respect to the grandest nationality the world has ever seen. The vote of the 8th of November will settle the fate of this republic, because it will settle whether the national principle which holds it together is or is not to be maintained. There is no way where by this principle can be maintained except by war against Rebels, its enemies. The choice lies between giving rule to the party which is for such war, or to the party which has declared itself against it. If the former keeps the rule, the war will be ended before the next Presidential term expires, and the complete overthrow of the Rebellion and the settlement for all time that the Federal Constitution is in very truth what it declares itself to be, "the supreme law of the land," to be interpreted and executed solely by public officers appointed under its own regulations. If the latter takes the rule, the war will be brought to an immediate close, and it will be left to civil discussion whether actual repudiation of the Federal Constitution shall be confirmed, or merely the right to repudiate; or, in other words, whether the independence of the Confederacy shall be recognized, or the Union be reconstructed on Confederate principles.—This is but a minor question—a question of manner rather than of result. Shall the Union perish by the quick dividing stroke, or by a deadly agency of slower operation?

At a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati one of the banners represented McClellan and Jeff. Davis shaking hands—"exhausting all the arts of statesmanship."

In Chester county not less than thirty mills are at work, manufacturing Sorghum syrup. The price charged is 25 to 30 cents per gallon.

"SERGEANT," you have come home, I suppose, to vote the Democratic ticket," said a merchant in New Bedford to a veteran who entered his store.

"I have been shooting Democrats for three years," said the soldier. "I am not in the habit of voting for the game I kill."

Leaders on peace ground short of that mark.

The leaders of the peace party here in the North themselves acknowledge it, by disclaiming all right of coercion.

To abandon the war at this stage is to surrender that right, and to remit the Government to a condition of mere trusteeship, revocable at any time at the pleasure of any State. Such a Government has no element of stability. It would quickly meet the fate of our old confederation, shaped after the same principle. To adopt it, would be to make the breaking up of the Union a mere question of time, and would settle our national fate just as inevitably as if we were to recognize the Confederacy to-morrow.

Of course, of the opponents of the present war Administration, do not generally acknowledge that any such result would come from their success. But they do not say what result would come from it. They shun, as much as possible, all reference to that matter, and devote themselves to assaults upon President Lincoln, and to producing discontent with the war. Their conduct of the canvass has done absolutely nothing to develop whether the Confederates can be induced to return to the Union at all by a discontinuance of the war. On that vital point they have nothing to show, and for the simple reason that there is nothing to show that would make in their favor.

Further than an ousting of President Lincoln and a "cessation of hostilities," they are without policy or programme. To the clearest demonstration that the national authority, without which no nation can live, is at stake; they uniformly avoid definite answer. They have a few incoherent generalities about maintaining the Union, but not the least semblance of a practical measure calculated to insure it. Party success is their sole aim. Beyond that, they desire nothing, seek nothing.

Even if there were definite plans for the restoration of the Union through peace, they can rest only on theory, and ought not to be trusted. There is a "logic of events" in great national junctures, before which all preconceived designs are nothing. The confederates schemed to take their States out of the Union without serious war, and were sure they would accomplish it. But, once practically engaged in the movement, they found themselves borne, in spite of themselves, into the most terrible war of modern times.

Every calculation was foiled, every theory scattered to the winds. Had they foreseen what they were coming to, they would have roared destruction itself sooner than have undertaken this business of secession. Precisely so will all Northern theories and plans for a restoration of the Union by negotiation fail. The peace movement once prevailing, it would sweep on, bearing down everything in its way, to any extent of disorganization.—Whatever the South demanded would be yielded to them. Even their Confederacy itself would probably be recognized, if they were the only alternative to the resumption of a war which has been pronounced a "failure." It is the height of presumption for any man who professes to be for the Union to trust its fortunes to what he merely hopes and supposes would result from a peace policy. Considering the almost infinite interests at stake we might well call it an absolute infatuation.

The safety of the Union can be secured only by maintaining the principle of national authority. The Union party alone holds firm to that principle; and war is the only instrumentality by which it can be vindicated and secured. Shall the Union party prevail? Shall the war be maintained? These are the questions that will be determined two weeks from to-day. All that constitutes the real life of the nation depends on the decision.

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Horrible Atrocity.

The Law Abiding "Democracy" Illustrated—Assassination of an Enrolling Officer—The Body sunk in the River—Full Confession of one of the Murderers—Seven Arrests Made.

We had detailed to us last evening the particulars of one of the most dastardly and cold blooded assassinations that has ever occurred in this State, rivalling in bloody and fiendish atrocity, the most horrid tales of savage barbarity committed by the Indians in the early history of the country. Capt. McCarty, formerly of the 42d Indiana, and enrolling officer for Reeves township, Daviess county, started on Monday last to notify the drafted men of the township. In the afternoon, while riding along the road in the southeast part of the county, he was shot by men in ambush, and, as it appears from the confession of one of the conspirators, by a detachment of eighteen who banded together for this purpose. After killing McCarty they placed the body on a sled and dragged it the distance of one and a half miles to White river, and, tying a large stone to the body sunk it in the river. His horse ran to a house, not far off, and was taken up but not recognized.

On Tuesday his family becoming alarmed at his protracted absence, inquiry was made in relation to his movements, and his horse was found, and traces of blood discovered on the saddle.

One man was arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, but no proof of his guilt could be adduced and he was released. On Thursday the place of his assassination was discovered, and the track of the sled traced to the river bank.

The man who had been arrested accompanied the party on the search, and when the body was dragged from the water, stricken with remorse, he burst out crying, and declared that though his hands were clear of McCarty's blood his heart was not, and then proceeded to make a full confession of his guilt, and of the damnable conspiracy that had been set on foot and thus cowardly executed. Eighteen had banded together for this purpose, and on Monday, knowing of the movements of Capt. McCarty, had divided into squads and lay in wait for the party that did the killing.

He gave the names of the entire band, and seven of them had been arrested and sent to Indianapolis, and it is hoped by this morning the entire eighteen will have been secured.

Capt. McCarty is represented by all who know him as an excellent and estimable man, and even the man who murdered him so cowardly and cruelly bore this testimony to his character.

Thus has another good man, an estimable citizen, a man who has served his country in the field, an officer of the Government while in the proper discharge of his duty, been foully, cowardly and brutally murdered in cold blood, by his neighbors—by those, some of them, who had grown up as playmates with him.

Let the people reflect upon these indications of the spirit of rebellion in our own State, and let all honest men forsake a party that has encouraged such acts.

This is one of the legitimate fruits of the teachings of the *Washington Sun* and the *Transville Times*, and other Copperhead papers. Every man engaged in this diabolical act is a Copperhead, and intended to vote for McClellan and Joe McDonald.—(Evansville Journal.)

Prisoners Paroled to Serve under General McClellan.

We print, as follows, an important statement, now to the public, but in its present shape, attested by the law, and sworn and subscribed to by a Union soldier before respectable and well-known witnesses; its value as an index is great. Whatever may be thought of General McClellan, it cannot be disputed that even the most inveterate rebel desires his election to the Presidency. The meanness and folly of the act which a Union soldier's solemn oath puts upon record below, are far exceeded by the cruelty with which our soldiers have been treated in the prisons of the South; and perhaps we shall realize that after all, to use an old idea, knives are nothing more than tools by a kind of circumlocution.

Personally appeared before me, a Justice of the peace in and for said county, Franklin Schwenk, of Upper Providence township, Montgomery county, and State of Pennsylvania, a private of Company H, 13th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, who, on his solemn oath, deposes and says, that on the 9th day of March, 1864, he was taken prisoner near Bristol Station, Va., and conveyed to Belle Isle prison, and from thence to General Hospital No. 21, in Richmond; that on the last day of August, 1864, the Director of said hospital waited on him, and proposed to parole him and to permit him to return home if he would promise to vote for George B. McClellan at the approaching election; that he, the said Franklin Schwenk, in order to escape from starvation and rebel atrocity, did make said promise, and therefore was paroled. The said Franklin Schwenk further says, under his solemn oath, that all prisoners of said hospital who frankly and positively said they would vote for Abraham Lincoln were not paroled, but retained in said hospital.

FRANKLIN SCHWENK, Witness present. Dr. Warren Rorer, Samuel Pennypacker.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 10th day of October, 1864.

HENRY W. KARTZ, Justice of the Peace.

Will men who declare their faith in the Union still doubt the sincerity of best way to serve the ruinous purpose of the rebels is to vote that faction into power which made Gen. McClellan's nomination unanimous?

PLATFORM OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

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

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering 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, cold blood, by his neighbors—by those, some of them, who had grown up as playmates with him.

Let the people reflect upon these indications of the spirit of rebellion in our own State, and let all honest men forsake a party that has encouraged such acts.

This is one of the legitimate fruits of the teachings of the *Washington Sun* and the *Transville Times*, and other Copperhead papers. Every man engaged in this diabolical act is a Copperhead, and intended to vote for McClellan and Joe McDonald.—(Evansville Journal.)

We all know the preparations of this most abominable deed, and would almost bet that we could name the very man who perpetrated it. Four years ago, we were publishing a paper in Daviess county, called the *Washington Democrat*, a Douglas organ, and the victim, Captain McCarty, was one of our most ardent friends and supporters. He too, was a Douglas Democrat, and was one of the few friends who stood by us when the *Democracy*, led by old Ben. Goodwin, the shrewd of the county, took the county patronage away from us because, forsooth, we published and endorsed the last speech of Stephen A. Douglas. They said Douglas had turned Abolitionist, and they would support no man who supported him. It is this gang of men who have foully murdered our old friend, Capt. McCarty, as good a Union man (though a Democrat), as ever lived. Captain McCarty is another victim to Copperheadism—his blood is on the souls of these damnable traitors, and may they rot in hell for the dastardly act in our sincere prayer.—This nefarious proceeding is the legitimate result of Copperhead teaching. Day by day, we hear accounts of Copperhead outrages of this kind, and yet when the military arrest the ring leaders of this iniquitous party and place them in prison, it is heralded throughout the country as an outrage and "arbitrary arrest," etc. Had we the power, we would make short work of these fellows, and let their foul carcasses dangle from the end of a rope. There is no use tampering with them; it is but compromising with the devil. Let the Government be more vigorous, say we, and let them hang, until their lungs, like the fishman's pig, "gin out." The Government must protect its loyal citizens, even if it becomes necessary to hang a few worthless traitors higher than Human. The time has come when the issue must be made fairly and squarely. We must destroy, or be destroyed. Which policy will American citizen decide upon?