

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.
Per annum in advance \$4 00
Six months 2 00
Three months 1 00
Single copies 50 cts

The Globe

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE
THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and is the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as:
HAND BILLS, PROGRAMMES, BLANKS, POSTERS, BILL HEADS, BALL TICKETS, LABELS, &c., &c.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK.
AT LEWIS BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. -PERSEVERE- TERMS, \$2.00 a year in advance.
VOL. XXI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1865. NO. 14.

Address of the Union State Committee to the People of Pennsylvania.

THE VERDICT IN 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In a short time you will again be called upon to exercise the highest privileges and perform one of the most sacred duties of Freedom. One year ago our State was deeply agitated by a conflict of opinion which was emphatically and unmistakably settled at the ballot box. Then the public mind was thoroughly aroused by the warmth and ability of the contest. On both sides were arrayed men who earnestly, and perhaps most earnestly, endeavored to persuade their fellow citizens that the triumph of their views was indispensable to the welfare and prosperity of the State, the peace and enjoyment of the people, and the duration and life of the Nation. After a long, well-contested and thorough canvass, the people of Pennsylvania, by more than twenty thousand, and the people of the Nation, by more than four hundred thousand majority, rendered their verdict. The lines were plainly drawn, and the issue clearly and fully made up. It is impossible for any one to be mistaken as to the character of the trial, or the nature of the verdict. The administration of Abraham Lincoln was on trial. The American people were the jurors. The contest was waged by his friends, under most inauspicious circumstances, and in the midst of unparalleled difficulties and trials. No event, in the history of the human race, was so well calculated to test fully and completely the capacity of man for self-government. The people were called upon, voluntarily, to tax themselves for the payment of an immense and increasing debt. They were asked to furnish more men for the army; and on the very eve of the election, President Lincoln proceeded to enforce a draft to fill up the army at all hazards, preferring the suppression of the rebellion and the life of the Republic, to his own success at the polls, an example of disinterested patriotism and of heroic action, never surpassed by any ruler named in history.

The people of the United States proved themselves worthy of such a ruler. Animated by a lofty patriotism rising above all considerations of selfishness, and having resolved upon their knees and in their closets that the noble old Republic of our fathers should not perish, in spite of all our iniquities and our opposition, their hearts and consciences were purified, and they boldly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

tempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hated. The chief of the rebellion himself, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corrupted and squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

tempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hated. The chief of the rebellion himself, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corrupted and squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

tempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hated. The chief of the rebellion himself, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corrupted and squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

tempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hated. The chief of the rebellion himself, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corrupted and squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

tempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hated. The chief of the rebellion himself, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corrupted and squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

tempted to desecrate, some are fugitives in foreign lands, and others are swarming the National Capital and crawling into the White House, begging pardons from the man whom all others in the land, they have most fiercely denounced, and most bitterly hated. The chief of the rebellion himself, surveys the ruin he has wrought among his own people and silently and sullenly awaits the action of the Nation he vainly attempted to destroy to make known to him, in its own good time, the doom he so richly merits.

In the North, we have prosperity and plenty, all the evidences of increasing power and greatness, everywhere present, and the nation surely and certainly advancing more rapidly than ever before in the path of progress. And, notwithstanding all the calamities and sacrifices of four years of bloody war, (made more destructive by the inhumanity and barbarism of our enemies) we have just welcomed to their homes more than one million of brave men who have saved the nation and made their names immortal.

THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.
After the settlement of the issues of 1864, so disastrously in the field, and so overwhelmingly at the ballot box against our adversaries, it would seem most singular that the same questions should be again presented to the people of the Keystone State. But they have selected their ground and we willingly and gladly accept the challenge. At the convention of their organization, recently held at Harrisburg, it was resolved, that "the men and the party administering the Government since 1861, have betrayed their trust, violated their sacred obligations, disregarded the commands of the fundamental law, corrupted and squandered the public money, perverted the whole Government from its original purposes, and thereby have brought untold calamities upon the country."

FALSE AND TRUE PREDICTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.
During the progress of the campaign of 1864, the speakers, writers and canvassers filled the country with their hopes and fears, their opinions and prophecies. In accordance with the platform of the opposition, their leaders boldly denounced the war as a failure, openly proclaimed that the South never could be conquered, and that the re-election of Abraham Lincoln would certainly prolong the war for at least four years more, and fill the land with debt, with shame and disgrace, and with untold horrors and woes, and finally destroy the Republic of our fathers, and render a great military despotism its ruin. On the other hand, the friends of the Administration urged that there could be no safety for the nation, except in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would far and away do much to hasten the overthrow of the rebellion. The result is before the world. The promises and pledges of Union men made in 1864, have all been kept and fulfilled. Those of our political adversaries have all been disappointed and proved hollow, delusive and false. The ballot box exhibited a majority unprecedented in the history of the nation. The enemies of liberty in foreign lands stood appalled at the result. The friends of the Union everywhere took new courage. The rebels who remained in the hearts of the rebellion grew sick and sank in the bosom of treason, and the sympathizers with rebellion in the North hid themselves away from the public gaze, and many of them to day deny that they ever advocated the doctrines or made the prophecies which they then so earnestly defended, and so confidently proclaimed.

It is not the heroism, courage and skill of American soldiers and officers, and to the God of battles, the war is over, our nation saved, and the good old Republic still lives. Peace has again spread her gentle wings over our once happy and still beloved land. The sound of trumpets, the noise of cannon and musketry, the tread of armies, the victorious cheers of our brave soldiers, and the sickening groans of the wounded and dying are no longer heard in our borders. The nation, as in former times, comes out of the fiery ordeal triumphant, and now redeemed and vindicated before the world, stands forth more bright than ever before as a beacon to the down-trodden and oppressed of all lands, as a terror to the tyrants of the earth, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, and as the woe and admiration of the lovers of freedom everywhere.

The grass which we were told would grow in the streets of our cities in case of war, is now growing in the streets where the prophesy was made. The ruin, poverty and suffering which were to overtake the people of the North are resting upon the people who prayed for such blessings upon our heads. The new paradise which was to be discovered to delight the saints of the "Southern Confederacy," is filled with darkness and gloom, with sorrow and woe.

The large and mighty armies of treason have been overthrown and scattered before the larger and more powerful armies of the Republic. Traitors and their friends everywhere have been compelled to yield to the greatness, the power, the energy, the resources of the nation, and the courage, skill and endurance of her heroic sons. Some of the leaders of the rebellion are buried beneath the soil they at-

rebel success, and deprecat' every Union victory.
11. Because, in 1864, they declared the war a failure.
12. Because, in 1865, they declare that the fruits of the war are "debt, disgrace, and slaughter."
13. Because they tried to prevent the extension of the right of suffrage to soldiers in service. Their leaders opposed it in almost every form. Senator Wallace, now Chairman of their State Constitutional Committee (see Record of 1864, pages 385, 389); "I vote against this bill upon principle, as well as for form. It is said that so meritorious a class as volunteer soldiers should not be disfranchised." To this I answer, that neither the constitution of 1790, nor that of 1858, conferred this privilege, and the act of the soldier in taking upon himself duties that are from their nature incompatible with the right of suffrage, deprives him of this privilege. He disfranchises himself when he ceases to be a citizen, and takes upon himself the duties of a soldier." When the amendment of the constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, many of the so-called Democratic counties gave majorities against it, while every county in the State (and it is believed every election precinct) which gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of its votes, gave a majority in favor of the amendment.
14. Their leaders almost invariably opposed giving bounties to volunteer soldiers, while the friends of the Union party always sustained and supported these measures.
15. Even since the war is over, they employed their ablest lawyers in an effort to declare the bounty laws unconstitutional, and really persuaded their friends on the bench of the Supreme Court so to hold.
16. When men were greatly needed to fill up the ranks, and the Government ordered a draft, they resisted, and all of their representatives upon the bench of the Supreme Court declared the law authorizing the National Government to take men out of the State, by draft, was unconstitutional and void. Men were only obtained, and the bounty saved, because their party was defeated at the polls in 1864, and the act of those judges rejected by the people, and one of their places filled by a loyal man and sound judge.
17. Because they have tried to injure the credit and deprecat' the currency of this country, by means of which the pay, bounties, and pensions of the soldier can alone be paid; this point they also pressed before the Supreme Court of the State, and failed by a division of three to two.
18. Because the platform of the Union party recognizes the services of the soldier; declares that the war was commenced by rebels; that peace was the result of the courage and heroism of the Union army; that the cause in which he fought was noble, sacred, and that honor, glory, and prosperity to the country, and not "debt, disgrace, and slaughter," are the legitimate fruits of his toil.
19. Because, when Union men expressed the hope that our troops might soon be able to conquer the South, even by their exhaustion and want of food, these leaders of the new Democracy declared that "we could never conquer the South," and that "they had more to eat in the South than we had in the North."
20. Because, when rebels were starving, our brave soldiers by the hundreds at Libby, Belle Island, Andersonville, and elsewhere, these same leaders excused or mitigated the crime by declaring that "they fed our prisoners as well as they did their own men," that "owing to the unconstitutional blockade of the tyrant Lincoln, they could not obtain a sufficiency of food,"
PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE OPPOSITION
The opposition has not been so consistent in their course towards President Johnson as they have in the subject of the war. Prior to his re-nomination, they abused, vilified and denounced him. From the time of his nomination until the election, no epithets were too coarse, no insinuations too vile, no attacks too unprovoked, until the death of President Lincoln; they continued in the same strain. After that they began to flatter—then to approach. When he ordered the execution of the assassins, they sent forth a loud howl of indignation. When he ordered a trial of the Andersonville wholesale murderer, and talked of trying Jefferson Davis, they were about to give him up in despair. But now they profess to grow a little more confident.
They endorse him in Maine and New York. They endorse him (providing he will do as they wish) in Pennsylvania. In 1863, they spoke of him thus: Senator Lambert, Record of 1863, page 360: "But then he was Andrew Johnson the Democrat."
"Now, however, he has declared his post of duty in Tennessee; he is fulfilling his past record; he has become a pensioner on power, and a defender of the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln; and he appears among us today as an itinerate peddler of abolitionism." Senator Wallace, page 347: "During all the existence of the rebellion, where is Andrew Johnson? In the Senate of the United States, seeking protection for himself and his followers under the bayonets of the soldiers of McClellan. He is never found in arms in defence of his State, or valiantly fighting in defence of the liberties of his people, against the armed cohorts of the rebellion. Never, never!" Senator Clymer, page 377: "I say, sir, that his (Johnson's) appointment, by the President of the United States, to that position, was a usurpation of power on the part of the President."
"That in my position, so far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. But without regard to any