

CARLISLE, PA., SÉPT. 29, 1864.

Democratic National Ticket



FOR PRESIDENT, ' GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE II. PENDLETON

от опто.

Electors at Large. Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

District Electors.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York.

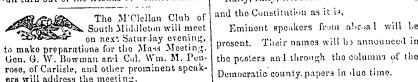
FOR ASSEMBLY, DR. JOHN D. BOWMAN, of E. Pennsboro

FOR SHERIFF, JOHN JACOBS, of Silver Spring. POR COMMISSIONER,

HENRY KARNS, of Monroe. FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, WILLIAM WHERRY, of South Middleton

POR AUDITOR. JOHN A. HEBERLIG, of North Middleton





DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

The following appointments for Democratic Conservative meetings have been made at the request of the Standing Committee. Let it be understood that all men, without regard to party, who believe that M'CLELLAN is the mar, who is able to rescue this country from utter destruction, are invited to attend. Let us ignore party for the present and strike hands in a noble effort to save the nation .-Speakers will be in attendance. All the meetings named below will assemble at early candle light—say 7 o'clock:

Stoughstown-Thursday, Sept. 29. Hoguestown-Thursday, Sept. 29. Blosersville-Friday, Sept. 30. Shiremanstown-Saturday, Oct. 1. Stone Tavern-Saturday, Oct. 1. Plainfield, Monday, Oct. 3. Shepherdstown—Monday, Oct. 3. Leesburg-Inesday, Oct. Bridgeport-Tuesday, Oct. 4. Boiling Springs-Wednesday, Oct. 5. Middlesex-Thursday, Oct. 6. Churchtown-Thursday, Oct. 6. Newville-Friday, Oct. 7.

Carlisle-Mass Meeting, to assemble at o'elock, P. M., Saturday, Oct. 8. Members of the Committee from towns and townships for which meetings have not yet been appointed, will correspond with the

Chairman, designating the time and locality most convenient for each meeting. JOHN B. BRATTON,

THE MASS MEETING.

We hope the friends of M'CLELLAN and the County Ticket will not fail to be present at the Democratic Mass Meeting on the 8th of Herman, Esqrs., of Carlisle, and by J. B. Ew October. Let our friends commence prepa- ing, Esq., of Barrisburg. The speakers were rations at once in every township and town. Every M'CLELLAN man in the county should and the ladies (God bless them!) presented be here on that day. It is the earnest desire | each one of them with wreaths and flowers. of the County Committee to make it the lar- It was a glorious, noble meeting -- an outporgest meeting that ever assembled in the ing of the people, and entirely orderly and Cumberland Vulley. Let the various Clubs | quiet. As Chairman of the County Commitcome in a body, and let mottoes and flags, | tee, we thank the conservative men and weand sentiments grace the procession. Come | men in and about Mechanicsburg, for the one, come all !

Ceneral Banks said, many years ago, | 918. The victory is ours, sure, if the good that he was willing to "let the Union slide." He has made his assertion good, for the por tion of it confided to his military guardianship has been "sliding" into the hands of the rebels with such marvelous celerity that there from the South have entered the Southern arisu't much of it left..

The Abolition journals are beginning to assail the military career of Gen. McCLEL-LAN. What will the veterans, who fought under their beloved commander, say to the contemptible sneers of the Lincoln party, whose candidate called for a vulgar negro song, while they were lying, wounded and bleeding, on the field of Antietam?

TO THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN THE "To Whom It May Concern." DEMOCRATIC

MASS MEETING!

On Saturday, October 8, 1864.

IN CARLISLE.

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

spond to Seward's Bells!

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS, FREE SPEECH, AND A FREE PRESS!

W'Clellan & Victory!

RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY!

At the request of hundreds of citizens of

Cumberland county, the Democratic County

Committee hereby announces that a grand

MASS MEETING

of the friends of McCLELLAN and PEN-

BOROUGH OF CARLISLE,

On Saturday, October S, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Let all who are in favor of the restoration

of the Union, the supremacy of the Laws,

the right of Free Speech, a Free Press, and

the enjoyment of Constitutional Liberty, turn

out and hear the issues of the day clearly ex-

pressed. Let every one who wishes to see

the return of Peace and Prosperity, turn out

on that day, and with one voice protest aginst

the tyranny, dishenesty, and treason of the

present Administration. Let our noble De-

mocracy and other Constitutional Union men

awake, arouse! The enemies of our Country,

who trample under foot the Constitution and

Laws, and our rights as freemen, and who

have the effrontery to say that we shall not

Rally, rally, friends of the Union as it was,

Democratic county, papers in due time.

John B. Bratton, Chairman

Charles Horn,

John Murphy, John S. Hawk,

William Lusk,

Geo. Hess, Joseph Feeman,

John Grissinger,

David P. Tritt, James McCulloch,

W. H. Crain,

J. P. Kost, M. E. Leidig,

Wm. B. Butler,

W. G. Herman,

evi Strohm,

John H. Criswell.

Wm. Kennedy,

George Wonder,

Peter L. Snyder,

A. B. Sechrist, J. Bowman,

John N. Blair

W. D. Means,

SHALL BE MAINTAINED.

and the Constitution as it is,

mittee.

J. W. D. Gillelen.

W. Galbraith.

Jacob Kost.

John B. Heck;

John II. Myres,

Adam Heberlig,

H. H. Eberly,

W. C. Houser,

Henry Snider,

Wm. Devinney,

Christian Cline,

William Lenny,

" B. Shallenberger,

M. Williams, Peter L. Sn Jacob Rhoads, County Committee.

GREAT MEETING IN MECHANICEBURG.

The meeting appointed by the Democratic

County Committee for Mechanicsburg, on

Monday evening last, was a complete success

-the largest meeting, indeed, that ever as-

sembled in that place. The town was liter-

Bowman, C. E. Maglaughlin and M. C.

frequently interupted with shouts and cheers,

zeal they manifested on the occasion. Keep

up the fire, boys, the enemy quails and cow-

DA fact worthy of notice is that while

nany of the former members of Congress

my and thus shown the sincerity of their pro

fessions, the Northern Abolition members

the poor and defenseless to fight the battles.

work goes on briskly.

they brought on.

leorge B. Heck,

George Éichelberger,

James Clendenin,

Joseph A. Brenner,

C. E. Maglaughlin,

By an act of the Legislature, which was ratified by the people at a special election, Pennsylvania officers and soldiers in active service or in hospitals or on detached duty, are to have the right to vote at the coming October and November elections. The right to vote is valuable only as ft is free. It has been claimed by Republicans that you will be compelled to vote for their candidates .-This is an insult to intelligent freemen. Obelience in military matters is indispensable, but a free ballet is your right.

The Commissioners who will go to you will be sent by Republican authority. Pernaps your sources of knowledge will not be under the same distation. Seek light from Democratic sources. Believe not the slanders uttered against Democrats and the Democratic party. The term "traiter" and other opprobrious epithets do not belong to them. Call to mind the personal and pecuniary sacrifices of Democrats in raising troops, in furnishing means for the war, in sustaining M'Clellan The Star of Our Hope! your families at home, in sending sanitary "THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVEE AT ALL supplies to you in the field, and in volunteering to fill your ranks. They still continue PEACE, A WHOLE UNION, THE

every emergency. You are about to express by the ballot LET TYRANTS TREMBLE WHEN THE PEOPLE SPEAK!" govern in our present national difficulties .-The People Are Now Ready to Re- You, with the voters at home, are to decide whether peace and a union of all the States are preferable to the policy now announced DOWN WITH BASTILES: of unending war for negro equality.

This was not the policy under which the veterans enlisted. No; that policy was to put down the rebellion and restore the Union under the Constitution. But the President nas changed, Congress has changed, the Republican leaders have changed. They are now ultra Abelitionists. But many conservative Republicans will vote with us for a restoration of the old order of things.

If you think they are right, unite with these conservative men and with us for this monplace natures. Without it a man is unobject. Let us have a change of administraion. Would you have the war carried on, provided it be necessary, solely for the Union | been proved of late by practices which show and the restoration of peace, then vote for a the danger of continuing such a man in powby unite the South, divide public sentiment at the North, prolong the war indefinitely, and end finally in dissolution.

Changed to a Democratic administration, and you may hope to see a restored Union, an early return to peace, and that blessed reunion with friends at home, who are watchng your every peril, rejoleing in your every success, and waiting your return from the dangers and sufferings of war.

Seek for correct political information, and follow not blind political guides and specula- is an encroachment on the legislative departting shoddyites, who for personal gain wou'd ment of our government, and is fitly branded plunge the country into financial ruin, leave by Mr. Wade as an usurpation. He has, your families destitute, and destroy our ar- furthermore announced the abolition of slamies in pursuing their chimerical phantoms very as a condition without which offers of of abolitionism.

Thus much we have been constrained to say, that the position of the Democratic party, may not be misunderstood. We are now and ever for the Union, the Constitution, and of the war no warrant. It is a daring usurhave peace until white men and negroes are the enforcement of the laws. All eyes are pation of dictatorial power, The honesty reduced to a common level, must be put down now upon you. Your votes may decide the that might repulse a money offer is not proof fate of future generations and the existence against the splendid bribe of the presidency. at the bellet-box. Individual Rights, Free of our time-honored Repullic. Still further He yields to ambition, and lays these crimes Speech, and a Free Press MUST AND illustrate, by your free rote, the glorious name and fame you have achieved for your- whose votes are supposed to control the elecelves and the Keystone State in your gal- tion. The people, not easily betrayed, are Eminent speakers from abroal will be esent. Their names will be announced in OR WAR SG TAR ONLY AS WAR MAY BE NECES. SARY, AND ALWAYS TO MAINTAIN THE UNION, THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS, AND TO SECURE N EARLY AND AN HONORABLE PEACE. By order of the Democratic County Com-

The fate of the Union depends partly er your ballots as well as on your bullets. The coldiers of the Union have bravely discharged their bullets at the enemy in the field. We now call upon them bravely to discharge their ballots at the enemy in the high places of the government. If we do not dislodge the unarmed enemy within the citadel, the armed enemy without, aided by the enemy within for another dreary term of imbecility, corruption, and perfidy, will inevitably level to the ground the proud city of our liberties, turning to ashes in our grasp the fruits of all the sufferings and sacrifices of the army and of the people. The enemy within the citade I

must be dislodged. And the people have determined that he shall be. On a certain fair morning in No vember next, us der the command of General GEORGE B. McClellan, they propose to move upon the enemy's works, to carry them, toflank the rebellion, to take possession of the Union under the Constitution, and to restore an honosable and a lasting peace to the Republic, one and indivisible. When that allglorious assault shall be made, and the victorious freemen of the land are pouring through the breach, to the masic of the starspangled banner, which floats in triumph above them, who that ever fought for the ally filled with people, and the cuthusiasm Union will not blush to be found crouching for "Little Mac" was unbounded. That behind the ramparts of the foe? Few, as we sterling Democratic vetran, Dr. IRA DAY, sincerely believe. And we trust in God that presided, assisted by a number of Vice few will voluntarily subject themselves to Presidents and Secretaries. The meetthis ordeal of folly and of shame. ing was most ably addressed by Gen.

LOOK OUT FOR SPURIOUS TICKETS! We have a ticket before us containing all the names of the Democratic candidates except the Sheriff. Instead of the regular nominee of the Democratic party, John Jacons the name of Jacon Schulb is substituted .-We mention this now so that Democrats may be on their guard, and not be deceived by the tricks of unprincipled Abolitionists. We know not whether Mr. Scholl has any knowledge of these tickets. If he has and gives countenance to their circulation, he is not the true Democrat we took him to be. In a crisis like the present, the professed Democrat who attempts to disorganize is as heartless as he is reckless. These spurious tickets were printed at an Abelition printing office, for the purpose, if possible, of electing the Abolition Sheriff candidate. We care not who the man is who thus attempts to act the part of a political guerilla, he is a contemptihave stood aloof from participation in any of ble creature. We repeat, then, let Demothe risks of the battle field to make their procrats be on their guard and examine their fessions of loyalty good. The Southern memtickets carefully before voting, and John bers have preached and practiced, while the latter have merely encouraged and forced Jacons, the poor man and sterling Democration and Jacons, the poor man and sterling Democration and Jacons, the poor and defenced to fight the bettles will be elected by 1,000 majority.

Market price of gold, 190.

THE REPUBLICAN CORRUPTION FUND.

A Post-Master in this county, whose pay amounts to but a few dollars a year, received notice from his masters at Wushington recently, requiring him to send on, at once, \$2 to the Lincoln corruption fund in that city. Every Post-Muster in the United States has been assessed according to his salary, and the money thus raised is to be spent in the untholy business of brying votes for the great incompetent. Not only are Post-Masters thus assessed, but all men holding office, as well as contractors and "loyal thieves" in general. Thus these political gamblers and desperately wicked men will raise a corruption fund

amounting to several millions of dollars. "Have we a Government?" is a question often propounded by Abolition writers and speakers. No! If it requires a corruption fund of millions of dollars to keep a set of scoundrels in office to eat out the substance of the people, then indeed our form of government is gone, and the people are in slavery. And yet, notwithstanding the reeking corruption of this most infamous and Goddefying Administration -- an Administration composed of infidels, gamblers and libertines -we find men professing morality, aye, even to sustain you and provide for your families professing curistians, roll up the dirty whites at home. They are with you and for you in of their eyes and implore the people to support that double-distilled traitor and imbeeile, ABE LINCOLN! They know that he your opinions as to the policy which should cannot be elected by fair means, but they are willing to strike hands with the gamblers who hope to succeed by the power of money. God of our fathers, rescue our country from the grasp of the freebooters who have become fat on the blood of men and the tears of widows and orphans.

" HONEST ABE." Homespun honesty is a valuable trait in character for resisting the wear and tear of common life, and rejecting ordinary temptations to wrong. But that honesty which rises into honor, and can withstand the seductions of power and the allurements of fame, is a far rarer quality, unknown to comfit to be a state man, and its absence from the coarse composition of Mr. Lincoln has

er. The hope of a new lease of office has to convert the latter part of his presidential term into an electioneering canvass for its renewal. He is compassing his return to power by unlawful methods. He first laid down a plan of fraud, which he has carried out as far as he could in Florida, and as far as he dared in Louisiana, for cheating the loyal States out of their due weight in the electoral college by introducing the mock votes of his own army of sutlers and placemen. This submission from the rebels will be spurned. This is imposing terms of peace that the Constitution which he has sworn to support gives hira no authority to require, and the purpose upon his soul from terror of the redicals, the obscurity of private life.

That miserable blatherskite and denagogar, 'Judge Shannon," of Pittsburg, made a speech before the stay-at-home Leaguers of Philadelphia, a few evenings since, and in it he said:

"If we (the Republicans) cannot beat Mc Clellan and his party in November, then I say let the rebellion triumph."

So! Then you are really opposed to the Union if LINCOLN is defeated. Just as we xpected. The fact is the Black Republicans have been assailing the Union so long that it appears out of place for them to profess Hoion sentiments now. Their professions are false, and they make them for the purouse of deceiving the people and monopoliz ing the offices and, the spoils. Defeat them at the polls and they will throw off all dissist the rebels to "let the rebellion triumph." | be produced.

A PROPRECY BY WEBSTER .- DANIEL WEB-STER delivered a speech, on the 7th of March, 1850, on the compromise measures then pending, in which occurs the sentence quoted

" If the infernal fanatics and abolitionicts ever get the power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme ourt at defiance, change and make laws to nit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dure question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with BLOOD."

Was Mr. Wenster a true prophet, or was he not? Have predictions he made come true, or have they not? Have the party now in power overridden the Constitution? Have they set the Supreme Court at defiance?-Have they changed and made laws to suit themselves? Have they laid violent hands on those who differed with them in opinion, or who dared to question their infallibility? who has witnessed the rule of the "infornal

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS .- The Democrat c State Convention of New York, met at Albany, on Thursday last, and re-nominated Horatio Seymour for Governor, David R. F. Jones for Lieutenant Governor, and also nominated Jarvis Lord for Canal Commissioner. and David B. M'Neil for State Prison Inspector. All these nominations were made by ac clamation.

of the election on Monday the 12th, have been country residence of the Hon. Mr. Blair, Postreceived from the entire State. Cony, the master General. As this raid occurred Abolition canditate, is elected, but his major- through the imbecile management of the war ity, which was 17,000 last year, is reduced to by Mr. Lincoln, one would suppose that he about 13,000—a Democratic gain of 4,5001 would sympathize with Mr. Blair in his mis In 1860, the Abolitionists carried Maine by fortune. But instead of that, he turns him a majority of 25,500.

THE ADMINISTRATION GIVING EVIDENCE IN I FAVOR OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

In view of the attempts of the Republican papers to circulate slanders against General canjournals and many prominent Republicans M'Clellan, we give the following testimony respecting his abilities and services from vaious members of the Administration: WASHINGTON, July 2, 1862.

Major General George B. M' Clellan : I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done.— I'en thousand thanks for it.

Two days afterward, when Mr. Lincoln had fuller information, General M'Clellan received the following: Washington, July 5, 1862.

Major General George B. M'Clellan, com-manding Army of the Pelomac: A thousand thanks for the relief your two despatches of 12 and 1 P. M., yesterday gave me. Be assured the heroism of yourself, offi-

cers and men is, and forever will be appreci A LINCOLN. In August, 1852, Mr. Lincoln made speech at the White House, in which he said: There has been a very wide-spread attempt

o have a quarrel between General M'Clellan and the Secretary of War. * * General M'Clellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of his nature he cannot but wish

to be successful, and I hope he will.

* * I know General M'Clellan wishes to
be successful. * * General M'Clellan is not to blame for asking what he wanted and needed.

* I believe he is a brave and able man,

and I stand here, as justice requires me to do, to take upon myself what has been charged on the Secretary of War as withholding from him.

Here is General Halleck's testimony: Washington, August 31, 1862. Major General George B. M' Clellan: I beg of you to assist me in this crisis with your ability and experience. I am entirely

H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 30. Major General M Clellan; commanding, elc. GENERAL: Your report of yesterday, giv-

The valor and endurance of your army in the several condicts which terminated in the the several condicts which terminated in the are many points of difference—the former is a man of talents, of information, of firmness and the officers who commanded them.

A grateful country, while meatining the larger is a supple, pliant, cash fool, a good to govern the country in this crisis of its larger is a supple. While McClellan has the larger is a supple of the la The valor and endurance of your army in troops and the officers who commanded them. Λ grateful country, while mounting the lamented dead, will not be unmindful of the honors due to the living.
H. W. Hallinck, General in-Chief.

Says Mr. Lincoln, referring to Antictam: WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 15, 1862. Your despatch of to-day received. bless you and all with you. Destroy the reble army if possible.

To Major General Geo. B. M'Clellan. But the Republican Congress also gives ts testimony. On the 16th day of July, Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representotives, and it was unanimously adopt-

Resolved, That the thanks of this II use be presented to Major General George B. M's, Clellan and the officers and soldiers of his

selves and the Keystone State in your gallow. The perpie, not easily betrayed, are lifes of Yorktown, Williamshurg, and West lant military deeds and unparalleled heroism. The perpie, not easily betrayed, are lifes of Yorktown, Williamshurg, and West lant military deeds and unparalleled heroism. The reward such equivocal honesty with point, Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra-radical freedom, and will let the South "ga" provided she earlied state in your gather. The reward such equivocal honesty with in the House of Representatives, offered the deal of the war, with the area of the war, with the provided she carried state in your gather. ies of Yorktown, Williamsburg, and West ly adopted:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Representatives, from time to time, hears of the triemphs of the Union arm in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constituion and the integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound

satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major General Geo. B. M'Clellan for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of uman life

Let Democrats bear this testimony in mind and when efforts are made to belittle General M'Clellan's great services to the State, let this significant testimony of Mr. Lincoln,

THE NATIONAL DEET. The national debt at the close of Mr. LIN-

oun's term on the fourth of March next, will not be one dollar less than three thousand millions. If he should be re elected, and should dhere to his present determination to make the abolition of slavery a condition precedent the entertainment of propositions for peace, the war will go on till the end of his second erm, at which time the public debt will have nereased to six thousand millions, and the reach between the two sections will have secome so wide as to render re-union impos віblе.

Pa. volunteers (three years' men,) having expired, it arrived in Washington, homeward bound on Saturday. In marching up Pennsylvania avenue the regiment had to pass under a political arch which contained the likeness of that old sinner and traitor, Lincoln. Have they bankrupted the country? Have In respect for the office of President of the they deluged it with BLOOD? Let any man United States, the men took off their caps, but up the following prayer in the course of and passed under the arch in sullen silence. fanatics and Abolitionists" now in prover an- In the next square the friends of M'CLELLAN have an arch, which contains the likeness of "Little Mac." As soon as the men noticed the likeness of their old commander, they commenced to cheer and yell. Cheer after But, rely upon it, they had a rath of duty cheer went up from every company; the band marked out for themselves. They stood commenced to cheer and yell. Cheer after struck up Yankee Doodle, and the boys clasped hands as they swore to vote for the man they loved. "We are coming, father Abe" -the returing soldiers.

"MISFORTUNES NEVER COME SINGLY."-When the rebels were raiding around Wash-THE MAINE ELECTION .- The latest returns | ington city, in July last, they burned the fine | acknowledged by three fourths of the people, out of his Cabinet. ".

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER FOR LINCOLN.

Since the nomination of Gen. M'Clellan Chicago, a number of conservative Republihave expressed their intention of giving him their support. Lincoln has been steadily losing ground in the North but we must confess that he is gaining adherents in the bogus Confederacy. Hear what the Richmond Enquirer says in its issue of the 5th inst: WHY THE SOUTH HOPES FOR LINCOLN'S RE-

The Democratic nominees in the United

in the fate of these candidates at the approach-

ng election? In our opinion, the interest these nominations. From General M'Clellan our people can have but little hope of peace. this nation. Let him speak for himself, as should encourage our people to believe that should encourage our people to believe that he would yield our nationality any sooner than Mr. Lincoln? He is by far the more dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistently followed, and the war conducted on the principels of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people and, perhaps conqured our libesties. With consumate abilities, he might free the negroes, but could ities, he might free the negroes, but could it was a conviction of Mr. Lincoln to the staffen he low occupies, from a conviction of his being man. not unite the sections; that could not reconcile our people; hence, with an earnest and honest love for the Union, he avoided those fatal acts, and conducted the war for the restoration of the Union, rather than the destruction of the Union, rather than the destruction of the Union of the Union are the abstraction of the Union of the Staffon he had certain of the Staffon he had certain of the Staffon he had certain of the Staffon he act the unit of the Staffon he had certain of the Staffon he act the unit of the Union he act the unit of the Union he act the unit of the Staffon he act the unit of the Union he act th of the South. His policy was the clive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, to inches the clive branch in one hand and the sword in the other, to inches the clive branch of Union idea (the war ranks the clive branch). conquer by power and conciliate by kindness. It was a most dangerous policy for us; for if the ameliorating hand of Federal kindness had softened the rigors of war, our people but served the double purpose of uniting 3 would not have been subjected to those terrible fires of suffering by which Mr. Lincoln has harded every heart and steeled every sentiment against any morally a fire. As a subject of the loyal States. The effect of centre, that, notwithstanding the gallant deels. timent against our merciless foes. As a sin-cere secessionists, preferring war and nation-

interest of the Union only at heart, Mr. Lincoln has the fanatical object of freeing negrees for his inspiration. Between "my plan" entire years, can be successful fanother four years to granted him? No one in Congress of the control of the Union only at the Congress of the Union only at the Union o by General McClellan, there colud not have certainly. Not twenty members believe but been the same success that has already attended our arias, for we lost more men fighting the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the furious but ill-considerable for the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the furious but ill-considerable for the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we a change, none, if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to use it to worse. It is not that we wish to use it to say that the science of lucted assaults of General Grant.

coln to McClellan. We can make better tion at the earliest moment, we shoull est terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic aside a spavined and thin horse, and seems terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist. We can gain more military success in a war conducted on "my plan" than one of a real soldier like McClellan, and sooner destroy the resources and strength of our enemy where they are managed and manifolated by the light flower. So the little provided that the light flower. managed and manipulated by the light finger-ed gentry of Messro. Chase and Pessenden, executive guidance, the war, now se examed gentry of Messrr. Chase and Fessenden, executive guidance, the war, now sa exa than when husbanded and skilfully controllive of treasure and blood, will be dellan and the officers and soldiers of his ed by such a mac as Guthrie. Our best hope brought to a triumphant termination, a command, for the series of brilliant and do is from the bonest fanatics of the United this Union which at all Largeds here is from the bonest fanaties of the United States, men who I clieve in their hearts that States in the States in th 'irginia. duty to seperate Beir country from this "relie of barbarists." Such men, when they find that their recols are tired of the war, will Mr. Lincoln Concludes 10 Swap following resolutions, which were unanimoused, than " that all men are created free and

equal.' The two postulates are of like imortance to an abolitionist.

Both the Abolitionist and the Democrat is ur enemy---the one, because we have slaves the other, becarse we are disunionists. does their enmity differ in degree; they both hate as most intensely. The Chicago platform is, that "peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States"that is, reconstruction of the Union as it was with slavery protected by the nominal laws but warred upon by a real sentiment, aggra vated and embittered by the war. The reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform would be the certain destruction—first, of slavery, and next of slaveholders. With Linand the Baltimore platform, we of the Confederate States know where we are-outside of the pale of mercy, devoted to run and destruction, with no hope save in the justice and protection of God, and the courage guise, and, so far as their influence goes, as- Gen. Halleck, and the Republican Congress, and manliness of our soldiers. With swords and muskets and cannon we fight Lincoln, and the past affords no reason of apprehension of the future. But in the reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform we would be

> onciled to our foes. men General McClellan enjoys far more of the respect of the people of these Sates than Lincoln, and the Democratic party far more of our confidence than the Republican, and that if reconstruction were possible it would be more probable under General McClellan and the Denfocracy than under Lincoln and the Republicans. The Northwest inspires one, and New England the other; but as long as New England imposes the dogmas of her civilization, and the tenets of her functicism upon the mind and people of the Northwest, there may be peace and separation, but there can never be Union and harmony. If the OMINOUS.—The time of the 74th Regiment | Morthwest desires the restoration of the Union let its people shake off the bondage of New England, and show to the world that a new ern of toleration and fraternal kindness has my disposa. The time has come.

deprived of our weapons without being rec-

In the Autumn of 1862, Mr. Henry J. Raymond, the editor of the New York Times. a public speech not remarkable in other respects for either piety or patriotism:

The Democratic party I have not agreed with in its measures; I have thought many of them detrimental to the various interest of the country and the American States ready to save the nation if they could; per haps they were in hopes they would have chance by and by. And if this Administra-tion cannot save the Union, then I pray God in Heaven to send another that can, whether

and is manifest to all: . The prayer as unquestionably will be answered. God knows this Administration cannot save the Union," and Ife will "send another that can."

We have a report from Memphis that Mobile had surrendered to Farragut.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON FOR MICLELLAN.

One after another, problinent "Old Line Whige" are joining the great body of the Conservative masses, and giving their support to the nominees of the Chicago Convention. When in Bultimore for several days last week, we found numbers of Union men open. ly avowing their intention to vote for Gen: McClellan in preference to Lincoln. They believed the Union would be restored with McCleffan in power, and were convinced that under Lincoln it never could. Wo have now the following letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was elected Senator States are McClellan for President and Pen dleton for Vice-President. What concern have the people of these Confederate States by a Legislature opposed to the Drinograt's party. He has always, heretofore, been in opposition to us. He is with us now because ing election? In our opinion, the interest he believes the re-election of Lincoln would and hope of peace is not greatly advanced by

SARATOGA SPRINGS, September 14.

GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to the meetcero secessionists, preferring war and nationality to peace and the Union, we looked upon the fact of a difference Between Mr. Lincoln and General McCi dian as to the proper policy of conducting the war, as peculiarly fortunate for our cause. We hailed the proclamations of cumancipation and confiscation, and the policy of furnity for all factors of cumancipation and devastation as sure pledges of car ultimate triumph; they were terrible or all, but they most effectually cradit ato levery sentiment of Union, and ly cradi atollevery sentiment of Union, and to say, as an excuse, was "out-ide pressure ing the results of the battles of South Monntain and Antietam, has been received and submitted to the President. They were not only hard-fought battles, but well carned and decided victories.

If y cradi abole every sentiment of Union, and his having not only punished, but as far a submitted to the President. They were not our people, inflamed the patriotism of the public key we, failed to receive a submitted to the President. They were not our people, inflamed the patriotism of the public key we, failed to receive a whole, until they would have accepted death as preferable to ultimate defeat. as preferable to ultimate deleat.

Now, between McClellan and Lincoln there and disgracing as in the view of Christen by

How can an honorable man believe that one who has so signally failed for almost fur classic figure to swap horses in the milst Thus, whether we look at this nomination in the light of peaceor of war, we prefer Lin and safety depends on making our desired

REVERDY JOHNSON

Horses.

CHANGE in the Capital POSTMASTER-GENERAL BLAD REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

ANOTHER RADICAL TRIUMPE The President Declares That

Time Has Come." THE CORRESPONDENCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. THE CHANGE IN THE CABINEL The Cabinet change causes great excit ment in administration and other ender to night. The long pending quarrel bet Hon. Montgomery Blair and the radicals culminated, and the former tendered his signation as Postmaster-General. Gov Dennison, of Ohio, who has been sel succeed him, is thus rewarded for his el at Baltimore to secure the nomination of Lecoln. This change was decided upon in of Mr. Chase declare that the change has

When the resolution of the late Balti Convention, declaring that they "dee There is no question that between the two essential to the general welfare that have men. General McCaller a between the two shall prevail in the national councils, at garding as worthy of public confident official trust those only who cordially the principles proposed in the series of lutions, and which should characterize administration of the government, shortly after its passage read by Posts General Blair, he at once verbally to his resignation, which was not formally and accepted until to-day, as will be from the following correspondence:

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, September 2

Hon. Montgomery Blair: My DEAR SIR: You have generously to me more than once that whenever ! signation could be a relief to me, isfaction of mine with you personal cially. Your uniform kindness has surpassed by that of any friend, is true that the war (o's not 8) gleat the difficulties of your department as of some others, it is yet much to say a truly can, that in the three years and during which you have admister general post-office, I remember appropriate the constitution of the constitu complaint against you in connection with

> MR. BLAIR'S REPLY. POSTOFFICE DEPARTIII

Yours as ever, A. Lincol

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your this date, referring of this date, referring to my offers whenever you should deem it silvie The contingency mentioned in this prayer has unquestionably occurred. So much is neknowledged by three fourths of the people. General. Large of the leave of the stating that, in your judgment, that I stating that, in your judgment that I stating th he public interests that I show he uniform kindness which has marke course towards me.

Yours very truly, The President.

The rapid decline in gold has a g out reduction in merchandise; &c.