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SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM ALLEN, OF OHIO.

Delivered in the Chicago National Democratic Convention, August 30, 1864.

The President, gentlemen of the Convention, we are honored with the presence here of one whose reputation has ever stood high with the American people, and whose reputation is the more endeared to us from its connection with the memory of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Allen, who was received with enthusiastic applause, spoke as follows: GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Men of America: during the last four years our rulers have been so unfortunate as to make political and military mistakes, which have exposed this nation to the complicated dangers of disintegration, despotism and anarchy.

The people of the nation at large, irrespective of party badges and distinctions, have become appalled at the dangers which threaten it in the near future, and have looked around to find on earth some power capable of rescuing them from these dangers to which they are exposed, and by which they are environed.

They have found but one power, and that is the old Democracy of the United States. In obedience to the call of this endangered country, you have come forward here and tendered your services to aid the balance of your countrymen in the salvation of your country.

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at all. The men of the South were never as well protected as we used to protect them, and they never will be protected as well as we will protect them if they will come back.

States as well as individuals will be regarded, for our Administration, if elected by the Democratic party, will thereby be placed under the wholesome restraints and direction of democratic instincts.

That Administration, instead of becoming the enemy and persecutor of any part of our people, will act like that celebrated woman in modern history, the first Catherine of Russia, a peasant girl born, by a marriage with Peter the Great and upon the death of her husband, became the sole sovereign of the Russian Empire.

The first act of her power was to issue an order that all the galleys and gibbets of the country should be pulled down—and that all the instruments of human torture should be broken to pieces.

That is the spirit in which we commence this contest. We will have no Bastilles put up, but we will have the present Bastilles opened and cleaned out.

Our President will be the friend and guardian and protector, in obedience to and within the limits of the Constitution, of every State, and of every man, woman, and child within the sweep of our flag.

In this spirit we will go into this contest. In this spirit we will present ourselves with a fascination so great that the timid Republicans, who are now afraid that we will be down upon them with more blood and more taxes, will come to our camp and sit in protection under the broadegis of the Constitution and the law, as administered by the faithful interpreters of that Constitution, the Democratic nominees.

As matters stand, we have been in somewhat of a predicament for the last three or four years. The Democratic party during that time has been without any organized representation.

the atmosphere burdened by the groans and sighs of our mangled countrymen, when he can spare a minute from Joe Miller's Jest Book, looks out upon the acres of hospitals and inquires, "What houses are those?" We want a man who can entertain a proper appreciation of their sufferings, a man who knows what a soldier means when he points to a missing arm and says: "This arm was lost at such a battle," or raising a mutilated hand, says: "This hand was fractured at such a battle, where I fought at your order in defence of the government of my country, as you told me."

When a soldier comes to George B. McClellan he will not be answered in a ribald joke. The soldiers all understand this thing. They know what the Democratic party means; that, so long as the army exists under democratic rule, the brave children of the country who have enrolled themselves under its banners will be respected, regarded and cared for, their pensions paid, their families provided for, because there will be some humanity as well as blood in this business.

There will be no call upon half a million of young men to go and be cut to pieces under any pretence, hashed worse than animals, worse than the Roman gladiators, and then come back to be put off with a jest.

They will all know, every one of them, that General McClellan is no joker, and all will know, every one of them, when they are told to fight, that it will be for something that is constitutional and legitimate, and when they are told the fighting is ended, they will be willing to say, "Well, General, Mr. President, I expect you are about right."

Willingly and cheerfully will they acquiesce in the decision of the nation as exhibited in the person of the President. The Army will throw up their caps in spite of subordinate, because the election of Gen. McClellan will reconnect them with a gentleman.

Hitherto orders have been issued and plans devised to cut off the Army from the people, to separate them and array them against each other, and that has been the great danger of the last four years. This vote will reconnect the Army with the people, and give the civil the paramount authority over the military of the country.

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, said that the delegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between noon to-day and the 4th of March next which will make it proper for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again. He therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

The capture of Atlanta is confirmed. The Confederates have taken a new position twenty-six miles south of it. Sherman lost twelve hundred men and captured twenty-four cannon and fifteen hundred prisoners. There was very little fighting.

It has been about ten days since General Sherman began a movement, much of which is still involved in mystery. One corps of his army, under General Steuss, was left in the trenches in front of Atlanta.

The remainder was gradually withdrawn, formed into a long column on the south bank of the Chattahoochee, and slowly marched down the river. Parallel to the river, and about eight miles south of it, is the Montgomery Railroad. East Point is about eight miles southwest of Atlanta; Red Oak twenty miles, and Fairburn twenty-five miles southwest. At East Point the Macon Railroad begins.

It runs south to Jonesboro, and then southeast. Jonesboro, is twenty miles from Atlanta. But very little intelligence of Sherman's movement was transmitted North, for during almost all the time since it began Wheeler had the railroad and telegraph to Nashville cut, and there was no communication.

Sherman marched his column down the river until the rear reached Sandtown, ten miles west of Atlanta. He then swung the head of it around to the east until it struck the Montgomery Railroad at Fairburn. From Fairburn a raiding party was sent across the country to Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad. The road was cut, but no very large force of the enemy followed.

On August 28th General Hood telegraphed to Richmond that Sherman's line extended from Sandtown to Fairburn, thus being southwest of the city, and Hood at once began moving his army to meet the Federal advance. Sherman's southern flank marched unopposed up the Montgomery Railroad, from Fairburn towards Atlanta, until he reached Red Oak, twenty miles from the city. Here the Confederates met the troops and they halted.

Sherman's southern flank was then marched Southeast from Sandtown towards East Point, eight miles from Atlanta. On Tuesday last, August 30th, Sherman's line extended from Red Oak northeast along the railroad towards East Point and his northern flank was pressing towards East Point from the direction of Sandtown.

Hood, finding the enemy southwest of him, at once abandoned Atlanta, and gave Sherman battle. A contest began on Tuesday afternoon along the Montgomery Railroad from Red Oak to East Point, a distance of twelve miles. Slocum, who had been left with one corps in front of Atlanta, began to feel the enemy in front of him.

The Hope of Re-Union.

The Republican press tries very hard to muddle the theory of the Republican party, and to conceal its utter incompatibility with our constitutional system. Take the map, look out Massachusetts and Georgia. There is no reason, geographical or of any kind, which makes a political connection indispensable to either.

Neither had any natural right to say to the other: Join me in a common Government, and to feel hurt at a refusal. But they and others did join for their common benefit. They did so through a compact, and could do so in no other way.

By that compact they settled upon the subjects of government, subjects of just the same interest to one as the other. It so happened that certain of those States had a social and political system which they chose to perpetuate, and that certain others, which originally had the same system, chose to abandon it.

The States which had abandoned that system, not content with having their own way about themselves, conceived that they had some right to wish the others to follow their example, and upon the wish followed the determination to make them do so. First, they tried the London organ grinder's system of annoyance; at last, the use of the common Government against the object of their dislike.

The Democracy has never had one doctrine. Whatever internal system Georgia chooses, she ought to have, without interference or hostility from her sister States. Her right of judgment is perfect, complete, and entire. Instead, however, of discussing her right of judgment, and deciding upon that, the Republican party proceeded to discuss slavery.

It is no difficult thing to prove to a northern man that slavery is an evil; but what then? If it were ten times the evil it is, what is it his business outside of his State? The simple difference, then, between the Democratic and Republican theories is, that the first proposes to guide itself by the terms of the agreement between the States, known as the Constitution, and the other by a "moral sense."

Now, a "moral sense" is like an ape; if I hold him he bites you, if you hold him he bites me. The moral sense of England, as late as the middle of the eighteenth century, made her stipulate, in a treaty with Spain for the right of furnishing negro slaves. At present her moral sense revolts at slavery, but sees no crime in it.

In other words, "moral sense," used as Republicans use it, means will, despotism, torturing of Romanists by Protestants, and of Protestants by Romanists. If the southern States had been peopled by Mohammedans, the "moral sense" of the North would have been aroused against polygamy; if they had been inhabited by Jews, the "moral sense" of the North would have re-enacted the scenes which Josephus paints; if they had been the homes of Roman Catholics and the North had been exclusively Protestant, its "moral sense" would have been shocked at the mass.

How Shall we Obtain Re-Union.

A Republican journal, referring to the possibilities of re-uniting the States now in rebellion, remarks: "There is a great deal of nonsense talked, both North and South, about the irreconcilable hostility and antagonism that exist between the two sections, and these writers and talkers would humbug us with the idea that communities that have once been at war can never after indulge in peaceful friendship. There never was a more ridiculous absurdity than this."

Nations and communities are like individuals. They may swear eternal hatred, but when the immediate occasion of wrath and hatred has passed away, the feeling gradually dies out and gives place to nobler sentiments.

Now every member of the National Democratic party, and supporter of General McClellan for the Presidency, will endorse the above views. A restoration of the Union and the Constitution as handed down to us by our fathers is what every true Democrat believes not only possible, but highly desirable. In order to bring about this much to be desired consummation, we labor for a change in the Administration of the Government and the election of the Democratic candidates.

Each and every conservative man, who loves his country, and honors the sacred compact cemented by the blood of patriots, has now an opportunity offered him to show practically that *amor patriæ* which every true man owes, and should pay. Many good men, contemplating the dark picture of civil war, daily bloodshed, and all the bitter feelings necessarily engendered by this fratricidal strife, have considered themselves justified in despairing of even a reconstruction between the sections, much less a reconciliation of the Union.

The task of reconciliation is certainly a hard one, but relying on our common ancestry, common language, and the former good feeling between citizens North and South, we have a right to believe that the memory of old troubles and old difficulties may in time pass away, and the good feelings cherished in the olden time, when all Americans stood shoulder to shoulder in defense of a common flag and country, once more predominate.

If there were no reasonable hope of a restoration, then might the patriotic heart feel the deepest pang of despair, and listening to the voice of the tempter, like the patriarch of old, feel like cursing his Maker and dying. Fortunately, we have no reason to cherish such a feeling. In spite of fanaticism on the one hand, and a coalition on the other, our land still lives, and we have reason to believe will still continue to survive, although knives and pincettes are seeking to destroy the sacred fabric.

With the election of our chosen standard-bearer, the true lovers of the country may feel assured there will be inaugurated a policy, resulting in the re-establishment of the Union and the Constitution, as it was. More than this, we cannot ask, and this we must have.—N. Y. Express.

"ALL FREE OR ALL SLAVE."—This ridiculous proposition, the attempt to prove which has cost so much treasure, blood and agony, is thus disposed of by the Boston Post: "If acted on in 1774, it would have destroyed the growing Union; if in 1776, it would have lost us independence; if in 1778, would have prevented confederation; if in 1780, would have barred the door to 'the more perfect Union'; in a word, would have kept us hewers of wood and drawers of water to the British Dukes and Duchesses who have bowels of compassion for the poor American slaves, while they trample on the bodies and souls of the laboring millions at their own doors."

McClellan to Lincoln.—"If I cannot have command of my own men, let me share their fate on the field of battle!"