Lebanon Advertiser.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

VOL. 16—NO. 14. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864. WHOLE NO. 796

Job Printing:

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Promptly Executed, at the
ADVERTISER OFFICE, LEBANON, PENN'A

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out PRINTING, of every description, in a neat and expeditious manner—and on very reasonable terms. Such as

Pamphlets, Checks,
Business Cards, Handbills,
Circulars, Labels,
Bill Headings, Blanks,
Programmes, Bills of Fare,
Invitations, Tickets, &c., &c.

☞ Blanks of all kinds, Common and Judgment Bonds, School, Justices', Constables' and other BLANKS, printed correctly and neatly on the best paper, constantly kept for sale at this office, at prices "to suit the times."

☞ Subscription price of the LEBANON ADVERTISER

One Dollar and a Half a Year.

Address, Wm. M. Breslin, Lebanon, Pa.

A. T. WEIDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office North West corner of Water and Market Streets,
LEBANON, PA.

Lebanon, Nov. 11, 1863.

GRANT HELDMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE in Chambersburg street, 2 doors east of the Eagle Hotel, in the office late of his father C. H. Hellman, Esq.
Lebanon, Nov. 11, 1863.

REMOVAL.
A. STANLEY ULRICH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has removed his office to the building, one door east of Lauderbaugh's Store, opposite the Washington House, Lebanon, Pa.
BOUNTY and PENSION claims promptly attended to.
[April 8, '63.—3m.

JACOB WEIDLE, jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
OFFICE, north-west corner Market and Water Sts., Lebanon, Pa.
[Lebanon, January 13, 1864.—1y*]

Dr. P. B. MISH.
HAVING located in Lebanon, offers his professional services to the public. Office in Market St., in the building formerly occupied by his father.
Lebanon, Dec. 16, 1863.

H. T. BIBIGHAUS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE in Stichter's Building, Cumberland Street, nearly opposite the Court House, Lebanon.
Lebanon, June 15, 1864.—tf.

CYRUS P. MILLER,
Attorney-at-Law
Office in Walnut street, nearly opposite the Buck Hotel, and two doors south of A. Karmany's Hardware store.
Lebanon, April 6, 1864.—1y.

REMOVAL.
S. T. McADAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HAS REMOVED his office to Market Street, opposite the Post Office, Lebanon, two doors North of Widow Rise's Hotel.
Lebanon, March 25, '63.

BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.
OFFICE removed to Cumberland street, one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

ARMY AND NAVY.
PENSION, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.
BASSLER BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law.
THE undersigned, having been licensed to prosecute claims, and having been engaged in the Bounty and Pension business, offers his services to all those who are thereto entitled, in accordance with the various acts of Congress. All such should call or address at once, and make their applications through
BASSLER BOYER, Attorney at-Law.
☞ Office removed to Cumberland St., one door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Buck Hotel, Lebanon, Pa. [Jan. 6, '64.

DENTISTRY.
HAVING returned from Philadelphia, I would say to the good people of Lebanon and vicinity, that I have taken rooms at Mrs. Kurtz's (one door East of Dr. C. D. Gloninger's,) where I can be found at all hours of the day, to wait upon those who may want my professional services.
☞ *Particular attention* paid to the *treatment* and *filling of TEETH*. All operations done in the most *improved and skillful manner*.
☞ *Prices as low as elsewhere for the same class of work.*
Chloroform and Ether administered to patients when desired.
☞ *Thanking for past favors, I would solicit the patronage of those wishing the services of a Dentist.*
GEORGE CLARK, D. D. S.
Lebanon, Pa., April 27, 1864.

DR. B. A. YEAGER,
Cures, without the use of Instruments,
CANCERS, TUMORS, PROTUBERANCES, &c.
No Cure, no Pay.
Apply personally or by letter for a pamphlet for information of such sores and the cure thereof to
Dr. B. A. YEAGER,
Bowers Station, R. & P. R. R., Berks Co., Pa.
August 3, 1864.—1m.

"FLORENCE"
Sewing Machine.
PARLOR TO STITCH!
The Only Machine capable of making More than One Kind of a Stitch, and the Only One having the REVERSIBLE FEED.
The feed may be reversed at any point desired without stopping, which is accomplished instantaneously by a single motion of the hand.
It makes four different stitches, the lock, the knot, the loop, and double knot; each stitch being alike on both sides of the fabric.
There is no other Machine which will do so large a range of work as their "Florence."
It will Hem, Tuck, Quilt, Cord, Run, Fell, Bind, Gather, and do all the stitching required in Families and Manufactories.
The most inexperienced, and no difficulty in using it.
Every Machine is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and to do all that is claimed for it.
☞ *The Florence must be seen to be Appreciated.*
J. F. MATZ,
Agent of Lebanon County, Annville, Pa.
☞ Persons wishing to see the Machine in operation can do so by calling on the Agent at Annville, or on Wm. G. Ward, at Lebanon.
Annville, June 22, 1864.

Jacob E. L. Zimmerman's
FIRST CLASS HAIRDRESSING AND HAIR-DYEING SALOON, Market street, Lebanon, Cumberland, and opposite the Eagle Hotel. Being thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
Lebanon, July 2, 1862.
N. B.—The Saloon will be closed on Sunday.

Removal of
Farrel's Marble Yard.
JOHN FARREL, has removed his Marble Yard to the N. E. Corner of Centre and Cumberland streets, in this borough, about [illegible] squares east from the Court House, with increased facilities for carrying on the business in Italian and American Marble, Limestone, Sandstone, &c. He invites the public in want of anything in his line, to call and examine his stock. Mr. John Witmyer, living near by, will attend to Mr. Farrel's business during his absence.
Lebanon, July 27, 1864.—3m*

New Boot and Shoe Store!
THE undersigned announces to the public that they have removed their New Boot and Shoe Store to *Cumberland Street*, Lebanon, in John Graeff's building, adjoining west of the Confectionery Store, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children's
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., &c.,
all of which will be made up in style and quality not to be surpassed by any other workmen in the country. No effort shall be spared to please and satisfy all who may favor them with their orders, and their charges will be as reasonable as possible, compatible with a fair remuneration.
They also keep a large stock of
READY MADE WORK
which they can sell at a low rate.
The public are invited to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing.
☞ *Repairing done on short notice, and at reasonable rates.*
ANDREW MOORE,
SAMUEL S. SHIRK.
Lebanon, May 4, 1864.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Sewing Machines.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform her friends, and the public in general, that she has recently opened a MILLINERY business, and has taken the agency for the sale of
Wheeler & Wilson's unsurpassed Double-Lock-Stitch Shuttle Machines,
which have taken the premium at the Great London Exhibition, and hundreds of other places. It is adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring. Three different numbers of the Machine will always be kept on hand, which can be examined at her store, and she will give instructions in the manner of using them.
The *Millinery Business*, in all its branches, will be continued at her Store, in Cumberland street.
Mrs. HARRIET L. SELTZER.
Lebanon July 20 1864.—3m.

Wistar's Balsam
OF WILD CHERRY.
ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR
Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup and every Affection of THE THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST, INCLUDING EVEN
CONSUMPTION.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
So generally has the use of this remedy become, and so popular as it everywhere proves, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and food utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to health and vigor. Of its efficacy in the prevention of Consumption, our testimony that
CANNOT BE DISCREDITED,

The Rev. Jacob Sechler,
Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.
HANOVER, PA., Feb 16, 1859.
Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have in my individual case, made frequently use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.
JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.
"Having used Dr WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Maryland.
I have on several occasions used Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS," on the wrapper.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Forty Years' Experience
Has fully established the superiority of
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.
Over all other healing preparations.
It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., &c. REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMMATION AS IF BY MAGIC. ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX.
FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston
And by all Druggists.
June 22, 1864.—1y eow.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
Market Street, Lebanon,
JOHN MATTHES,
Proprietor.
THE proprietor of this old established and popular HOTEL would respectfully inform the public that it has been thoroughly renovated and its pens will be spared to make the Table and the Bar at all times, equal to any in the county.
The STABLING and Yard are superior to, and more extensive, than any other in Lebanon. A new SHED is also in the course of erection, which will be completed in a short time. The patronage of the Farmers and the Travelling public generally is respectfully solicited.
☞ Depot for the line of Market street, and just a square south from the Market House.
JOHN MATTHES.
Lebanon, April 6, 1864.

George Hoffman's
LEBANON COUNTY
TRANSPORTATION LINE.
By Lebanon Valley Railroad.
PARTICULAR attention will be paid to Goods shipped by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. Goods will be sent daily to and from Philadelphia to Lebanon, Myerstown and Annville Stations, and all other points in the County.
FREIGHTS contracted for at the least possible rates, and delivered with dispatch.
The Proprietor will pay particular attention to, and attend personally, to the receiving and delivery of all Freights.
For information, apply at his Office at the Lebanon Valley Railroad Depot, Lebanon.
EDWARD MARK, his Agent in Philadelphia, will always be found at *W. H. Bull's Merchant's Hotel, North Third st., Philadelphia.*
May 4, '64.] GEO. HOFFMAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS, BY
Philada. and Reading R. R.
IN accordance with the provisions of the New Internal Revenue Law, all Goods delivered at the above Road for shipment, must have a Two cent Stamp affixed to the Receipt issued therefor, said Stamp to be at the expense of the Shipper.
For all Receipts taken by above Company, said Stamps will be furnished and paid for by the Company.
WM. G. BOWMAN,
Lebanon, Aug. 17, 1864.—3m. Freight Agent.

Kline's Patent Fruit Jar.
The Great Success!
THIS most effectual Fruit Jar, in the market, is all glass, dispensing with the clamping or screw device.
For sale at LEMBERGER'S Drug Store, Market street, Lebanon.
☞ Call and get a circular giving more information.
Lebanon, June 1, 1864.—tf.

Notice.
THIS is to notify all Carpenters and Cabinet makers that no bills for coffins will be paid by the Directors of the Poor for poor persons dying within a circle of five miles of the Poor House, at all such persons will be furnished with Coffins free of expense on application to the Steward of the Poor House.
JOHN E. BOWMAN,
ELIAS WALBORN,
GEO. ZIMMERMAN, } Directors of the Poor.
May 27, 1863.

Letter of Advice for Ladies.
FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.
THIS information never before published. Sent free in a sealed envelope for ten cents.
Address DR. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.
July 13, 1864.—3m.

Hurrah for the Man we Love.

AIR—VIVE L'AMOUR.

Come all ye true patriots and join in this song,
Hurrah for the man we love.
McClellan's our leader—he's gallant and strong,
Hurrah for the man we love.
CHORUS.—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Lincoln or Chase are willing or no,
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

On Mexican plains he won a good name;
Hurrah for the man we love
General Scott spoke his praises, and well do the same;
Hurrah for the man we love.
CHORUS:—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Stanton and Halleck are willing or no,
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

Uncle Sam sent him out to the bloody Crimea;
Hurrah for the man we love,
Which established his fame as a great Engineer;
Hurrah for the man we love.
CHORUS,—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Beecher or Greeley are willing or no,
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

When Secession in rage tried the Union to sever
Up rose the man we love so;
Little Mac drew his sword and boldly [illegible]
Hurrah for the man we love.
CHORUS.—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether plundering Traitors are willing or no.
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

Though Lee fiercely fought with his bold rebel band,
He was met by the man we love;
And victory followed while Mac had command;
Hurrah for the man we love.
CHORUS.—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Phillips and Andrews are willing or no.
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for man, hurrah for the man we love.

At Yorktown, at Williamsburg, and at Fair Oaks,
He broke through the rebel array;
He received for his victories insults and jokes,
Which was all that "Old Abe" had to say.
CHORUS.—He'll win the race—to the White House he'll go,
Whether Seward or Blair are willing or no.
Hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

And when "Old Abe" ordered little Mac to retreat,
Our hero protested in vain,
Through seven days' conflict the rebels he beat,
And landed his troops on the James.
CHORUS.—They'll never forget him—those soldiers so brave—
Though blood stained and worn, on the brink of the grave.
But hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man they love.

And there, through the hospitals, brave little Mac
With pity and sympathy moved;
E'on the wounded and dying then turned on their backs,
And prayed for the man they loved.
CHORUS.—They'll never forget him—our soldirs so brave—
Though blood-stained and worn, on the brink of the grave.
But hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man they love.

When the bold "Stonewall," with his blood-thirsty band,
Met our forces with Pope, and beat them,
Again Mac was called to take the command,
And he drove back their hosts at Antietam.
CHORUS.—They never forget him—those soldiers so brave—
Who fought side by side, on the brink of the grave,
But hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah, for the man they love.

Then Abe called around him his Jacobin crew,
To consult on political questions,
To keep Mac in command—that never would do;
They'd send him, they said, to——perdition!
CHORUS.—For McClellan's the man that never was beat,
And they fear'd he'd be placed in the President's seat.
So, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love!

When jealous "Old Abe" took away Mac's command,
The People all flocked around him;
But retiring and modest they found him.
CHORUS.—They'll never forget him—the People are true—
They'll smoth er his radical Jacobin crew,
And hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man, hurrah for the man we love.

Then flock round his banner, in zealous array,
And hasten your footsteps to greet him;
Determined in earnest, from this very day,
In the President's chair to seat him.
CHORUS.—With McClellan for President—UP WITH THE FLAG
The Rebellion will end—away with its rag.
Three cheers for the man, three cheers for the man, three cheers for the man we love.
Hip! Hip! Hip!

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF
Emerson Etheridge
AT THE
GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING,
IN PHILADELPHIA,
On Saturday Evening, September 17, 1864.

Fellow citizens, indulge me as best you can with your silence. I am a stranger to you, unknown to distinction and unheralded by fame. I come to-night to mingle in your rejoicing upon this sacred soil, to join with you in ratifying those nominations upon the success of which depends the preservation of the holy Constitution of these United States. [Applause.] If the spirits of good men could re-visit earth; if the souls of the good men from the earliest history, who years ago, on this same spot, proclaimed to the world the Constitution, which has been the only bond of union among a free and glorious people—could they once more revisit earth they would be here to night in their glorious presence to look approvingly upon you, their children, who meet this night to ratify again that Constitution, upon the preservation of which depends the life of liberty throughout the world. [Great Applause.] Not one of those noble spirits would be at Washington, mingling with brazen-faced courtesans, greasy contrabands and greedy contractors. [Laughter and applause.] Not one of them would smile at a smutty joke, but they would be here to-night, with earnest hearts, imploring you to save the Ship of State and to preserve the liberties of a noble people. [Cheers.]

You have heard to-night a distinguished statesman of New York, who told you that Abraham Lincoln is a conditional Union candidate. That is the only expression that he uttered to which I shall make any dissent. Abraham Lincoln is not even that, he is a usurper and a despot. [Applause and laughter.] There was no Union of States except the union which was the child of the Federal Constitution alone, and you who have heard so many eloquent discourses from these loyal leaguers in regard to loyalty, should remember that there is not a supporter of Abraham Lincoln to day who is not in degree, if not in kind, a traitor equally with Jefferson Davis. [Great Applause.] No intelligent man can be an honest man and a supporter of Abraham Lincoln. [Renewed applause.] No man can be influenced by the unholy pretenses of these men and no man understands the theory of this Government, its early history and the principles upon which it was founded, can support Abraham Lincoln and be loyal to the Constitution of the United States.—[Cries of "good! good!" Cheers.]—At this very moment we are ground, North and South, by two rival despotisms. These despotisms are nothing but a departure from the old Constitution, the only national safety, a Constitution which I know you re-affirm to-day in your loyal hearts.—They tell you about loyalty. There is a world of loyalty in the Republican party. [Laughter.] But it is loyalty to a cringing slave, to a mean, and imbecile master. [Applause.]—It is not loyalty to law. Ask these men who preach loyalty, these loyal leaguers (laughter,) as they call themselves, or as we call them out West, Lincoln Liars, (great laughter,) ask these men what loyalty is, and they are as dumb as an oyster. [More laughter.] They know no more of loyalty than they do of treason, but they hurl in the face of better men that which they cannot answer for.

What is loyalty? It has no application in a representative age under a Republican form of government.—If it means anything it means devotion to the person of a prince. But the man who is not loyal to the Constitution of his country, and I care not who he is, who opposes or limits the Constitution of his country, whether Jefferson Davis or Abraham Lincoln, he is *pro tanto* a traitor. [Tremendous applause.] Junius is a name dear to liberty, in every age, and he defined loyalty in the heart of every Englishman as a national attachment to the guardian of the laws. Is Abraham Lincoln the guardian of the laws of this country? [Cries of "no, no," and derisive laughter.] He is the guardian of the laws as the vulture is the guardian of the dove, as the wolf is the protector of the lamb. I not only charge Abraham Lincoln with being a disloyal man, but he has had the effrontery within the last three months to repudiate law within the State of Kentucky, and expressly violate the Constitution, and you who are in favor of the entirety of that instrument, in favor of the Union as that Constitution made it, are taunted with being traitors to that instrument.

You may suppose that if these October elections go against Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton, this Government may be preserved, but I tell you sincerely and honestly, that if Abraham Lincoln be forced upon the country, if by force or fraud—for by no other means can it be done—if by force or fraud he be declared the President of the United States, then there is no hope of saving the country. [Applause.] The state of this country depends upon the verdict of the people, to be rendered in November next, and if the glad tidings are once flashed upon the wires that the people of the North, unaided by the people of the South have been able to vindicate the Constitution, and rescue it from the hands of the destroyer, when that announcement is made, the work of restoring the Union is more than commenced. [Applause.]

I have read of seas of upturned faces, but this is the first ocean of faces I have ever seen. [Laughter] The billows of public sentiment are rolling high. God grant that in November next you may wait the Ship of State into the harbor of safety. [Cheers] I was telling you how dangerous is Mr. Lincoln's election. It is perilous life and destroy the liberties of this great Republic, but I know that you are all resolved that he shall not be returned to Washington in November next. But yesterday I heard from the Tenth Legion. What do you suppose they send greeting to their friends in Philadelphia? Why, "we intend to keep the ballot box open for a week." [Laughter.] And there was a message from old Northumberland, God bless her! Said the message, 'tell the men of Philadelphia we will keep the ballot box open until we get enough.' [Roars of laughter.] There is one truth I will tell you. I have lived all my life, before this war, among the people of the Southern States. I know them. My childhood, my youth, and the vigor of my manhood has been passed among them, and I tell you that to day in the States of Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee alone, there are 160,000 men, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, that are now patiently awaiting the result of this election. They sided with the Government at the commencement of the war. They have resolved to stand by the Constitution and the Union as long as they can find brotherhood among the free States of the North. [Applause.] They wait with patience to know the result of the popular verdict in November next. I tell you that if you elect Abraham Lincoln to four years more of tyranny and misrule, they well know that he will destroy the remaining features of the Constitution, and the Union will be gone forever. And when it is told to them that Abraham Lincoln is re-elected they will look around them for their to look the matter in the face and tell where they will go. I do not tell you where they should go, but I tell you where they will go. Mr. Lincoln to day cannot invoke men enough and print money enough to subjugate and trample under, and exterminate, and disgrace, and enslave such a people in such an age, of the world. [Great applause.] In our State we will have no vote. Why? Because Abraham Lincoln has used the army and navy of the country for two years and a half to get Tennessee out of the Union, despite the wishes of the sixty or seventy thousand Union men in the State. [Renewed cheering.] To-night I arraign him as the best commissioner, the best recruiting officer, the best proselyte that rebeldom has ever had. [Great enthusiasm.] They are arresting men in this country for discouraging enlistments, but I tell you that Abraham Lincoln has done more to discourage enlistments in the Union armies than any ten thousand rebels south of the Ohio River. [Sensation.] I will tell you what more he has done: he has done more to stifle the Union sentiment of the South than any fifty thousand men who have been in Richmond since the commencement of the war. He has done more to disgrace the human race than any being or creature that walks the face of the earth. [Roars of laughter and cheers.]

I speak what I feel and what I know. In this war Mr. Lincoln has caused all the misery and suffering of the people of Tennessee by his broken faith. In the commencement of the war, Missouri, Kentucky, Western Virginia, and Maryland were true to the Union, and refused to respond to the calls of the secessionists to leave the old Government. Mr. Lincoln, to retain these Commonwealths, made them repeated pledges. The people of these States responded that they believed in the efficacy of the ballot-box, and they said that secession was a madness and a crime. They did their duty in standing by the law, and the Constitution, but Mr. Lincoln failed in his duty to them. If the States did not go out of the Union it was not because Abraham Lincoln and his Administration did not try to carry them out. He never made a promise but to break it, and he never made a show of maintaining a law but to betray a people whom he made his dupes. When the war broke out the issues were clearly defined. Never in ancient or modern history were issues so clearly made. In other countries there have been wars for boundaries and for claims to territories, or the right of an heir-born to a throne; but here we responded to the call of a country and a law, and that is precisely what Jefferson Davis and his advisers did. They got up a Confederacy, for the purpose of overthrowing the Government, and that is what Mr. Lincoln had to meet. The people came forward to sustain him with a united purpose and a united purse. They rallied to the standard, and they placed in the field armies never before precedented. You may think of the fabulous armies of the olden time, of Xerxes, with his million men; you have given Abraham Lincoln over two millions of soldiers, more men than he had votes in the presidential election.

The first pledge Mr. Lincoln made to the people of the North and the South was that the war should be prosecuted for the sole purpose of putting down rebellion and maintaining the unity of the nation, and for this purpose you put your sons and your brothers and your fathers into the field. They went forth for a cause as holy as ever soldier invoked his sword. How long did it continue? Why sirs, it took Geo. B. McClellan a year to reorganize our armies. The whole of sixty one was spent in preparation. The campaign of sixty-two was opened under the auspices of McClellan and Buell, and Grant, and New Orleans proclaimed the victories of our arms. Almost an empire was redeemed, so mighty was the territory restored by our armies. The rebels were everywhere routed, and loyal hearts looked with glad anticipations of a speedy peace. So that summer the rebellion was broken. The rebels were retreating everywhere. All Kentucky, all Missouri, all Tennessee, nearly all Louisiana and West Virginia were under the control of the Union armies. In the general rejoicing of the times, I went to Tennessee at the special instance and commission of Mr. Lincoln, to make an amnesty pledge and appeal to the people of the State. Men and women came for fifty miles to meet me. I read to them the propositions of Congress, the declarations of the President, the proclamations of General McClellan, Buell and Grant, to prove that the support of the war in that State did not mean the freedom of the slaves. In less than ten days seven thousand of my neighbors came and took the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and went home glad to believe that the rebellion was over. Mr. Johnson, now a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Abolition ticket, proclaimed to the people of the State a general amnesty, and many of the rebels took it.

The peole of Tennessee accepted the amnesty tendered to them by Mr. Lincoln through his Military Governor, and in support of it they sent thousands and tens of thousands of their sons into the Federal armies. Then Mr. Lincoln changed the issue—he has employed the military power of the North for the purpose of blotting the Southern States from the map of the world, making the war upon their life as unholy as the war that Jefferson Davis has made against the Government of the United States. [Tremendous cheering.] And in pursuance of the universal policy of transforming the best Union men of the South into rebels, in Nashville the week before last, Andrew Johnson, the satrap of Mr. Lincoln, with the loyal leaguers of Nashville, declared that no man should vote in the present election unless he would take an oath to oppose the Chicago Convention, to oppose armistice, amnesty, peace, in a word, to oppose George B. McClellan, and vote for Mr. Lincoln. [Cries of "shame," groans and three cheers for swapping horses.]

Now, to-day, when the people of Tennessee would return to the Union, to which they were always faithful, and renew their allegiance to a Government which they never deserted, Mr. Lincoln is trying to keep them out of the Union, or at best to get up a bogus election, so that he can count on the votes of the State. How is it with Maryland? A few days ago a convention met at Annapolis. That convention was not elected by the people. The delegates were elected by Lincoln's bayonets. They framed a constitution and they submitted it, not to the people of Maryland. Instead of submitting it to the people of Maryland, as the laws decided, they concluded that such men as suited them should vote, and that no others should cast suffrages in the adoption of a constitution that was to apply to all the people of the Commonwealth. So was it in Arkansas. So was it in Kentucky. Kentucky has thirty thousand troops in the Federal armies who have won imperishable renown, but when the people of Kentucky assembled for the purpose of electing a judge, what did this loyal President, Abraham Lincoln, do? Why, he issued directions to his janizaries, and the hirelings ordered Judge Duval's name to be stricken from the poll books, that he might secure the election of one of his miserable pimps, a man by the name of Benton. The people of Kentucky, though they had but twenty four hours notice of this, nominated and elected Judge Robertson, a gentleman of high standing and integrity. If Kentucky could vote to-day in her ruined homes and her faithful camps, nine-nine out of every hundred votes would be for Geo. B. McClellan. [Three cheers for Kentucky and Geo. B. McClellan.]

Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson have not a party in Kentucky and Tennessee as large as the Pennsylvania party of the penitentiary and they are not a whit more respectable. [Merriment.] There is not an honest man in my State, there is not a man with an honest reputation before the world, who will vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Laughter and cheers] They think the unlawful despotism of Jefferson Davis is no more unconstitutional and dangerous than the arbitrary usurpations of Abraham Lincoln. ["That's so" and applause.] They talk to you about restoring the Union by force. The men who tell you they can carry out that idea are simply insane. Have you not heard for the last three years that the rebellion was crushed and on its last legs, that the last white boy was conscripted and the last old man shouldering a musket, that famine is prophesying over the land, and ruin was the fate of the people? The Southern people are as united to day as they ever were before, and they cannot be conquered. Julius Cæsar conquered at Parsalia with an hundred thousand men, the battles of the revolution were fought with a handful of colonial militia, but our president, who has emulated Xerxes and his countless armies, has effected no more profitable result than the Persian madman.

rebellion. About its causeless origin, the criminality of its persecution, but there are worse things in the world than rebels. I had rather be called a rebel than a thief. For rebellion becomes respectable if successful, and it depends upon Abraham Lincoln to determine whether this rebellion shall be respectable or not, and it depends upon us to say whether Abraham shall be elected, or not. [Cries of no! no! he never will" and cheers.] Then swear it, swear it as Hannibal swore eternal enmity to Rome, and see to it that you are successful. The South are in earnest about this war. There are no battle-fields in the South where the bones of Southren Congressmen are not bleaching. But the Northern Praise-God-Bare-bones. (roars of laughter,) hang around Washington with puling, puking Sambo, and urge the people and their philacterics to wage a war they are too cowardly to attempt themselves. [More laughter.]

We must nerve for the contest. We are fighting bold and bad men. The Confederates are arrayed against the Union, Before the war no Southren man ever made war upon our liberties until Northern aggression converted them from our friends to our enemies, and to day Abraham Lincoln, stands, according to his own declaration, as much opposed to the restoration of the Union as Jefferson Davis. Lincoln says they cannot come back unless under an unconstitutional condition, while Jeff. Davis says he will not come back unless he can have his own way.—Now who is the worst traitor, Jeff. Davis or Abraham Lincoln? [Cries of "Lincoln!" and cheers.]

If you want to end the war and restore the Union, elect George B. McClellan. I have said there were meaner things than a rebellion. Jeff. Davis deceived no man. Every young man in the army understood the risk. While our young men went into the army to restore the Union, and not to destroy it, and they have been deceived. For Jeff. Davis you may claim the attribute of courage, but for Lincoln you can claim neither courage nor honesty. Lincoln is called "Honest Abe," because those who know him know that he has not an honest impulse in his heart.—[Cheers.] He never told a truth when a lie would serve his purpose. [Laughter.] And he has degraded the American uniform by clothing the negro. Last New Year the emancipation was celebrated at Washton, by the contrabands calling upon Lincoln, and those who witnessed the scene say Lincoln stood slobbering over the negro like an imbecile, as he is. [Laughter.]

Recollect that the people of the South will never come back while Lincoln is in office. If you want peace, elect McClellan. You ask me how peace is to be secured by his election? I will tell you. In about six weeks the army will be going into winter quarters. When the soldiers, will be dreaming of home, let the news go to the South that McClellan is elected upon the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was; let the same news go to your young men who are loth to fight for the negro, and what will be the result?—There are leading men of the South who will then refer to the histories of the past, and good will result.—Have the South, before the war, evmade war upon the Constitution? [Voices, "never,"] No; and I have the documents to show that Andrew Johnson declared the Republicans a gang of traitors, and he threatened to join the Confederates!

At this point the speaker was interrupted by the approach of 34 ladies, representing the States of the Union. The scene was a grand one, and as the procession came in sight, the enthusiasm became unbounded. Cheer after cheer ascended from the vast concourse of people.

The young ladies were escorted to the platform, where their presence a second time before the people occasioned another burst of wild cheering.

The fair representatives came forward singing a patriotic song.

The banner carried by the children bore this inscription:

"Restore to us our country as you received it from our fathers"

When quiet was restored the speaker continued. He said there was too much joy here to night to listen to speeches. Are you ready for the contest? "Then to your tents, oh Israel?" If the banner of George B. McClellan is carried to victory the Union will be restored and every star will be restored to its former brightness. [Cheers.]

He (McClellan is the most popular candidate the Convention could have chosen.—*Philadelphia Press.*

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