COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING. The Democratic County Committee will meet at Shober's Hotel, in the City of Laner, on Thursday, August 25th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Every member is requested to be present, as business of importance is to be transac R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary.

Lancaster, Aug. 11, 1864.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK OUT. It is an undeniable fact that during the past three years public sentiment has been to a great extent suppressed among the people of the United States. Before the military despotism at Washington, which made itself felt through its secret spies, its government detectives, and its treason-smelling minions everywhere, the voice of the freemen of this republic has been stifled. The press has feared to speak out, and men have only dared to whisper to each other of their wrongs. It is true this was not the universal rule. There were some bold spirits which could not be cowed, some manly voices which persistently refused to be silenced, but all men felt in some way the pressure of the tyranny which lorded it over the people. That such a state of affairs should have been allowed to exist for a single moment in a form of government like ours, whose very existence presupposes entire freedom of thought, and the most unrestrained freedom of public discussion, is a lasting disgrace and a burning

shame. We can, however, congratulate ourselves that "the reign of terror" is ended. The day when the press can be awed, and free speech checked, has, we sincerely trust, passed away from among us forever. The people are to-day freely canvassing the acts of those in power, as is their unquestionable right, and, as they may do without fear, are denouncing most bitterly the crimes, the follies and the unparalleled corruptions of our present miserably incompetent rulers. It is high time that this should be done, unless we are ready to see the republic destroyed, while our rights perish. The day has fully come when all men who disapprove of the policy and condemn the acts of the party in power should say so openly, and with that entire freedom of speech which is the undeniable right of freemen.

The day when vulgar and abusive epithets had any power to harm has gone by. The people see and feel that those are the true friends of the republic who refuse to remain silent when liberty is assailed and the rights of the people destroyed. If some silly folks still persist in crying out "Copperhead," &c., they can only earn deserved contempt; but if blustering bullies dare to insult better men than themselves by using opprobious epithets, they deserve to meet the prompt punishment their

From this day forward let no consercacy of the principles of his party. It is the only political organization in the land which can bring about a change in our public affairs, and restore peace and prosperity to this distracted and almost ruined nation. The days of Abolition misrule we verily believe are numbered. All the signs of the times are propitious. Let the voice of Democratic papers be heard in thunder tones, demanding a change! Let them speak out and fear not! Let the would be despots at Washington be taught that we the people are masters, and they, with all their unbridled insolence, but unworthy servants, deserving of the severest punishment we can inflict! All that is needed now is boldness and unrestrained freedom of speech. Should we not claim what is clearly our undoubted right? Let the people speak

#### THE INTELLIGENCER FOR THE CAM-PAIGN.

From this time to the end of the Presidential campaign the Weekly Intelligencer will be furnished for FIFTY CENTS, the order to be invariably accompanied by the money. It is now the largest Democratic weekly in the State outside of Philadelphia, and as the Daily Intelligencer will soon be started it will possess superior advantages for conveying intelligence. Let clubs be formed in every district, and an extended circulation throughout the county and the State be given to the Intelli-

# THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

We are now able to announce positively that the first number of the Daily Intelligencer will appear on the 29th inst., the day the Democratic National Convention meets at Chicago. Let our friends throughout the county make up their lists of subscribers and send them in at once.

# GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

The vast assemblage at the late gigantic mass meeting in the City of New York, shows how thoroughly in earnest the masses are, and is a clear proof of the strong hold which General McClellan has upon the great popular heart. Much of his popularity may be traced to the righteous indignation which is sure to attend any attempt on the part of those "dressed in a little brief authority" to persecute one who has proven himself worthy of honor. The people hate injustice, and are always ready to rebuke it as it deserves. History will yet thoroughly vindicate both the military genius and the statesmanlike policy of George B. McClellan .-Should he be nominated by the Chlcago Convention, and placed on the right kind of a platform, he will prove to be a candidate of irresistible strength, and nowhere will be more warmly supported than in his native State of Pennsylva-

We see by the "loyal" tele graphic despatches that WILLIAM H. SIMPSON, Esq., the talented and fearless editor of the Belfast (Maine) Republican Journal, one of the spiciest of. our New England exchanges, has been arrested and is to be tried for treason, for obstructing the conscription! And what do our readers suppose his treason consists in? Why nothing more than that he particularly called upon some prominent and wealthy Abolitionists by name in his town to go themselves to this infernal war, or else furnish substitutes for their poorer neighbors. This tread on their corns too hard, and hence the arrest. But they have mistaken their man, as Mr: S. is not to be intimidated by arrest and imprisonment in one of Lincoln's modern bastiles. He is one of a little band of Democratic editors in New England who have never "bowed the knee to Baal," and do not believe either in the honesty or infallibility of the miserable old buffoon at Washington, but have been prompt in exposing all the short-comings, dishonesty and traitorous proclivities of the most disgraceful Administration which

ONE PLANK OF THE CHICAGO PLAT-FORM.

One plank of the platform to be idopted at Chicago is already settled .--The Democracy there assembled will made good their continuance in posi-unantmosly declare in favor of an tions of profit when they succeeded in armistice, with a view to the assembling of a Convention of States, in order that an honest endeavor may be made to restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution. This is no longer a secret. Such will most assuredly be the action of the Convention. The people will not only be satisfied with such an arrangement as shall give promise of a out further bloodshed, but, they will imperatively demand it. No party op- is now manifest. Not only has the reposing such a proposition can hope for success in the existing campaign. The people see that the war, as conducted by Lincoln, is an entire and most costly failure. They want peace, and they know the party in power cannot be trusted to make it. They realize the fact that the present Admininistration are pledged not to end the war unless it shall end in the complete emancipation of the negro. They have read, and will remember Lincoln's letter, "to Whom it May Concern." We believe the people will trust the Democratic party to make peace. They

know its past history, and know that it has ever been devotedly attached to the Union. The past history of the Democratic party alone is a sufficient guarantee that it will never consent to, or accept a dishonorable peace. There can be no well grounded objections, therefore, to our making a proposition for an armistice, with a view to a proper settlement of existing difficulties. It it is the bounden duty of any civilized nation to stay the waste of war by compromise at as early a period as possible. Numerous favorable opportunities for so doing have been allowed to pass unimproved by Mr. Lincoln, and the people have entirely lost faith in him.-A continuance in his policy can only bring a continuance of national woe and national disaster. In case the South should reject our proposal for an armistice, or refuse to listen to fair terms offered in a convention of States, we have lost nothing, but have gained much in every way. If no choice was left us but a continuance of the war, we could see to it that it was waged with some rersonable hope of success. We should then stand justified to ourselves and in the eyes of the world. The South would no longer be a unit against us, as they are to-day, and it would not be long until a prevalence of Union sentiment there would compel the leaders of the rebellion to listen to reason. In some such way alone can this war ever be honorably ended. Let Lincoln insist upon carrying it on for the benefit of the negro, as he does, and will do and we shall see him swept from power by such a whirlwind of popular excitement as this country never witnessed. The people will scornfully repudiate him and his negro war policy. They have had enough of that, and are ready to try what virtue there is in an armistice to be followed by a convention of the States. That much of the Chicago platform has already been settled in advance by the people.

VALLANDIGHAM AT LANCASTER. The announcement that Hon. C. L.

Vallandigham has consented to be present to address the Democracy in this city, on the 17th of next month, has vative man be backward in speaking thrown the editor of the Examiner into out. Let every Democrat in the country convulsions. He is desperately troubled and very much alarmed. "His spirit is disquieted within him," and "great fears make him their prey." He sees in imagination vast bands of armed conspirators congregating, sworn by the most terrible oaths to the execution of the most treason-daring deeds. We beseech of him to compose himself. The weather is intensely hot, and undue excitement in these sweltering days might prove fatal. We can assure him, however, that he will have just cause to be scared when the Democratic masses assemble here on the day of the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution, to pledge anew their devotion to that sacred instrument. They will come up a mighty host, "terrible as an army with banners," but it will be only a lawful assemblage of many thousands of freemen, met to protest publicly against the tyranny of the present Ab olition Administration, and to strike an open 'blow for the deliverance of the nation from the woes that affect it .-Mr. Vallandigham will be here, and so will the people, but neither to counsel nor commit any unlawful act. He will be here to speak as a freeman may, they to hear as freemen should. It will be a mighty gathering, but a perfectly law-

# SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Mr. Fessenden, finding the task deolved upon him as Secretary of the Treasury to be a greater burthen than he can bear, has retired from Washington to the more genial climate of Maine, where he is luxurating on the delicacies of New England clam-bakes, and casting about for a successor. We pity the man who is to take his place. It will require more than mortal financial skill to bring order out of the hopeless chaos into which our monetary affairs have been plunged by the reckless extravagance and the miserable mismanagement of the Administration. Mr. Mor-

NEGRO MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE. The negroes of Baltimore recently held a mass meeting to take measures to have their oath in the Courts of that State made as good as that of white men, and to urge upon the Convention now assembled at Annapolis their claim to suffrage. The talk of the speakers was insolent, and, like that of their league brethren, was interspersed with the euphonious word "copperhead." If that abolition convention refuses to grant the prayer of those negroes, they will falsify the principles of their party, and do gross injustice to their colored brethen. By all means let them stand squarely up to the doctrines of their party, and make the negro their equal, by virtue of the fundamental law of Maryland, which they are now tinkering at for abolition pur

STEVENS AGAINST LINCOLN. Thaddeus Stevens has lately taken occasion to declare, without disguise, that "if the Republican party desire to succeed they must get Lincoln off the track, and nominate a new man." He regards "Old Abe" as the very worst kind of a failure. Mr. Stevens, bad as his political antecedents are, is entirely too shrewd not to recognize the fact that Lincoln is doomed to inevitable defeat He, therefore, has openly declared himself in favor of holding a third Abolition Convention. Straws shows which way the wind blows, and Thad. Stevens is one of the biggest straws in the Abolition barn-yard.

# A BAD PLACE TO NOMINATE A PRES-IDENT.

Martin Van Buren was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated. Henry Clay was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated. Lewis Cass was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated. Stephen A. Douglas was nominated at Baltimore, and defeated, and Abraham Lincoln was nominated at Baltimore, and we hope to God that he will be defeated, too; and if he should break his neck and legs, all the people will say, Amen! Hellelujah!

LINCOLN ABANDONED BY HIS PARTY. The packed convention of office-hold-

ers, which assembled in Baltimore in last June, doubtless thought they had re-nominating Lincoln. The "Old Joker" is reported to have been in wonderful glee on the termination of the performance. Never before, it is said, was his smutty vocabulary so completely ventilated, his stories being exhaustless, and broad beyond even the pretence of decency. Little did he or his parasites who had been fattening on the public, settlement of existing difficulties with- dream of such an exhibition of change in the sentiment of their own party as nomination of Lincoln failed to elicit a single spark of popular enthusiasm, but, to-day, the best and most influential men of his party are rapidly deserting him. Of course, the office-holders still cling to him and try to bolster up his sinking cause, but all honest men see clearly the hand-writing of prophecy on the wall. The campaign has now run one-half its course, and as yet there has not been a respectable popular assemblage anywhere in the country to ratify the Baltimore nominations. The names of Lincoln and Johnson are scarcely heard, or only mentioned to be cursed by the masses. One after another of the leading men of the Republican party, having deserted the standard of

the "Rail Splitter," are openly denouncing him in terms more bitter than any used even by "Copperheads." In New York city there is but a single journal which supports him with any heartiness, and that has most substantial reasons for doing so. Greeley gave the ticket the cold shoulder at the start, and has been more than lukewarm ever since. Not a few of the country newspapers of the party have backed square out, and taken down the names of Lincoln and Johnson from the head of their columns. Everywhere the feel ing of dissatisfaction is wide-spread and complete. Many of the more intelligent leaders

of the party, and among them Thaddeus Stevens, of this city, openly pronounce Lincoln "an entire failure." They admit that he cannot possibly be elected, and are busy maturing plans for the calling of a third abolition convention to nominate a new man. This will be insisted upon and seriously attempted, as the only possible means of defeating the Democratic nominee .-That it will avail to rescue the failing fortunes of Abolitionism from irretrievable ruin we do not for a moment imagine. From all appearances the election of the nominee of the Chicago Convenvention, by an overwhelming majority, is as well assured as any future event can possibly be. Whether Lincoln be forced to resign by his own party, or be suffered to remain as a candidate, only to be beaten by the Democratic nominee, is now a matter of perfect indifference since it is sure that he is destined to be most ignominiously defeated. On the fourth of March next he will again have need of that long cloak and Scotch cap, in which to sneak back into merited obscurity, despised and detested by every right-thinking man in the nation. His place in history will be a most unenviable one, and future generations will be as much puzzled as the present to determine whether to pronounce him most knave or fool. Had he not so utterly disgraced the Presidential chair, he might be regarded as an object of pity; as it is, he only deserves what he

### American citizen GENERAL HUNTER.

In our paper of last week we publish ed an account of the gross outrage committed by Major-General David Hunter upon the property of Hon. A. R. Boteler, of Jefferson county, Va., and commented in proper terms thereon. We have since learned some further particulars which add to his infamy, and which stamps more indelibly the brand upon the dark brow of this Lincoln emissary

of Abolition proclivities. Mrs. Boteler was a Miss Helen Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey, a daughter of Dr. Stockton, an old and eminent citizen of Princeton, distantly connected with the family of the Hon. Richard Stockton, the father of Commodore Stockton, and the uncle of this same Major-General Hunter. The family of General Hunter were intimately acquainted with Mrs. Boteler in her early ife and at the time of her marriage, and vet in the face of all these facts, we find this General Hunter burning the residence of an old friend's daughter, the companion of his sisters and relatives. If there is another instance on record of black-hearted atrocity superior, or parallel even, with this among the numerous diabolical acts which have attended Mr. Lincoln's generals and general atrocities we should like to have it pointed out. Further comment

# is unnecessary.

SHOWING THEIR DISLIKE. An exchange says, it is not long since we saw abolition papers in glee because the handsome portrait of Ex-President Buchanan on the Pottstown bank bills was defaced on several notes. Of late we see "the boot on the other leg;"

The \$10 greenbacks, on which is the beau-tiful portrait of Old Abe, are mutilated, (we almost said defaced—that could hardly be almost said defaced—that could hardly be done on such a good-looking character).—
Here are a few samples of inscriptions written on the portrait—"Nigger worshipper," "murderer," "thief," "government-contractor," "traitor," "beauty," &c. Now, we disapprove of this, but to show the "loyalty," that the game can be played both ways we deign to notice it. ways, we deign to notice it.

# RAIDS ON WOMEN.

We mentioned some time since that Sher man had improved the machinery for de vastation and theft invented by Hunter and Butler. We then copied from a cotemporary that he destroyed a factory, which was private property, in which about four hundred white women were employed, and sent them north from Marietta in search of starvation. Sherman will soon reduce himself as low in public estimation as Butler, Hunter, Schenck, or Wallace. However, he continues his improved raids, as appears from the following in the Louisville

"ARBIVAL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM THE SOUTH.—The train which arrived from Nashville last evening, brought up from the South two hundred and forty-nine from the South two hundred and forty-nine women and children, who are sent here by order of General Sherman, to be transferred north of the Ohio river, there to remain during the war. We understand that there are now at Nashville fifteen hundred women and children, who are in a very destitute condition, and who are to be sent to this place to be sent North. A number of them were engaged in the manufactories at Sweet Water at the time that place was captured by our forces. These people are mostly in a destitute condition, having no means to provide for themselves a support. Why they should be sent here to be transferred provide for themselves a support. Why forth is more than we can understand.

We further learn by the same papers that when these women and children arrived at Louisville, they were detained there and "advertised to be hired out as servants, to take the place of the large number of ne-gross who have been liberated by the miliary authorities, and are now gathered in large camps throughout Kentucky, where they are fed and supported in idleness and vicious as the expense of the loyal tax-

payers." Thus, while these negro women are rioting and luxuristing in the Federal camps on the bounty of the government, the white women and children of the South are arrested at their homes and sent off as prisoners to a distant country, to be sold in bondage, as the following advertisement fully attests:

Notice.—Families residing in the city or country, wishing seamstresses or servants, can be suited by applying at the refugee quarters, on Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth. This is sanstioned by Captain Jones, Provest Marshal.

COUNTY.

The adjoining county of Chester has ong been noted as one of the hotbeds of abolitionism. Its population has steadily stood in hostile array to the Demoerafic party, because they chose to rehave supposed that after such an exhibition Chester county Quakers would be the last people on earth to engage in the slave trade. But, alas for the weakness of human nature, there is no telling what even such men may do when moved by the spirit of cupidity and driven to desperation by fear of personal danger. Chester county fanaticism is too cowardly to prosecute with its own hands the bloody work it has inaugurated. Accordingly we find the Abolitionists of that most godly region largely engaged in the slave trade under the new impulse given to it by the decision which allows agents to be sent out to recruit in the various slave districts where negroes abound.

But this is not all, nor even the worst. Astonishing as it may read, it is nevertheless true that they have erected a regular auction block for the sale of human flesh in the plous and polished town of West Chester. White men and negroes mixed up indiscriminately, in accordance with the most approved theories of abolitionism, are set up to be sold to the highest and best bidder .--Those engaged in the traffic have taken out a regular license under the internal revenue law, and pay an annual tax of ten dollars for the privilege of selling human flesh and blood at public outcry. The coming draft had filled the soul of many an abolition coward with intense horror. As they heard the howl of the 'gorilla" at Washington demanding the blood of 500,000 new victims, the warm current froze in their veins, each particular hair of their heads stood on end with fright, and, much as they loved their money, they prepared to sacrifice even their best cherished idol rather than go in person to fight out the war which their infernal doctrines had

inaugurated. Human bloodhounds were soon or the track of every poor white man whom the pressure of want had reduced to a state of desperation, or of any poor devil of a negro who might be bullied, bought, or cunningly inveigled into exchanging his-filthy covering of rags for a suit of regulation "blue," and the emptiness of his pockets for a well stuffed wallet of 'greenbacks." Having hunted down some such prey, the next thing was to dispose of it to the best advantage. The substitute dealers of that section being intimate with the description of slave auctions in the South, as pictured by Harriet Beecher Stowe and others of her stripe, and, being alive to its benefits, determined to introduce the establishment into the free (?), intelligent (?), and most Christian (?) county of Ches-

ter. It was accordingly duly advertised from time to time that at such an hour a sale of men would be held. Now a white man was put up to be bid for by white men and negroes alike, and then a negro. The scramble among the purchasers is said to have been disgustingly exciting. We can imagine the scene and hear the voice of the crier, "O, Ycs! O, Yes! This way! Draw this way, gentlemen, if you please! We now offer this man, John Jones-aged 46-just out of the draft, and, therefore, a valuable substitute. He has been stripped stark naked and carefully examined by the board. We warrant him all right, or has earned—the detestation of every the money retunded. He has a sickly wife and a large family of small children, but he is sound himself. How much do we hear for him?"

"Three hundred dollars," cries Mr. Broadbrim, whose breast is torn with contending emotions of cowardice and cupidity.

"Only three hundred dollars," echoes the crier. "Why he's worth three times that money. Four hundred! Thank you, Sir! Five hundred! Six hundred! There, now that's lively, gentlemen! Six! Six fifty! Seven! And a halfand a half! Mind your bids, gentlemen! Going! Once-twice-three times -gone!"

So went the slave auction at the county seat of Abolitionized, Quakerified

Chester county. This is not a mere fancy sketch. Tho sales were had at public outcry by men regularly licensed as auctioneers of human flesh. Some of the sellers were of noteworthy antecedents. One was a negro, who brought to market two of his own color, and to the disgrace of the degraded wretch be it said, one miserable white biped which presumed to call itself a man. The negro found no difficulty in disposing of his stock among the loyal purchasers assembled. Among others who were in the business were two sons of a loyal Abolitionist, one of whom had taken the conscientious oath, while the other had been exempted because his father swore was he non compos mentis. But there they both were doing their best to rake up a few "greenbacks" as the price of the human beings they were selling to the shambles. And the silly son seemed to be the sharper of the two. The proof of the actual occurrence of these things, substantially as we related them, we have in the word of one of the most honorable and reliable gentlemen in Chester county. He was an eye witness. Oh! the damnable hypocrisy, the detestible meanness of Abolitionism! These very men could weep mock sympathetic tears over the lying fletions of miscegenatically inclined female writers, while ready to engage in a more disgusting traffic in human flesh than any that the slave market of the South ever witnessed. Out upon them for the veriest lying hypocrites that ever disgraced God's green earth. They ought to be branded and pilloried as fit objects for the slow, unmoving finger of scorn to be forever pointed at.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN." Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln of July 18th, 1864, cut the following figure:

cut the following ngure:

Lincoln's Inaugural, Lincoln to the Rebel
March 4th, 1861.

I declare that I have
no purpose, DIRECTLYOR INDIRECTLY, to
interfere with the institution of slavery in the integrity of the
the States where it exists. I believe I have
NOLAWFUL RIGHT TO SLAVERY, and comes 

ITARY COMMISSION .- The Brooklyn Eagle snys, a charge is made against the United States Sanitary Commission, that its agents are diverting the means of this charlty to partisan purposes, and that its correspondence is carried on in envelopes having the Reltimore Presidential ticket printed on them. The Sanitary Commission has collected over four million of dollars through the fairs and other agencies, and this amount has been contributed by men of all parties, to alleviate the sufferings of our wounded soldiers. The suspicion that a portion of

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE SAN

MEN SOLD AT AUCTION IN CHESTER THE GREAT HCCLELLAN MASS HEETING. SENATOR COWAN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

All accounts agree in saying that the grand mass meeting of the friends of McClellan, held in the City of New York, on the evening of the 11th inst., was by far the largest gathering ever witnessed even in that city of immense gard it as a pro-slavery political popular demonstrations. The Herald organization. One would naturally and the World both agree in estimating the number of people present at 100,000, and none of the journals of that city put it at less than 75,000. It was beyond question the largest and one of the most enthusiastic assemblages ever convened in that city. The World thus introduces the detailed account of its special reporters:

The rally of the friends of General McClellan at Union Square level The rally of the friends of General Mc-Ciellan at Union Square last evening, called together what was by all odds the most tremendous and enthusiastic meeting ever held in the metropolis. The great war meeting after the fall of Sumpter was supposed to be the greatest meeting held in this city up to that time, and certainly we have had nothing like it up to the meeting of last night, which, at the very lowest calculation, was twice, if not thrice, as large. Not only was the vast space of Union Square densely packed, but all the avenues of approach to it were choked with the masses of human beings who were eager, by their presence and voices, to do honor to the solder-statesman, Gen. George B. McClellan. This was not, be it understood, a Democratic meeting, though doubtless many old Democrats were present. It was a spontaneous resthering of all parties and kinds

cratic meeting, though doubtless many old Democrats were present. It was a spontaneous gathering of all parties and kinds of men who are opposed to the present Administration. The "solid" men of the city were largely represented, and a more respectable and well-behaved crowd was never seen in the city. It was a people's meeting in every respect, and the old party hacks were not even present as speakers. The masses were addressed from four

grand stands, and a number of improvised points, on porches, store-boxes, &c. Among the speakers were Hiram Ketchum, Frederick A. Seaver, E. B. Norton, W. W. Hewitt, John B. Haskin, Col. Mansfield Davis, (of the 5th Zouaves,) William D. Murphy, C. C. Eagan, W. T. Jennings, (who presided at the monument stand,) E. O. Perrin,

A. Seaver, as follows: WHEREAS, The line of policy adopted by the Chief Magistrate of the nation is in opposition to the plain injunctions of the Constitution and his own inaugural declarations, and, under the specious plea of military necessity he has commenced a system of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary of direct encroachment upon the rights of the States and the people in making arbitrary arrests, in striking down the freedom of speech and the press, and abolishing the right of habeas corpus where rebellion does not exist—in a fanatical attempt to force an equality, social and political, between ruces naturally different—in disfranchisement—in holding the electoral votes of States subin holding the electoral votes of States sub

in holding the electoral votes of States subject to his personal ambition, in defiance of the authority of Congress—and has created a general distrust of his ability to carry the nation safely through the arduous conflict in which it is now engaged; and WHEREAS, What is now wanting to settle the war, is the election of a President who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, and afford an opportunity for the people of the South to return to the Union with rights under the Constitution; therefore, tution; therefore,

Resolved, First, That the only hope for

remedying existing evils is in a change in the Administration, and an abandonment the Administration, and an abandonment of its policy.

Second, That the salvation of the country now depends on the determination of the people to elect the men of their choice, and it is incumbent upon, and the paramount duty of members of party conventions to ignore all disputed questions of policy, and in the selection of candidates, to regard the plainty arranges d wishes of the masses they

plainly-expressed wishes of the masses they are delegated to represent.

Third, That success in the election, in op-Third, That success in the election, in opposition to the powerful combination of this Administration, depends upon the popularity of the candidates with the army, and the final selection must, therefore, fall on one of the great soldiers who has distinguised himself in defense of the principles upon which the Government was founded. Resolved, That in Major-General George qualities which characterize the true pa-triot, soldier, statesman and gentlaman, and which will insure an Administration and which will insure an Administration alike elevating to the nation and creditable to the civilization of the age; and while we would not disparage the claims of his brother soldiers, we but reiterate the voice of the million which comes upon the wing of the wind from every part of the land.

brother soldiers, we but reiterate the voice of the nillion which comes upon the wing of the wind from every part of the land, when we declare him the embodiment of the hopes, as he is the choice of the American people.

Resolved, That our sympathies are deeply enlisted for our brave soldiers in the field, and that we long for the return of the day when, by ballots instead of bullets, we can maintain the Constitution and the Union, and restore to our country the inestimable blessings of an honorable peace.

Resolved, That we carnestly recommend

Resolved, That we carnestly recommend the friends of McClellan to hold immediate meetings in every city and county, and give expression to their views as to his nominaexpression to their views as to his homina-tion by the approaching convention, or by the people, and that they assemble in mass convention at Chicago on Saturday, 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, to take such action as may best unite the conservative ele-monts in the coming campaign.

The resolutions were adopted unani-

mously. The Herald says, editorially The McClellan meeting at Union Square on Wednesday evening was an overwhelm-ing popular demonstration. In enthusiasm it equalled, and in numbers it surpassed. any previous political gathering since the outbreak of the war. Such a proof of Mcoutbreak of the war. Such a proof of Me-Clellan's popularity with the masses is a personal compliment which cannot be too highly estimated. But those who see no deeper significance than a personal compliment in this vast assemblage take very shallow views of public affairs. The meeting developed the almost universal hostility of the people to the Administration. It showed also that the people desire one of our great generals for their next President. Every cheer for a general was followed by groans for Lincoln. Old Abe had not a friend among the thousands present. The most casual mention of his name provoked the most unanimous manifestations of dislike and disgust.

like and disgust. The World says:

The World says:

Concerning its object, the presentation of General McClellan's name as a candidate for the next Presidency, this only needs to be said by us, that the Convention at Chicago will certainly give due weight in their choice of a nominee to an event which demonstrates how deep a hold that gallant officer has upon the hearts of the people outside of the great Democratic party, and irrespective of the party machinery which usually is the main-spring of such an assemblage, and usually gives direction to such an outpouring of popular sentiment. Its other main object, to vindicate the policy and the conduct of a general against whom a corrupt and imbecile Administration has leveled every weapon of attack, whom it has driven from a command which he has led to victory, and whose policy for the conduct of the war has been departed from, to the nation's cost, in every particular—this object was successfully accomplished General McClellan needs no other lar—this object was successfully accom-plished. General McClellan needs no other vindication. The devices of his enemies have come to naught. The failures of those who have succeeded him have illustrated his success, and henceforth the weapons which strike at-him will cut the hands that

which strike at him will cut the hands that handle them.

But looking, as patriots must, to a higher object than the choice of a candidate for any nomination, however high, or than the vindication of any man, however well he may have deserved of his country, the chief and best significance of this great exhibition of best significance of this great exhibition of the popular heart must be deemed to be, its proof that in the hearts of the people devotion to the old Union, and to the Constitution which created it, still beats high and warm, and with as unconquerable a fidelity as it beats and burns in the breast of the brave soldier whose devotion to those supreme objects of loyalty was yesterday so signalized and honored.

The News disconting from some of

The News, dissenting from some of the views expressed by speakers and in the resolutions, remarks:

the resolutions, remarks:

It will be seen by our report of the Mo-Clellan mass meeting held last evening at Union Square, that we were right in anticipating that it would prove "an interesting demonstration." The name of General McClellan, associated with the idea of persecution, and illustrating the popular repugnance to the Administration, was sufficient to attract all classes of the Denocracy, and a large proportion of Black Republicans hostile to Mr. Lincoln. Any public demonstration that gives the people an opportunity to vent their feelings of detestation and contempt for the arch-fanatic and despot of the White House must be, in point of numbers, a success. point of numbers, a success.

The Journal of Commerce surrenders most of its space to a report of the meeting, which it calls "astounding." and pronounces it "without doubt the most magnificent affair of the kind ever seen in New York or America," and, "beyond comparison, the greatest, the largest, the most enthusiastic meeting this money is to be used as an electioneering fund, will excite a just indignation, and unless the managers of the Commission purge themselves of this charge, and the general mediate for the Presidency, with, perhaps, as great power and president will be in a great measure destroyed.

Words of Truth and Soberness. Among all the members of the National Legislature who have been called to give counsel for the safety and welfare of the Republic in this day of severe trial, we know of none, says the National Intelligencer. who has brought to the discharge of his duties a higher intelligence, a clearer sagacity, or a more patriotic fidelity than the Hon. Edgar Cowan, the learned Senator from the State of Pennsylvania. Entering the Senate at the opening of the Thirty-seventh Congress, he early won for himself the admiration and respect of his associates, without distinction of party, by the learning and dignity with which he explained and defended his views of public policy, while the independence and eloquence for which he was conspicuous in debate early drew to him the attention of all who mark with interest the progress of our parliamentary discussion

Mr. Cowan, we need not say, is a distin guished member of the Republican party; but in his whole career as a legislator he has made it apparent that he considers his first and highest allegiance due to the country, and therefore never narrows his mind o as to give to the former the homage that should be paid only to the latter. Our object in thus referring at this tim

to the eminent place justly held by this Senator in the eyes of the country, is to direct the particular attention of our readers to the subjoined weighty words, held by him in the Senate on the 27th of June, a few days before the close of the late session. when that body had under consideration Mr. Trumbull's amendment repealing the joint resolution of July 17, 1862, which qualifies the confiscation act and limits forfeitures under it to the life of the offender .-We could wish that these words might sink into the heart of every citizen in the land, for we verily believe they are words of truth and soberness:

Mr. Cowan said: I think, Mr. President that our course in regard to the Southern people has been of a character entirely the at the monument stand,) E. O. Perrin,
Judge Evans, of Texas, Judge Beech,
of Queens county, M. Frank Reiffert,
(at the German stand,) Gen. Abram
Duyrea, (who presided at the main, or
Broadway stand,) and numerous others.
The resolutions were read by Mr. F.

A. Seaver, as follows: reverse of that which would have been suc of the South; we thought we did not need them, and treated them accordingly. Think of such a proposition as that contained in this law, that if they do not lay down their arms in sixty days they will be punished by loss of their estates! How, pray, are they to lay down their arms? Surely we know enough to know that this is mere mockery, and that the rebel President might as well expect a soldier in our armies to lay down his arms upon a promise of his protection.

Mr. President. I have sometimes doubted Mr. President, I have sometimes doubted whether we could be serious when we expect any good results to come from such measures as this, which not only exposes us to ridicule but does harm to our cause.—What was wanting in this crisis of our history with new criminal legislation, when the code was complete before? We had a statute multiplied freeson with death, a just the code was complete before? We had a statute punishing treason with death, a just and proper punishment, one well according with the magnitude of the crime, as well as with the majesty of the law which inflicted it. For all those who conspired for the dismemberment of the Republic, who used the means and perverted the State Governments to bring it, this is the fitting punishment, because it is the highest, and fulls upon the guilty alone, where it ought. I would have had no additional laws; in war they are not guilty alone, where it ought. I would hav had no additional laws; in war they are no had no additional laws; in war they are not needed. I would have contemplated no reforms within the area of the rebellion; they cannot be made at such a time. What we wanted was men and money; these granted, the true function of Congress was over until peace was restored and all parties again represented. But above all things I would not have played into the hands of the enemy; I would not have done that which the rebels most desired to have done; because I have no doubt that this and all kindred schemes have been the very ones which they most wanted us to adopt. I do cause I have no doubt that this and all kindred schemes have been the very ones which they most wanted us to adopt. I do not know that Jefferson Davis ever prays: but, if he does, I have no doubt he would pray for measures on our part which were obnoxious to all people of the South, loyal and disloyal, Union and disunion. He would have prayed that we should outrage all their common prejudices and cherished beliefs; that we should do these things by giving ourselves over to the guidance of all their common products as the second of men whom it was part of their religion to hate; to hate personally and by name, with an intensity rarely witnessed in the world before. He would have prayed for confiscation general and indiscriminate; threatening as well the victims of the usurpation as the usurpers themselves; as well those we were bound to rescue as those we were bound to punish. Fervently he would have prayed for our emancipation laws and proclamations as means to fire the Southern heart more potent than all others; they would rally the angry population to his standard of revolt as if each had personal quarrel. He would then have a united

standard of revolt as if each had personal quarrel. He would then have a united South, while as the result of the same measures a distracted and divided North. That is the way I think he would have prayed and would pray now. Is any man so stupid as not to know that the great desire on the part of every rebel is to embark in revolt with him the whole people of the disaffected districts? Is not and has not that heer considered enough to insure sucthat been considered enough to insure success to him? And when does history sho the failure of any united people, numbering five or six millions; when they engaged in revolution? Nowhere; there is no such

revolution? Nowhere; there is no such case.

What did we do to bring this unity about in the South? We forgot our first resolve in July, 1831, to restore the Union alone, and we went further, and gave out that we would also abolish slavery. Now, that was just exactly the point upon which all Southern men were most tender, and at which they were most prone to be alarmed and offended. That was of all things the one best calculated to make them of one mind against us; there was no other measure, indeed, which could have lost to the Union cause so many of them. It is not a question either as to whether they were right or wrong—that was matter for their consideration, not ours; for if we were so desirous of union ours; for if we were so desirous of union with them, we ought not to have expected ours; for I we were so deshoos of taxan with them, we ought not to have expected them to give up their most cherished institutions in order to effect it. Unions are made by people taking one another as they are, and I think it has never yet occurred to any man who was anxious to form a partner-ship with another that he should first attempt to force that other, either to change his religion or his politics. Is not the answer obvious; would not the other say to him: "If you do not like my principles, why do you wish to be partner with me? Have I not as good a right to ask you to change yours as a condition precedent?" So it was with the Southern people—they were all in favor of slavery, but one half of them were still for union with us as before, because they did not believe we were Abolitionists. The other half were in open rebellion because they did believe it. Now, can any one conceive of greater folly on our bellion because they did believe it. Now, can any one conceive of greater folly on our part than that we should destroy the faith of our friends and verify that of our enomios? Could not anybody have foretold we would have lost one-half by that, and then we would have no one left to form a union with? We drove that half over to the rebels, and thereby increased their strength a thousand fold.

Is not all this history now? The great fact is staring us full in the face to-day; we are contending with a united people desporately in earnest to resist us. Our most powerful armies most skilfully led have heretofore failed to conquer them, and I think will fail as long as we pursue this fatal policy.

fatal policy, Now, Mr. President, I appeal to Senators

Now, Mr. President, I appeal to Senators whether it is not time to pause and enquire whether that policy, which has certainly united the Southern people in their cause, and which quitu as certainly has divided the Northern people in their support of ours, ought to be abandoned at once. Why persist in it longer? Can we do nothing to retrieve our fortune by retracing our steps? Can we not divide the robels and unite the loyal men of the loyal States by going back to the single idea of war for the Union; or is it now too late? Have we lost irrecoverably our hold on the affections of our countrymen who were for the Union in 1861—even in 1862? Is there no way by which we could satisfy them that we yet mean Union, and not conquest and subjugation? And what a difference in the meaning of these two phrases! The first offers the hand of a brother, the second threatens the yoke of a master. Or are we obliged now to except the house way had of Souther Union. of a master. Or are we obliged now to exof a master. Or are we obliged now to exchange the hopes we had of Southern Union men for that other and miserable hope in the negro? Is he all that is left of loyalty in the South, and the only ally we can rely upon to aid us in restoring the Union? Ye gods! what have we come to at last? Either to yield to an unholy rebellion, to dismember an empire or to go into national comber an empire, or to go into national com-panionship with the negro! Is this the al-ternative to which our madness has brought

ternative to which our madness has brought us?

Mr. President, these things are enough to drive a sane man mad. After all our pretension, all our boasting, how absurd will we appear in the eyes of all other nations if we fail in the struggle? Especially as almost all the measures about which we have occupied ourselves for the last three years have been based upon our success already assumed as a fixed fact. We provided for confiscating the estates of rebels before we got possession; we emancipated slaves before we got them from their masters, and we provided for the disposition of conquests we have not made; we have disposed of the skin of the bear and the bear itself is yet uncaught. All this we have put upon the record; the statute-book will bear witness against us in all coming time; and we cannot escape the consequences if we fail.

Mr. President, our Government was intended to be one of law, pre-eminently of law. Thare was to be nothing in the safe.

ninistration of it left to the arbitary will of ministration of it left to the arbitary will of an individual or individuals. This was its merit, or intended so, par excellence. I am for preserving its character in that respect strictly. Let no man, from the President down to the most petty officer, dare to do anything, whether to friend or enemy, except as warranted by law. Let us make war according to law, and let us have peace according to law. If we fight a belligerent enemy, let us do it according to hav belligerent enemy, let us do it according to he hav of nations. If we punish or restrain a refractory citizen, let us do it by the law of the land. "by due process of law." Had we

land, "by due process of law." Had we had faith in our Constitution and laws, and our people, we had not been in our present condition. Had we made war, and war alone, the loyal people North and South to a man would have been with us. The voice of faction, if not entirely hushed, would have been harmless. The capital of the demagogue would have been worthless, and the nation would have been irresistible. the inition would have been irresistible. Had we treated the negro as the Constitution treats him, as a person, as another man; had we made no distinction or difference between him and other citizens, we had not aroused against him that tribal antipathy which will be far more likely to destroy him than a false philanthropy will be likely to elevate him in the scale of being. If he was faired by the contract was could have elevate mm in the scale of ocing. If newas friendly to us, the same use could have been made of him that we have made; we could have enlisted him in our armies now as we have been enlisting him in our navy for long years. We could have received him as a volunteer, if he was able-bodied, without looking to his complayion and we

him as a volunteer, it no was able-bodied, without looking to his complexion, and we could have drafted him without inquiring into the relations which existed between him and his master, any more than we inquire into the relations of the white man of twenty years of age with his parent or his guardian. State laws adjusted all these questions, but to the United States it made to difference whether he owed service to no difference whether he owed service to individuals or not; he owed his first duty individuals or not; he owed his first duty to the Republic as military service was required. All this was lawful, and no loyal man ever did or would have complained of it, kindly done in the proper spirit.

I have only to say in conclusion, sir, that I hope that the joint resolution will not be repealed, and that this and all kindred projects will fail in the future, for the simple reason that they strengthen the rebels by uniting their people with them, and they weaken the Union cause by dividing its friends and distracting them with unnecessary issues.

sary issues. FACTS FOR NO-PARTY MEN. The order in the case of Lieutenant Edgerly, of the New Hampshire volunteers, ssued by the Secretary of War, and the re-

cent letter of President Lincoln by his private secretary, John Hay, regarding the resignation of Mr. Gibson from the office of solicitor of the Court of Claims, are plain indications of the deliberate policy of the administration. They deserve to be recalled constantly to people's minds, especially when the Lincoln organs are talking with all patriotic men to forget all party distinctions, and work only for the good of the years. country, i. e., Mr. Lincoln's re-election, whose first election has well nigh ruined the country.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T-GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASSINGTON, March 13, 1895. warderment, Add t-Gen., Soffice, (Washington, March 13, 1895.)
Special Order 119.
33. By direction of the President, the following officers are hereby dismissed the service of the United States \* \* Lieut. 1. G. Edgerly, Fourth New Hampshire volunteers, for circulating Copperhead tickets. \* By order of the Secretary of War.

L. Thomas Adjust General

L. Thomas, Adjutant General, To the Governor of New Hampshire. In passing, let it be recalled that Colonel McLean was exiled to the Pacific coast on the ostensible ground of not voting in the Ohio election, though he had never voted at any election in his life.

EXECUTIVE MANSION Washington, July 25. Washington, July 25. 

J. C. Welling, Esq.

Sir: According to the request contained in your note, I have placed Mr. Gibson's letter of resignation in the hands of the President. He has read the letter, and says that he necepts the resignation, as he will be glad to do with any other which may be tendered, as this is, for the purpose of taking an attitude of hostility against him. He says he was not aware that he was so much indebted to Mr. Gibson for having accepted the office at first, not remembering that he treatment—one of which is that he loved could learn of his giving much attention to the duties of his office, and the other is this studied attempt of Mr. Gibson to stab him. I am, very truly, your obedient servant.

Here is one man driven out of the army by the President for no other reason than and, finally, here is another resigning à civil office, who is publicly insulted by the President with the declaration that he will be glad to accept the resignation of any persons who do not intend to vote for his

# HORRORS OF WAR.

If the choicest stores of Hell's horrors were at human command, could any negro, or negro advocate, find anything, more dreadful, than some of the scenes of the present war, as enacted at the South? We dreadful, than some of the scenes of the present war, as enacted at the South? We sympathize deeply, with the sufferers of our own border, and would gladly do everything in reason, to relieve the homeless and penniless people of Chambersburg, but it is simply the part of manhood now and ever to denounce the madness which called into this contest black demons incarnate, instead of men. Look, if ye can, Black Republicans on this picture, and bow your heads cans, on this picture, and bow your heads in shame at your own wretched work: The 2d Massachusetts infantry, 700 strong, The 2d-Massachusetts infantry, 700 strong, with one hundred white cavalry from the 5th and 2d regulars, lately moved into Westmoreland county. Four hundred negroes with white officers, and fifty white cavalry proceeded to devastate the county. Numbers of names are mentioned of persons who were stripped of every particle of food and all their farming implements, &c., the nearest saving they were to have turns. the negroes saying they were to have farms in Maryland, and would need tools. Their

in Maryland, and would need tools. Their ilne of march produced a desert. Says the Richmond Enquirer:

"Mr. Ben. English, after having everything destroyed, was stripped, tied up, and given thirty-nine lashes with the cowhide. And more horrible, but only too true, twenty-five or thirty ladies were violated by this party of negroes. I could give

twenty-five or thirty ladies were violated by this party of negroes. I could give names, but deem it not best. Neither age nor color was spared by these demons, who were encouraged by their white officers.

"The rest of the regiment, 300 strong, with 50 white eavelry, under the immediate command of Colonel Draper, marched to Richmond county. On the route, six negroes violated the person of Mrs. G. eleven times, she being the wife of a brave soldier of the 9th Virginia Cavalry, being also sick at the time, with an infant six months old at her breast. This is only one instance out of twenty others of a like outrage. Mrs. Dr. Belfield whipped five negroes from her room, thus heroically defending herself. They plundered everybody of everything in their line of march." in their line of march."

What power is there to subdue a race of freemen nerved to resistance by the memory of such wrongs? The Southerners would

be the lowest of cowards, the most abject of be the lowest of cowards, the most abject of slaves, if they would consent, we will not say to lower their weapons in submission, but even to be reconciled to a foe that sanctioned these outrages by their black myrmidons. Let the people of the North proclaim to the world that they are not sanctioned by the popular sentiment. The honor of the North demands immedite steps to prayout the recurrence of such ate steps to prevent the recurrence of such horrors.—Patriot & Union.

#### An Awful Condemnation of the Administration by Forney.

In an article in the Washington Chron neaded "A National Loan Association," we find the following truthful paragraph which amply describes the alarming condition of our currency, the crime of not pay-ing our soldiers, and of starving their famiies, and shows up the danger of national bankruptcy and financial ruin. We commend it to the serious consideration of all reflecting men. It shows that the ruinous high prices which bear so heavily upon our soldiers, their families, and our citizens, are the work of the Administration through the Treasury Department:

Treasury Department:

"The Government is paying, to-day, two dollars and a half for every dollar's worth of material it is buying to carry on this war. The soldiers who are fighting your battles are suffering for their pay because of the want of funds in the Treasury. Their families are suffering for food and clothing because the soldier does not get his hard-earned wages. We are entailing on ourselves and our children double the debt there is any necessity for, and running the risk

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. Old Abe's a Magician, whose talent extends E en to making an army of Shakers; For his late drafting order has made troops

In fact, filled the city with Quakers! FORNEY, of the Philadelphia Press, is going to Europe, and the Springfield Re publican asks, impudently: "Who will praise everybody and everything connected with the Administration?

Dissipation is getting expensive. At New York and Brooklyn brandy is \$1 a glass, cobblers and mint juleps 20 a 25c., lager beer 10c. and cigars 10 a 40c! The Boston Post thinks such prices will do more to secure reform than several temperance lectures and anti-tobacco tracts.

MONT, of the Suffolk (L. I.) Herald is for the Chicago nominee, while the last New London (Ct.) Chronicle bolts outright and declares its purpose to do its worst against he rail splitter.

Colonel Moorehead's regiment of Penn-

sylvania volunteers recently returned home, their time having expired. The regiment went out over one thousand strong and comes back with sixty-four men and eight officers. Where are the balance? Let the grave answer! NOT EXEMPT.—The Provost Marshal

General decides that the one hundred days militia are not exempt from the draft under the President's last call for 500,000 more men. It is said that eggs are so dear in the

West that house-wives use the white of their eyes instead of the "white of an egg" to clear the coffee. The following advertisement appeared in

the Missouri Republican: WANTED .- A few good men that understand digging graves, to work at Jefferson Barracks. Wages \$1,50 per day and board. Apply to J. A. Smithers & Bro., No. 113 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

Another Missouri paper asks this pointed "Do the Messrs, Smithers know that the

Lincoln has issued three proclamations for conscriptions since the first of January, calling in all for a million of men. At this rate we shall have to give almost another million before the year closes.

The Republican papers will soon begin to tell us, for the one hundreth time that the rebellion is on its last legs, and that it is only necessary to put this 500,000 men in such bare-faced persistence of the duty of the field to finish it. This is the story they would have the impudence to tell for fiv

The political rats are all deserting the sinking ship of the Administration. addition to the sulky attitude of some of the leading city Republican journals toward the government, quite a number of smaller country papers have taken down Lincoln's name and announced that hereafter they will occupy a position of armed neutrality or open opposition. Several of the Kansas and Missouri journals have gone over to

Fremont. The present expenses of our Government amount to \$2,700,000 a day, \$112,500 an hour, \$1,875 a minute. \*\*Chicago Journal.\*\*
That is equal to three niggers a minute. Its niggers an hour, 3,420 niggers a day, or 1,576,580 a year. The Journal man may possibly be able to perceive that the whols he might have been beight and paid for a a might have been bought and paid for s year and a half ago. - Loaiseille Journal.

An Ohio exchange publishes the follow ing:
"We are reliably informed that Hon

Thomas Corwin, since his return home, has induled in bitter denuncation of the Linear Administration. We are not surprised at it, but some of his loyal neighbors are terribly shocked.

the U.S. mint it is proposed to put the engles on the coin with closed wings -so that they can come down.

It was the radical N. Y. Post, speaking of the President's call for 500,000 men, that voting and working for the Democratic said: "It is the tone of a Europeaa Soverticket. Here is another reprimanded and eign telling his subjects what he requires of exiled for not voting the Republican ticket; For the benefit of our Republican friends

we give below the authentic pedigree of their distinguished patron Shoddy: These are the generation of Pshawdee, Psnawb, who came from Jonbool, begat Pedullah; and Pedullah begat Rheet Aylah; and Rheet Aylah begat Jobah; and Jobbah begat Holz Ayl; and Holz Ayl begat Kaudphyssh; and Kaudphyssh begat Pshawdee

Pshawdee. Some one remarking that Hunter had brought back from the Shenandoah Valley some cannon which he had captured, afterwards corrected himself by saying that the bronze statue of WASHINGTON had seized would if melted up make a can-

non. "More than half a million of niggers who, three years ago were fed by planters on hog and hominy, are now fed by the U. S. on hard tack and sait horse. To bring about this change it has cost the United States about five thousand dollars and the life of one white man per nigger. No one can pretend that the sable wretches were not in all respects better as they were. Northern and Southern men, to the number of a million—the first choice and very flower of the race-have fallen in battle or have died more horribly in hospital, and the nation is nearly broken down with financial embarrassments, and all this has been done o make some hundreds of thousands of

niggers even more wretched than they were. A soldier in the army before Petersburg, writing to his father (who was a Republican

three months ago), says: three months ago), says:

"I hope you will do all you can for the election of McClellan. If the boys here get a chance to vote, you may depend on his getting a large majority! He is regarded as the ablest General in the service, and the best man for bringing the country out of difficulty. He is not only a good General, but a noble-hearted man—caring always for the comfort of his men."

CHANGING FRONT .-- A large number of Republican papers in the West are taking down the name of Lincoln and raising that of Fremont. Among the latest we notice is the Kansas State Journal, at Lawrence, and Helvetian, a Swiss paper, published at Tell, Indiana. The Western Republicans are going on the war path with the "Pathfinder" very rapidly.

The man who is anxious that "the last dollar and the last man" shall be used in order to crush the Rebellion and Slavery was in town yesterday. He came to bid farewell to his son, who was just about leaving for Canada-for the benefit of his

The Brooklyn Times, until recently one of the most strenuous supporters of "The Government" and its policy, has the following in relation to the late Maryland raid: lowing in relation to the late Maryiand raduIs President Lincoln incompetent?—
Should he be elected President for another
four years? Is the North to be disgraced
by rebel invasions every summer for the
next four years? If re-elected, it is not at
all unlikely, from present appearances, that
Father Abraham may end his reign by
skeeladdling from the White House in the
disguise of a kilted, long-legged, Scotch
Highlander.

Mr. Lincoln in his Springfield letter, said if I shall urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then for you to declare that you will not fight to free negroes." In his Niagara letter he avows his determination to continue the war until the freedom of the negro is attained. The "apt time" is now at hand for the people "to declare that they will not fight to free negroes," and refuse to furnish any more men for such an unlawful purpose. Let Mr. Lincoln be taken at his word!

LINCOLN INVITED TO DECLINE .- The Albany (N. Y.) Statesman, a Republican paper, thinks if Mr. Lincoln continues on the track he will certainly be defeated. It

savs: There is only one way left to prevent the Democrats from electing the next President, and that is, to have President Linident, and that is, to have President Lincoln decline the nomination, his successor to be either Gen. Grant, Sherman, Butler or Hancock. Such a nomination would unite the party. Nothing else ever will. Divided as the party now is, between the friends of Lincoln, Fremont, Chase, Seward and Weed, the party can not avoid a most humiliating defeat in November. The catastrophe can yet be averted, but only by the declenation of Mr. Lincoln."