FOR PRESIDENT: MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON, ELECTORS AT LARGE.

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS Ist Wm. Loughlin,
2d. E. R. Helmbold,
3d. Ew'd P. Dunn,
4th. T. M'Cullough,
5th. Edward T. Hess,
6th. Phillip S. Gerhard,
7th. Geo. G. Lepier,
8th. Michael Seltzer,
9th. Patrick M'Evoy,
10th. T. H. Walker,
11th. O. S. Dimmick,
12th. A. B. Dunning,
12td. Wm. J. Kountz,
12td. Wm. J. Kountz,
12td. W. Montgomery

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.
HUGH M. NORTH, Columbia ASSEMBLY. WILLIAM S. DAVIS, Colerain. DR. HENRY B. DUNLAP, Mount Joy. ABRAM SHANK, City. WILLIAM U. CUSTER, Earl.

ASSOCIATE LAW JUDGE.
DAVID G. ESHLEMAN, City. COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
WILLIAM CARPENTER, City. PRISON INSPECTORS. GEORGE W. BOYER, Elizabethtown, BENJ. WORKMAN, Manhelm twp. DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.
CHRISTIAN H. CHARLES, Mano
JOHN HESS, Conestoga.

AUDITOR.
CYRUS REAM, East Cocalico Keep Stevens' Record Before the People. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. that the practical amalgamationist Thad. Stevens, deliberately declared, in a carefully prepared and written address which he read before the Convention

which nominated him. THAT ALL MEN MUST BE MADE EQUAL UNDER THE LAW. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. that this same man, who has been a Disunionist for years, boldly declares THE UNION AS IT WAS, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, GOD FORBID IT!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE that no Republican paper in Lancaster county has dared to deny, in the face of Thad. Stevens' avowal of his own doc trines, that he is IN FAVOR OF MAKING THE NEGRO THE EQUAL OF THE WHITE MAN. KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, that no Republican paper in this county dares deny, that Stevens is OPPOS-ED TO A RESTORATION OF THE UNION EXCEPT ON CONDITION THAT THE NEGRO IS MADE THE

EQUAL OF THE WHITE MAN UN-DER THE LAW. Letter from Gen. Naglee.

We would respectfully but most earn estly request every man into whose hands this paper, may fall to read the letter of General Naglee, published in another column. It stamps the seal of condemnation indellibly upon Mr. Lincoln, and shows such entire unfitness in him for the high office he holds as ought to be sufficient to convince any reasonble man that it would be courting national disaster and dishonor to reelect him. On the plain and veracious report of the whole matter by Genera Naglee, we charge the responsibility of the failure of the Peninsula campaign, in 1862 on Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of War. But for their disloyal and malignant interference with the military programme to which they both pledged their support, McClellan and hls noble army would have taken Richmond two years ago, and the war, that has since cost the nation billions of debt, increasing taxation, and the live of hundreds of thousands of brave and devoted men would have been ended on the basis of a restored Union. Gen. McClellan, his army, and the country. were sacrificed together, at that time and the people, in November next, will no doubt avenge the treason of Aboli-

tionism. The Republican Meeting.

The Republicans turned out to their meeting yesterday in numbers sufficient to show that, whatever may be the opinion of a majority of the Northern people, there are still many deluded men who think that Mr. Lincoln is worthy of their suffrages. The affair is doubtless regarded as a success by our Republican friends, and as we are in a very good humor over it, we will not offend them with a contradiction. They are likely to feel less happy a week hence than they do to-day, and we are not disposed to mar their present enjoyment depreciatory remarks about their meeting.

One remarkable feature of this gath ering is the large number of females.— They swell the crowd and add to the gayety, but when the votes are counted they are not there. Another remark able feature is the absence of banners with mottoes affirmative of principle.-There is no lack of flaunting flags and other devices to catch the eye, whilst music enchants the ear, but there is very little that appeals to the reason of the spectator.

We noticed a party of threshers using the flail on one of the wagons in procession, and on another a couple of blacksmiths were hammering out imaginary horseshoes. This is very well.-Our farmers will have to do a great deal of threshing, and our blacksmiths will have to hammer as they never hammered before, ere the enormous debt contracted by Abraham Lincoln shall have been paid.

We have not time nor room for an extended notice to-day, but will pay attention to some of the speeches hereafter.

Moccasin Tracks. FORNEY says in his letter to the Press of Monday last, that "General CAME-RON has made a thorough organization of the State, and, after close examination of the field, has so disposed his forces that no single point of advantage will be neglected."

Is Forney sure everything is right? Are all the Winnebago warriors at their proper posts on the war path? Are year, are forty-six dollars and seventeen LEBO, MANEAR and WAGONSELLER lying in ambush? Where is BROBST? Is PATTERSON in position to fight it. through or swear it through, just as circumstances may require? Has the old chief been cured of his "disease of the bowels" by the dose he got from that "medicine man," Dr. Boyer? Have the braves of the Philadelphia Union League had their carving knives ground lately? Is there enough of jerked government mule meat prepared to feed the warriors? Have the squaws and papooses been sent to a place of

safety? What's the bounty on scalps? If FORNEY will make true answers to the foregoing questions, the public will be able to form a more intelligent opinion of the disposition of General CAMERON'S forces.

S. T .- 1860-Old Abe's Disunion Bitters. Lincoln's election broke the Union.
What reason is there to suppose that his re-election will mend it? The hair of the dog is said to be good for his bite, but who ever heard that a second bite would cure the first?

Lincoln's Efforts to Save Lee's Army. Some days ago we charged ABRAHAM LINCOLN with deliberately defeating Gen. McClellan's operations against Richmond, for the purpose of prolonging the war and enabling him to hold on to the Presidency for another term. In support of that charge we cited facts strong enough to lead any honest jury

to find LINCOLN guilty. We now charge that after Gen. Pope's defeat and LEE's invasion of Maryland, when Gen. McClellan was restored to the command of the army of the Potomac, LINCOLN made active exertions to prevent Gen. McCLELLAN from overtaking and fighting the rebel army.

In the streets of Washington, and in the forts and fields around that city McClellan picked up the shattered and scattered fragments of Pope's defeated army, and put them together. No one could tell precisely where the rebel army was, but the unerring military genius of Gen. McClellan pointed out the north bank of the upper Potomac as the scene of their next operations, and in that direction he headed his columns.

He had scarcely gone a day's march, before Lincoln began using the same arts to prevent him from overtaking the enemy, that he had previously used to prevent him from taking Richmond. He kept back troops that McClellan should have had, and retained and retarded the General's movements.

HALLECK, it will be remembered, had been made General-in-Chief, and had settled down within call of LINCOLN and STANTON at Washington. Soon after McClellan started in pursuit of LEE, LINCOLN sent him the following despatch through Halleck:

"Until we can get better advices about the numbers of the enemy at Drainsville, I think we must be very cautious about stripping too much the forts on the Virginia side."

The shoddy organs of the meaner sort ccuse McClellan of cowardice. The few that retain some respect for their own character, and do not wish to leave the truth so far behind that it will never overtake them, charge him with exessive caution.

Now, if McClellan was marching too slowly and too cautiously, why did Lincoln and Halleck send him a despatch enjoining greater caution? If they wanted him to hurry on and overtake and defeat the rebel army, why didn't they send him some of the troops who were doing nothing in the forts opposite Washington on the Virginia side, and tell him to push on?

As the despatch above given was not positive order to halt, McClellan noved on and Lincoln grew more anxious for the safety of the rebel army, as there really seemed to be a strong probability that McClellan would overtake it. He therefore caused HAL-LECK to send another despatch to Me CLELLAN, as follows:

"Until you know more certainly the ene my's force south of the Potomac, you are wrong in thus uncovering the Capital," Put in plain English, this despatch means " you are going too fast after the nemy." It was almost equivalent to an order to halt: but still as it was not an rder, and M'CLELLAN moved on though probably not as fast as he would have moved if Lincoln had not sent these

lespatches to hold him back. Finding they could not stophim with their balderdash about danger to the

This despatch was dated the 14th of September. General McClellan still obstinately refused to be frightened, and on that very evening he attacked the enemy at South Mountain and drove him across.

Failing to arrest his progress, first by attempting to alarm him for the safety of the capital, and next by attempting o excite his fears for the safety of his own "left and rear," and finding that he had actually come up with the enemy's COLN and HALLECK made another treasonable effort to prevent McClellan from destroying LEE's army. They tried to to throw him on a wrong scent, and thus induce him to give up the pursuit of LEE and marched back towards Washington, so as to leave the Cumberland Valley open to the ravages of the foe, as it has been left since Mc Clellan's removal from command. Here is Lincoln's despatch, transmitted through Halleck, on the 16th of September, the very day McClellan closed up on LEE at Antietam and formed his line of battle for the great strug-

"I think you will find that the whole for the enemy in your front has crossed the ver, I lear now more than ever that they all recross at Harper's Ferry, or below, at turn your left, thus cutting you off from ashington.

Thus persistently did Abraham Lincoln, from the beginning to the end of McClellan's glorious march in search of the foe, strive to arrest the oung War Eagle in his flight to save Pennsylvania from invasion. But Mc CLELLAN would not stop for anything short of a positive order to halt, and that was more than Mr. Lincoln dared to give, with all his anxiety to save the rebel army and prolong the war. He went on and fought; and that he won the victory, is clearly proved by the fact that the enemy went off with their dead unburied, and left him in posses-

sion of the field. If the truth comes to light-as it cer tainly will not if the traitors at Washington can keep it in the dark—it will be found that McClellan was removed from command and ordered to New Jersey, not because he did not fight the battle of Antietam well enough, but just because he jought it. No candid man can read the despatches sent to McClellan from Washington, without coming to the conclusion that Lin-

COLN wanted to save LEE's army.

Plain Facts for Tax-Payers. The present war debt of the United States, contracted by Lincoln's administration in three years and six months is, in round numbers, three thousand five hundred millions of dollars, or about one hundred dollars for every man, wo man and child, white and black in the loyal States.

The expenses of the war for every second, of every hour, of every day in the cents.

The expenses of the war for every minute, of every hour, of every day in the year, Sundays included, are two thousand seven hundred and seventyseven dollars.

The expenses of the war for every hour, of every day in the year, Sunday included, are one hundred and sixty-six thousand two hundred dollars. The interest on the present debt of the

United States, is one hundred and eighty millions of dollars, or nine dollars for every man, woman and child in the loyal States. Let it be remembered that this fear-

ful debt is accumulating at the rate of three millions a day, and that the daily interest to be met is one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

Hon. O. H. Browning, of Illinois, who was elected to the United States Senate some years ago by the Republicans, recently made a speech at Quincy, in which he eulogized General McClellan, and favored his election.

Lincoln Offers to Give McClellan the Highest Command in the Army!!!

Offers to Give McClellan the Best Civil Position in His Gift!!! incoln Offers to Support McClellan for the Presidency in 1868!!!

Every new fact that comes to light only heightens the contempt with which every right-minded man in the country regards the poor corner-grocery poli tician who now defiles the chair once adorned by Washington. Instead of addressing himself earnestly to the great questions involved in the struggle now going on, and seeking to find a solution of them that would pacify and re-unite the country, Lincoln employs what little shrewdness he acquired in his younge days by swapping jack-knives and whisky to plantation hands along the Mississippi, in attempts to drive bargains by means of which he hopes to secure a re-election.

That he succeeded in buying off Frenont has been known for some time. That he tried to buy off Gen. McClellan has now also come to light! That he failed will surprise no one but a shoddy contractor.

The fact is so well established that successful contradiction is out of the question, that before the meeting of the Chicago Convention Lincoln sent Blair to Gen. McClellan, with instructions to make him tempting offers to induce him to decline a nomination for the Presidency. Lincoln offered:

1. To give McClellan any command in the army that he might see fit to name ;-or, 2. Any civil office in the gift of the

President ;-- or, 3. To use the whole power and influence of the Government to make him President at the end of Lincoln's second

What do our Republican friends think of this? Their leaders are trying to persuade them that McClellan is unfit for high military command, that he is 'in sympathy with the rebellion,' and that his elevation to the Presi dency of the United States would be as bad as the accession of Jefferson Davis to the same position. If Lincoln hares these opinions, he must be the ost toad-spotted traitor that ever breathed the breath of life, for in order to get Gen. McClellan out of the way of his re-election, he has offered to use the whole power of his admistration to make him President in 1868.

What the Republican Party Has Done. The Hon, Charles Sumner, the illustrious martyr to the cause of Abolition-

sm, is on the stump for Lincoln. Like all the leaders of the Republican party, he is afflicted with "nigger on the brain. In a speech made at Fancuil Hall, on last Wednesday, he thus sums up the work done in three years by the Repub-It is sometimes asked what has the Re

It is sometimes asked what has the Republican party done? Look around and you will see everywhere what it has done. Its acts already historic: Slavery and the Black Laws all abolished in the national capital; slavery interdicted in all the national Territorics; Hayti and Liberia recognized as indiagnation; routilies in the recognized as independent republies in the family of nations: the foreign slave trade placed under the ban of a new treaty with Great Britain; the coastwise slave trade prohibited from returning slaves; all fugive slave acts repealed; the rule excludin olored destiniony in the national court capital, they next tried to arrest his onward march by frightening him for his ownsafety. Lixcoln, through his right-hand-man Hallek, sent him this despatch:

"Scouts report a large force still on the Virginia side of the Potomae. If so, I fear you are exposing your left and rear."

This despatch was dated the 10 to 10 persons and the extentional courts abolished; and slaves set free in the robe states by Presidential proclamation; such are some of the triumphs of freedom, accomplished under the anspices of the Recomplished under the anspices of the Recompli special legislation emigration has been eispecuraged and organized. But beyond all these measures—any one of which in other days would have illustrated a whole Administration—the National Government, with Abraham Lincoln as its head, has set on foot one of the largest armies of which there is any authentic record; has equipped a navy which, in the variety and complete-of its power, with all modern improvements, may vie with any navy in the

ments, may vie with any navy in the world. That is all. How are you satisfied with the price you have to pay for the long list of advantages these three years. rear and engaged it successfully, LIN- is a mere trifle. The Pacific railroad could have been built without ever imdrop of blood. All the precious blood, and all the vast treasures of the Nation have been lavished for the carrying out of the projects just enumerated, for the benefit of the negro. The white men of this country have been slain by hundreds of thousands, and the Nation almost bankrupted; and yet according to Senator Sumner, all the advantages gained. all that the Republican party has done, is Nation dry; and nine great steps have been taken by Congressional enactments and Presidential Proclamations toward the elevation of the negro to a level with the white man. That is Summer's estimation of what his party has done. Is it not enough to prove its entire devotion to the negro, its want of care for the

> The Negro before the Union. If there is any man in the land who does not believe that the Republican leaders are resolved that the war shall be carried on for the benefit of the negro he must be wilfully blind. The following extract from the recent speech

of Senator Sumner, delivered in Faneiul Hall, is, we think, sufficient to convince the most skeptical. He says, speaking of McClellan's letter, and contrasting his positions with that of Lincoln: "McClellan's letter says: "The Union is the one-condition of peace---we askno more.' The Democratic candidate may ask no more, but others do. I ask more. Abraham Lincoln asks more. He has asked it again and again. He asked it in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, when, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, he ordered and declared that the slaves in the rebel States 'are, and henceforward shall be free; and that the Executive Government of the U. States,

'including'the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said negroes. And he asked it again, when, in his letter 'To all whom it may concern,' 'he announced that all terms of peace 'must begin with 'the abandonment of slavery." But in the face of these declarations the candidate of the Democrats mumbles forth, 'the Union is the one condition of peace-we

ask no more." In the face of the above extract, how can any man for a moment longer refuse to believe that the Abolitionists are resolved to make the cause of the Union subservient to the interests of the ne-

The eyes of many farmers have been

Let the Farmers Wake Up.

CLELLAN and the glorious old flag of shut against the true state of the country, by the high prices they have been getting for wheat, rye, corn, &c. They will get them opened before long. The storm is not far off. Its rumblings are heard already. Flour has tumbled down several dollars per barrel in the eastern markets, and, of course, grain has followed. Another year will put them far lower, at the same time that the taxes will go far higher if LINCOLN should be re-elected. With grain at a low price, and the land it is raised on mortgaged to pay Lincoln's debts, our farmers heads above water.

Are You Working?

nocrats. Conservative men of Lan caster county-you who have suffered for more than three long weary years such woes as never before cursed any people for a single act of political folly, are you working as you should be? Are you bending every energy of your natures to effect a change of Administration in a peaceable and constitutional manner? The time for action is at hand. But a single week remains in which to accomplish the great work. The result of the State election, on the home vote, will decide the contest. If we can show such a gain as will give us a popular majority on the home vote cast for Congress it will be amply sufficient to indicate the real sentiments of the people, and will tell with tremen dous moral power on the coming Presidential contest. Remember that every vote lost to us in the State election is a great injury done to the cause which is so dear to every one of you-the cause of Liberty, the cause of the Constitution, and the cause of the Union. See to it that you do not neglect a single opportunity by which a vote may be nfluenced between this and next Tuesday. Be vigilant and active. Give your time, your influence, and if need be your money, to the cause of your country. Four years more of such rule as we have had will be a curse greater than this people can bear. All that you hold most dear is at stake. To work then with all the might that is in you. See your neighbor; talk to him; reason the matter with him. The people are not all blind, nor are a majority of them mad with fanaticism. The prospect is very flattering. From all directions assurances of great democratic gains cheer us. We shall carry this State by a handsome majority on the popular vote at the coming State election, but we must make one grand united, individual effort to swell that majority to huge proportions. It must be so unmistakably large as to fall on the ears of the corrupt crew in power like the crack of doom. The office-holders, and those who expect to be pecuniarily benefitted by re-electing Lincoln, are spending the money stolen from the people profusely. and making a desperate effort to continue themselves in power. Let the people resolve that they will resume the powers which their servants have so much abused. Let every man, be his influence much or little, labor unceasingly for a reform, for the change so much needed, and the people will win for themselves a glorious and complete triumph. To work then as you never worked in your life. Your rights and liberties, and all the interests of the nation hang trembling on the as yet undecided balance of fate. Shall all be lost by your supineness. Forbid it, freemen Strike one manful blow in your own behalf, and the reign of tyrannical rulers will be over; the cursed demon of fanaticism will be dead; this horrible civil war is the drinking up the best blood of the nation will have a speedy end: and pure, smiling, blissful peace, on the basis of a restored, Union will gladden this land and cause the anxious hearts of millions to leap with joy.

May God give the people wisdom to see what is for their good.

Our Candidate for Congress. In the choice of a candidate for Congress, the Democracy of Lancaster county are fortunate indeed. No man could have been nominated who is more perfectly fitted for the position, who would, if elected, more ably represent the district. Mr. North, since he came to this county, has made for himself a high character as a gentleman, for irreproachable uprightness in public and private life, and for political integrity of which any man might be proud. Though comparatively young, he ranks as the equal of any man at the bar in this county. He is eminently a conservative man in politics. While deploring the evil, and denouncing the errors of secession, he stands ready at all times to show the folly and the crim have conferred upon the negro. All else | inality of the course pursued by such blind fanatics as his opponent, Thaddeus Stevens. Mr. Stevens exhausts posing one cent of tax, or expending one | all his sympathies upon the negro, and boldly declares that he should be made the equal of the white man, Mr. North believes in so such absurdity, and will never consent thus to degrade his own race. Mr. Stevens is an original Dis unionist, and now boldly declares his opposition to a restoration thereof, except upon impossible conditions. Mr. North is an unconditional Union man. Mr. Stevens represents the interests o enumerated in the above list of their acts. the negro, Mr. North those of the white A huge army and navy have been creatinen. The issue between them is made ed to drain the blood and treasure of the | up, and we cannot believe but that the people of Lancaster county have sense nough to make the proper distinction.

Our Candidate for County Commissioner. The candidate for County Commissioner, William Carpenter, Esq., rejuires no introduction or recommendation from us. He has for many years pursued the business of surveyor and onveyancer with more success than any other gentleman in the county. In the course of his long and extensive practice, he has faithfully earned and de servedly enjoys the entire confidence of this community. His popularity is demonstrated by the fact that he wassome years ago elected prothonotary on a distinct Deinocratic ticket. He discharged the duties of that office to the perfect satisfaction of the public, but without pecuniary advantage to himself, as the fees did not compensate for its interference with his private business. He has also served as Alderman and Recorder of the city of Lancaster. He was a member of the Whig party in the days of Henry Clay, but since the organization of the present sectional Abolition faction has acted consistently with the Democracy. No one will question his eminent fitness for the post of Commissioner; and at this time, when corporate debts are rolled up by the million, we need intelligence and nerve in the management of county

THE ARREST OF THE MARYLAND Legislature.—The arrest and imprisonment of the Maryland Legislature has been charged to Gen. McClellan; and wrongfully it appears, so far as any original jurisdiction of the case is concerned, as Secretary Seward claimed all the honor of that act for himself, in a speech at the Sanitary Fair in the Maryland Legislature, April 28th last, in which he said :

He had sent into a dungeon a Legisla ture of Maryland that was treasonable, but he had never uttered a word against any Union man because he did not agree with him in all things. The Way to Take Fort Sumpter.

LINCOLN has been hammering away

at Fort Sumpter for three years and

hasn't taken it yet. Elect General Mc-

the Union will float over Fort Sumpter before the next 4th of July,

A Frivolous Objection. The N. Y. World objects to "hones Old Abe's" purchasing coats, hats and silver buckles for his coachman and footman, and charging them to the account of "improvement of public grounds." We don't think the objection well taken. Certainly well-dressed coachmen and footmen are improvements to the public grounds; and they are the more desirable as "honest Old will have to struggle hard to keep their | Abe" is not much in the way of ornament-or use.

Who Pays for it All?

The Abolitionists are making desperate efforts to carry the coming election. Money is being expended by them with a profusion such as was never before witnessed. It is evident that Simon Cameron has been very successful in raising material resources. Greenbacks, it is true, are not worth very much, but they will still pay for the gilded fetters with which a fanatical despotism is binding the limbs of its foolish dupes and devotees. American men seem to be willing to wear a collar which as plainly marks them as slaves as ever did the iron band that encircled the neck of a Saxon serf. Freedom wears a sickly look, and bears a wan aspect even in this her chosen and boasted home. Men court enslavement now as eagerly as our forefathers dared all for liberty. Pageants are gotten up regardless of expense to amuse a gaping and unthink ing multitude, and the crowd in utter thoughtlessness throw up their cap and shout at the mention of the name of a low-bred and ignorant man who, utterly imbecile as he is, would be a tyrant. Who pays for all the cost of the war for all the pomp and pageantry with which it is expected to carry the election for Lincoln? Who paid for the paradeof vesterday: Your wages, hard-working poor man

The third or the half of the money out of which you are defrauded in every article which you purchase goes to fill the pockets of Shoddy contractors and greedy officials who are compelled to disgorge a certain quantity of their illy gotten gains to carry on the political campain. They can easily afford to do this. Many of them were mere vagabonds and half-starved political mendicants before abolitionism triumphed. They are rich now. Their purses, so lean before, are now grown wonderfully plethoric with greenbacks stolen from the treasury. These fellows wear fine linen and fare sumptuously every day; their cheeks are puffed up, and their eyes stand out with fatness, while the poor man toils in vain to afford his family comfortable food and decent covering. You, sir, who toil arduously from day to day are paying for the enormous expenditure of this gigantic civil war, for the pomp and pageantry of every procession that moves to the sound of music which chants the praise of the vulgar buffoon who sits in the halls of the White House at Washington, cracking smutty jokes and telling obscene stories, while

Low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pow You are paying for fetters which tyranny is riveting on your limbs, and preparing for the limbs of your posterity. Of course a man has a right to vote to make himself a slave if he choses: he may abandon his own hirthright as an American freeman; he may sink himself to a level with the negro; but he has no right to bind his posterity in chains and sink them to degradation by his acts of folly. The people are now paying for their folly, but the burthen resting on them at present is but light when compared to what it will be if we are to have another term of Abolition war, of Abolition plunder and Abolition mis-rule. It is for the people to say whether it shall continue.

Out for Lincoln. While many papers, and very many cominent men in the North are desertng Lincoln and the fanatical, disunion abolition, black-republican party, the leading secession organs of the South

unanimously favor his election. The following extracts attest the unity plan and the persistency of purpose which connects the conjoint efforts the abolitionist and secessionists in their united designs and desire to destroy the

Union: " If we could command a million of vote Abraham Lincoln should have the all." The Richmond Examiner says:

Abraham has been a good emperor us: he has served his turn: his policy has ettled, established, and made irrevocable the separation of the old Union into na-tions essentially foreign, and we may be almost sorry to part with him. The Richmond Enquirer says:

"To be plain, we fear and distrust far more these apparently friendly advances of the Democrats than the open atrocity of philanthropists of Massachusetts. The Democratic party always was our worst enemy; and but for its poisonous embrace, hese states would have been clear of th unnatural Union twenty years ago. The Mobile Register says:

"The Democratic party is not in now, and we may thank God for i

+ + + Flank Movement.

"Honest Old Abe" tried to flank the Democratic National Convention, by sending Blain to New Jersey to buy McClellan off the track. But he found that the hero of Antictam was not for sale at any price.

"Honest Old Abe" fared no better in a flank movement he made against the Treasury of the United States, in the matter of some purchases made by 'Mrs. Government" in New York. 'Honest Old Abe" offered to take the responsibility if the Auditor would commit a dishonest act, but the Auditor ould find no law of Congress which authorized him to put in a substitute in the event of his being sentenced to the penitentiary. The stubborn fellow therefore declined to act the part of a scoundrel to accommodate an "honest" man, and "honest Old Abe" had to

shell out himself. B. G. Eshleman, Esq. The nomination of this gentleman by the Democratic County Convention for the office of Associate Law Judge, is a compliment well bestowed and if our party politics were divested of passion, and the theory of our government carried out, that merit should receive its proper reward at the hands of the people, he would be triumphantly elected. Modest and retiring in disposition, his eminent qualifications for high judicial position are best known and appreciated by the Bar, whose daily business brings its several members in contact with him. Possessing a mind of great breadth of comprehension, united to acuteness of preception, Mr. E. is perhaps one of the few lawyers who have the peculiar requisites for making a first-class judge. As a writer he is clear, terse and vigorous in style and one, whose judicial opinions would stand the test of the severest criticism. As a lawyer, well read in the learning and practice of his profession, he stands in the front ranks of this Bar, and possessing an integrity of character which gives confidence that as a judge, the judicial ermine would rest upon his shoulders without a stain Combining all these eminent qualifications for the position for which he has been nominated, it is to be hoped the people of Lancaster county will, in the selection of the Associate Law Judge, lay aside party passion and party prejudice, and vote for the man whom they believe possesses the best qualifications for the office. If they do we have no doubt of the triumphant election of David G. Eshleman

The Difference.

LINCOLN'S re-election means four years more of war, four years more of drafts, four years more of blood, three thousand millions more of debt, and taxes to eat up the produce of every farm and the rent of every house in the North.

McClellan's election means a peaceable settlement of our troubles, and restoration of the Union upon honorable terms, without further effusion of blood or expenditure of money.

A Chapter from the Secret History of the War.

Letter from Gen. Naglee to Judge Kelley of Philadelphia. of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1864.

My Dear Sir:—Our acquaintances and all of the relations that have ever existed between us are confined to two or three accidental meetings; at one of which you were pleased to refer to the lasting impression made upon you when a poor boy, by the kindness of my father, who always took you by the hand and gray you chearing you by the hand and gave you cheering friendly words of encouragement and ad vice. You were pleased to acknowledge t the son, the kind and valuable influence

the son, the kind and valuable influences received by you from the father, and to proffer your friendly services whenever they would be acceptable.

Under the above circumstances, you prepared for me and my friends no ordinary surprise when you deliberately composed, delivered, and published in the Press, of the 23d inst a youngary unprovoked attack

activered, and published in the Press, of the 23d inst., a voluntary unprovoked attack upon me, in the following words:

"It got out that the President was determined to have the army moved, and it was found that Gen. McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that way we be Penisuler. found that Gen. McClellan had no plan; and here I may state that we owe the Peninsular campaign to those distinguished Senators, Latham of California, and Rice of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker. General McClellan's plan was concocted by others and put into his bundle. It was absoluted in the medianesof was concocled by others and put into his hands. It was submitted in the presence of Secretary Stanton. Stanton put them through a strict course of examination. One General, Blenker, owned that he did not understand the plan, but would sustain it, as he thought he had to obey the mandates of his chief. General Naglee was one of those present, and Stanton observed that he those present, and Stanton observed that he had but one star. 'Sir,' said Mr. Stanton, 'you have no right here!' 'I am repre-

Joe Hooker knew nothing of the [Applause.]

Now my dear sir, this statement is simply false, and on the part of your friend, Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War,

afterwards found out that General Nagleo

vas absent without leave, and that fighting

senting General Hooker,' said he,

maliciously false. The Peninsular campaign was not indithe Fennishar campagin was not indi-cated by "Senators Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minnesota, and a Brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker," as asserted by you. General Naglee was at Washing-ton with proper leave, and with the full knowledge of General Hooker, and was a knowledge of General Hooker, and was a member of the council of war by direction of General McClellan, to represent the division of the army at Budd's Ferry, in the absence of General Hooker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And, unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to him could not have been made for there were no officers of the counade for there were no officers of the counil of war entitled at that time to more that re star. Now, Judge, von know, or should know

Now, Judge, you know, of should know, that the reputation of Mr. Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion, and that you may well believe anything that may be said regarding his great incivility and rudeness, for, not excepting yourself, I have never seen or heard of an officer or civilian who did not condemn him for the utter want of all the requisites of a gentieman. This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has been guilty of the most deliberate, maliciseen guilty of the most deliberate, maliciaus misrepresentation, and for your grati-ication I will relate an instance that occurred upon my arrival in Washington, im mediately after the conclusion of "the sever mediately after the concinsion of the seven days' fight, 'in the beginning of July, of 1862, and when I was surprised to learn that during the continuance of that desparate struggle, and during that time of dreadful suspense, whilst nothing could be heard of General McClellan and his gallant army, Mr. Stanton leaf according to Mr. Stanton had everywhere denotineed Gen, McClellan a traitor to his country, and s incapable of commanding a regiment carned this from a number of members of learned this from a number of members of Congress, who were astonished and con-founded, and who with pain eagerly sought from me some explanation of such extraor-dinary conduct. I could render them no satisfaction, but reported the circumstances to General McClellan, upon my arrival at his headquarters on the following day, the 8th of July. His surprise, Judge, was great-er than unine, without attering a word beer than mine; without uttering a word, he turned to his portforlio, took from it a letter which he placed before me, and said; "Read that; I have just received it from Mr. Stan-

With his consent, I made a copy of the With its consent, I made a copy of the etter, and, returning to Washington, placed t in the hands of those who had heard the lemmeigitions of Mr. Stanton, and who had ulvised me of them. They desired to read t to the Senate, and to publish the outrage and the vindication, and they telegraphed to General Met Cellan for his permission, which he declined to give them. The following which he declined to give them. The folowing is a copy of the letter:
WAR DEPARTMENT,

WAS DEFARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., July 5, 1862.

Deatr General—I had a talk with General
Marcy, and meant to have written you by
him, but an called to the country, where mm, but am called to the country, where Mrs. Staunton is with her children, to see one of them die.—I can, therefore, only say, my dear General, in this brief moment that there is no cause in my heart or conduct for the cloud that wicked men have raised between as for their own base and selfish between us for their own base and selfish purposes. No man had ever a truer friend than I have been to you, and shall continue to be. You are seldom absent from my thoughts, and I am ready to make any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to say no more than than I pray Almighty God to deliver you and your army from all peril, and lead you on to victory.

Yours, truly, E. M. STANTON.

Now, Judge, what think you of this man.

Yours, truly, F. M. STANTON, Now, Judge, what think you of this man soon, shage, what mink you of this man, who, made Secretary of War by the request and influence of General McClellan, was villifying and abusing and uttering false-hoods against him, and who could at the ame time sit down and deliberately write

same time sit down and deliberately write such a letter?
You have referred to the council of war held in Washington in March of 1862. Every effort has been made, in vain, to bring the proceedings of that council before the public. A call was made for them in the House of Representatives, and tabled by the Republican party. A reconest was by the Republican party. A request was made by the recorder of that council, of Mr. Stanton, to allow him to have the proce ings made up in proper form, was refused in a most rude and insulting manner, and

in a most rude and insulting manner, and the papers have never been allowed to leave his possession since.

Now, Judge, for your especial benefit, I will relate the history of that important event, that you may, if you will, do justice to all concerned.

The council of war consisted of Brig. Generals Summer, McDowell, Franklin, F. J. Porter, McCail, Heintzelman, Keyes, A. Porter, W. F. Smith, Barnard, Blenker, Naglee, Each entitled to but "one star." It was called together by order of General McClellan on the hight of March 7th, 1862, to convene at ten A. M. on the following day.

ay. General McClellan came into the council room at the hour appointed, and, placing on the table a large map, explained his pro-posed peninsular campaign, which, before this time, I believe to have been known to no one present excepting Gen, Franklin and probably Fitz J. Porter. Upon retir-ing, he left upon the table, for the consider-ation of the council, the following inquir-

of operations shall be changed, the trans-portation being ready at Annapolis in all of

vance to the front before changing the base, should such a change be determined upon. III. Whether a forward movement, with the object of destroying the river batteries is advisable, and when it can be com-menced, and whether the naval force, with the assistance of the Eriesson battery, can alone accomplish that object.

were summoned to appear before the Pres-ident. He advised them that he was quite unwell and exceedingly nervous, that the pressure had been intense against. General

pressure had been intense against. General McClellan. He expressed himself gratified to have the opportunity to see and know the officers of the army, and to be instructed by them in regard to army matters, which were to him very incomprehensible.

I informed him that, as recorder of the council of war whichhad held its session by order of Gen. McClellan, I would advise him of the result of its proceedings, and then read them to him. "What," said he, "have the council decided by a vote of eight to four—two to one—in favor of the Peninsular Campaign?" He then asked many questions in regard to the same, until Mr. Stanton came in, and I proposed to read the proceedings to him. He replied, "give me the papers, I'll read them myself," and, after reading them over and preparing his notes, papers, I'll read them myself, and, after reading them over and preparing his notes, he, as you say, "put them (the council) through the strict course of examination which you refer to. This examination, made for the purpose of neutralizing the effect of the decision of the council of war on the mind of the President, and thus to carry out the objects of those who had been insisting upon the removal of General Me-Clellan, lasted four or five hours, during which time it was only interrupted by an occasional expression of the President, indicating his satisfaction and gratification at the many explanations of military movements contemplated, and which he had not before been able to comprehend.

It was now getting dark, Mr. Stanton's

It was now getting dark. Mr. Stanton's questions indicated approaching exhaustion and finding there was a silence which called for a cessation of hostilities on his part for the night, Mr. Lincoln expressed himself highly gratified with the interview, said he was impressed with the ernestness and intelligence of the officers present, and that he had every confidence in them. He was now determined not to remove General McClellan, as he had promised to do, but that he should make his campaign, as approved by the Council of War; under restrictions, which he would make known on the following morning at ten o'clock, when he desired the presence of all the officers of the councils and until after which time he desired that none of them should leave the city.

Before leaving the President, the recorder It was now getting dark, Mr. Stanton's

none of them should leave the city.

Before leaving the President, the recorder of the council approached the Secretary, and said: "If you please, Mr. Stanton, permit me to have the proceedings of the Council of War that they may be copied in a lair hand, and Gen. Sumner, the President of the Council, will sign them, the recorder will sign them, and they will then be in proper form." "I'm just as good a judge of the

Other incivilities have been attempted by

Other incivilities have been attempted by Mr. Stanton toward me, the manner and result of which he has neither forgotten nor forgiven, and which he may relate to you whenever he may feel so disposed.

On the following morning, at the appointed hour, when all the officers of the Council of War had assembled, Mr. Lincoln said: "I have slept better than for two weeks. I feel relieved of an immense responsibility. I have determined upon the following prohave determined upon the following p gramme"—which he submitted verbal and which was substantially as follows: lowing pro submitted verbally I will permit General McClellan to carry out his campaign. He shall leave sufficien out his campaign. He shall leave sufficient force to defend the works before Washington. He shall defend the works before Washington. He shall embark fifty thousand men from Annapolis, and then, unless the batteries on the Potomac, which you assure me will necessarily be abandoned, are withdrawn or silenced, I shall reserve my suthority to embark other treaps." He

authority to embark other troops." He then said: "I have determined to divide then said: "I have determined to divide General McClellan's army into four corps, and I shall appoint the commanders of them." And afterwards he promoted the four officers who had opposed General Mc-Clellan's campaign, three of whom he ap-pointed to the command of corps, and, with the exception of Generals Franklin and Smith, who have been the subjects of con-stant amovance and indignities since the stant annoyance and indignities since, the others have all been dismissed from the

army.

The Peninsular campaign was proposed by Gen. McClellan whilst Cor Chief of the armies of the United States, and was intended to be made with was intended to be made with the forces then under his command in Eastern Virginia, estimated at over two hundred thousand men. It was so accepted by the President, and the movement was commenced upon that basis, General McClellan had scarcely left Washington to take the field, when the Secretary of War relieved him of all the armies not under his tan McClellan. all the armies not under his Gen McClel. all the armies not under ms, cen, accaed-lau's, immediate command, and assumed command himself. The troops left in North-eastern Virginia were placed under the command of McDowell, Banks, Fremont command of McPowell, Danks, Fremont and Sigel, each being independent of the other, and of General McClellan, and all subject to the order of Mr. Stanton. Whilst he above division of our armies was tak-ng place, the Confederates concentrated until on the 26th of June General McClellan found himself before Richm McClellan found himself before Richmond with eighty-five thousand men (including McCall's division), and was attacked by the concentrated Confederate force of one hundred and seventy-five thousand at the very moment when McDowell, under protest, withdrew his assistance from McClellan, by the orders of the President and Servery of War. retary of War.

retary of War.

The campaign under Gen, Grant did not commence until the 4th of May, 1849. That of Chancellorsville, in which the casualties of that army were estimated at 20,000 men, and which but for the Providential killing of Stonewall Jackson would have been annihilated, was planned by the President and Gen, Hooker, or to use the President's own words, by "Joe and 1," of which the Secretary of War and Gen, Halleck were kept prefoundly ignorant, and was not

Secretary of War and Gen, Halleck were kept profoundly ignorant, and was not commenced until May 2, 1863; whilst that of the Peninsula, for the delay of which Gen, McClellan was so much censured, was commenced on the 25th of March, 1862, forty days in advance of the others.

Why this bitter enmity and persecution of Gen, McClellan, why in the beginning of March was the President pressed to death to remove him even before he had made his first trial in command of the Army of the Potomac? Why did a distinguished member of the Senate on the 17th of March write ber of the Senate on the 17th of March write ber of the Senate on the 17th of March write-to me: "The cry against McClellan is in-creasing; every effort is being made to crush him?" What possible chance had tien, McClellan to succeed, when his own tovernment did everything in their power to embarrass his movements, and break him down? One would think his task suf-ficiently ouerous, laborious and responsible, when, without experience, after the first disastrous rout at Bull Run, he reorganized the armies of the United States and was the armies of the United States and was preparing to light them without the addiional conviction being forced upon him at very step that his own Government were letermined "to crush him."

every step that his own Government were determined "to crush him."

Judge, you and I met within ten days after the dreadful battles before Richmond. You attacked General McClellan with a bir-terness and feeling that ill becomes a Chris-tian gentleman. I then begged you not to break down General McClellan until you had given bin a fair trial, and until you had given him a fair trial, and until you had found a better man, and challenged you to name a better General. I now do the to hame a better General. I now do the same thing, and appeal to the record of the past thirty months and to the rivers of blood that have flown since to sustain what I then asserted. I refer you to the opinion of foreign officers of the army by whom I shall be fully sustained.

of the 130,000 men lost south of the Rapidan since the 4th of May last proclaim it everywhere. Mr. Stanton told the country, at that time, he had a hundred thousand me more than he wanted, and now he tells you he wants a hundred thousand more men,

Making, exclusive of Sigel's men ... estimated, exclusive of 30,600, at ieneral Lee had on the Rapidan, after he had coheentrated his army... Beauregard joined him at Richmond with his forces from the South, which, with those near Petersburg amounted

Making in all... On the 1st of September his force was e-timated, at Richmond, at, Exclusively of Early's command.....

Showing the discharges and loss from And that of Lee to be..... And who is responsible for the hundrer thousand men unnecessarily and wickedly sacrificed south of the Rapidan, in the exsacrificed south of the Rapidan, in the ex-periment made to prove that General Me-Clellan and the council of war were wrong, and that the President's plan was right. The army of the United States, as you found it at the commencement of this war, was composed of a high-poned, intelligent, honorable, gallant set of men, fully equal to the countst before them, they had always studiously avoided all political connections—many of them had been thirty years in the service of their country, and years in the service of their country, and had never voted. They held their country and the honor and integrity of it before every other consideration. Had a rule been adopted requiring that no political subject should be introduced into the army, but that all political rights should be respected, and had army officers only been held responsible for the conduct of the war, it would have terminated long ago.

Why have McClellan, and Sedgewick, and McPherson, and Bayard, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade, and Averill, and Porter, and a score of other general officers, with hundreds, if not thousands, of officers of an inferior grade, been offended and held

Porter, and a score of other general officers, with hundreds, if not thousands, of officers of an inferior grade, been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army without a word of explanation, an arbitrary act unknown in Great Britain, whilst Pope, and Burnside, and Hooker, and Butler, and Hunter, and Banks, and Siedes, and Siedes, and Individual controls. Siegel, and Sickles, and hundreds of others certainly no better than the former, have certainly no better than the former, have been preferred? Why was General Stone, than whom there is not a more loyal man, and accomplished gentleman, and gallant soldier in the country, contined in prison for fifteen months? And when released by an act of Congress, why was it that neither the President, nor Secretary of War, nor Secretary of State, or other persons at Washington would assent to any knowledge or any participation in the arrest? Such Washington would assent to any knowledge or any participation in the arrest? Such outrages are calculated to break down the honor and exprit du corps of an army, and all have looked on with disgust, and horror, and pain at the shameful injustice and outrages that have been continually heaped upon so many of their old friends and comrades in arms, whom they know incapable of an ungentlemanly, dishonorable, unsoldierly or disloyal act.

Why did the Committee on the Conduct of the War investigate and falsify with such nice precision into the conduct of McClellan and his friends, and overlook the volumes of charges filed up in the War Department.

of charges filed up in the War Department against Fremont and Sigel and Hunter, and or charges med up in the War Department against Fremont and Sigel and Hunter, and others, and entirely overlook the immense slaughter at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, and south of the Rapidan? Why did a secret political inquisition, with no other pretext than they suspected him of political ambition, sit over five hundred and manufacture over seventeen hundred pages against a young officer, a Christian gentleman, an honest man, who, Heaven only knows, never had but one purpose, and that to serve his country and his God? You know, Judge, that whilst in Washington Gen. McClellan studiously avoided all political association, and to such an extent that many of his friends of both parties were much offended.

The first knowledge that I ever had of any political ambition on his part was after he had been retired from active service and sent in disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after he that he had been between the succession had

sent in disgrace to New Jersey, and this was after his fitness for the succe been discovered by Mr. Lincoln, and been discovered by Mr. Lincoln, and the people had signified their affection for him. His letters and orders have been called political, but they were eminently proper, and refer entirely to the military policy of the country. But, Judge, suppose we admit that Gen. McClellan had an ambition to be President of the United States, was it not a laudable ambition, and is their any impropriety in it? Is the field not open to him as well as to Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. Fremont, or Mr. Chase, or the many others infinately his inferior?

So far as the objections to his military.

honorable condition that he should decline to be a candidate for the Presidency. General McClellan restrained his indignation and replied to the bearer of the message, "Go back to Washington, and say to the President for me, that when I receive my official written orders he shall have my answer."

swer."

Beware, Judge, of intemperate abuse of proud and loyal Beware, Judge, of intemperate abuse of your pointical opponents, as proud and loyal as you are, who would rather see the continent of America sink into the ocean with all that dwells upon it than see our nationality destroyed; who will not endure this constant usurpation of authority and encroachment upon their rights, and whom you may drive into a dreadful conflict, in which the Aholitionists and the negro may find themselves arrayed against all who unitedly stand, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder to shoulder in defence an who dimedy stand, faint in faint and shoulder to shoulder to shoulder, in defence of the Constitution and the fundamental laws of the land. Very respectfullys HENRY M. NAGLE, To Hon, WM. D. KETLEY, Philadelphia.

Bone for Abolition Farmers to Gnaw, Stop a moment, honest Freesoiler, we want to reason with you. Let your plow stand in the furrow, breathe your horses, and put on your thinking-cap. You believe in the Emancipation Proclamation? "Yes." You don't want the President to back out of it? "No."

The war, then, must go on, so far as your

vote can influence it, till the slaves are Now, honest friend, have you ever thought what this experiment of freeing all negroes is likely to cost you? Are you willing to mortgage your farm for half its value for your share in defraying the expenses? Why, dear man, it is alreany mortgaged to nearly that extent and every year the war is continued patches this mortgage with another on the back of it. Give your attention a moment, and we will make this as plair as the rail fence that divides your farm from your neighbors. You must, of course, see that the public debt is a mortcourse, see that the public debt is a mort-gage on the property of the whole coun-try, for this property may be taken by law to pay it. If you were so rich as to own half of the property you would owe half the debt; if you own a hundredth or a thousandth part of the property, you would owe a hundredth or a thousandth part of the debt; that is, your share of the debt is just in proportion to your share of the property. Now it so hap-pens that this is a thing that is easily got at; so that if you will tell us the value of your farm we will tell you what part of it is already mortgaged to the Government? We are not going to impose tipon you by any statements which we have cooked up to serve a purpose; the figures we will use are taken from documents prepared by Republican offi cials; and as for the arithmetic, you are just as competent to verify our calculations as we are to make them. So, good

farmer Gripedollar give heed!

If you will call on the members of Congress for your district, or at any newspaper office in your county, you can get an opportunity to examine a book prepared by Mr. Kenney, chief of the census bureau, containing the tigure of the census. Turn to page one hun dren and ninety-four, and you will find a table giving the assessed value of all the real estate in every state and territory of the United States. You will observe by the footing at the bottom of the column that it amounts in all to \$6,6973, 106,049. If you will then take out and add together the figures representing the real estate of the slave states, the amount will be \$2,377,904,557. Subtracting this from the whole you will have left \$595,191,692 as the total assessed value of all the land and buildings in the free states and the territories; of which your fermy and the landings. of which your farm and the buildings and improvements upon it are a part. Now in finding the debt which stands against this property, we will lead you on ground which you must regard as equally solid. Look up almost any file of a city newspaper for the month of July last, and you will find in the fi-nancial column an official statement of the public debt as it existed on the 5th of July, purporting to be taken from the books of the Treasury Department, and signed by the acting secretary of treasury. According to this statement the debt was at that date \$1,792,867,040. A few days previous to the publication of these figures, the secretary made a semi The preference of General McClellan for the Peninsular campaign and the condemnation of the President's plan have been fully sustained. The families and friends There have intervened since the 5th of eighty-three days, which, at that rate, would bring an addition to the debt of \$217,5000,000 which added to the amoun on the 5th of July, makes the present debt \$2,010,367,040. There are the best reasons for supposing the debt to be much larger, but we take the the official figures because they cannot expose us to any suspicion of exaggeration.

With these data, it is easy to determine the amount of mortgage which rests on any -particular-farm by reason of the public debt. If the farm be worth \$9,000, it is motgaged to the government for \$4,000; if it is worth 84,500, it is mortgaged 82,000; and in the like proportion for any larger or smaller value. Nearly half of your farm is already gone; four years more of war would make the mortgage to the public creditors about equal to its assessed value. Are you willing to prosecute the experiment of freeing the negroes at this cost? By the time the experiment is completed, you will be as much as a slaye as the negroes themselves. For in what does slavery consist, but in one man's laboring and another having a legal title to the fruits of his labor? The slave labors and the master pocket his earning.
You labor, and your earnings, all but a small subsistence, will go to pay for the luxury of the Emancipation proclama-tion. Are you so enamored of this prospect that you will vote for doubling the present heavy mortgage which the government holds on your farm? Ponder this thing well in your own mind; talk it over with your neighbors; and see it there is any way of getting rid of the conclusion that a proportionate share of the public debt is a mortgage on you

property. -- The World. Millard Fillmore out for Gen. McClellan. From the following correspondence it will be seen that ex-President Millard Fillmore has pronounced in favor of the Democratic candidate for the Presi-ВСЕГАЬО, Sept. 28, 1864.

BUFFALO, Sept. 28, 1864.

F. H. Churchill, Esq.:

DEAR SHE: Your favor of the 26th has this moment come to hand, in which you reguest my permission to publish my letter refused my permission to publish my letter. request my permission to publish my letter to you of the 5th instant.

That letter, like all letters of mine, was intended to be private; not because it contained any sentiment which I wished to conceal, but simply because I had a great granting to a superior of the property of the pro aversion to appearing in the newspapers; but you seem to think its publication might do good to the conservative cause—in which I confess to feel a very deep interest—and as I have received similar information from as I have received similar information from other sources I have reductantly come to the conclusion to permit it to be published. The fact is, that I see no reasonable pros-pect of a restoration of this Union—the ob-ject mearest my heart—without a change of the avowed policy of this administration; and I see no prospect of changing that policy but by a change of the administration itself. Hence I am for a change, and I look upon the election of General McClellan as the last hope for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace, and the security of personhope for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace, and the security of personal fiberty; and this you may publish to the world as my views on the pending crisis. But I shall enter into no argument in support of my opinion, nor do I intend hereafter to depart from that silence which I impose upon myself from an unvillingness to mingle, or seem to mingle, in party polities; for I do not consider myself as belonging to any party, and I feel wholly indifferent to any party success as such, and am only anxious for the honor and welfare of my beloved, but bleeding and suffering country.

try. - I am, in great haste, truly your**s,** - MILLARD FILLMORE.

BUFFALO, Sept. 5. Gentleman: Please to accept my thanks for the honor you have done me by inviting me to be present at a ratification meeting to be held in Union Square on the 8th inst., and to address the meeting.

While I shall with great pleasure cast my vote for General McCleilan and Mr. Pendleton yet I record myself stark. vote for General McClellan and Mr. Pen-dleton, yet I regard myself as wholly with-drawn from party contests, and therefore I attend no political meetings, make no speeches, and write no letters for publica-tion.

With my best wishes for the success of our ticket—for on that, in my opinion, depends the salvation of our country.

I am, gentlem MILLARD FILLMORE. Messrs. F. H. Churchill, Henry W. Allen, Samuel Boardman, John P. Nagle, John Bulley, Jr., John H. Decker, Committee.

Lincoln's Defeat of McClellan. The Abolitionists claim that LINCOLN will defeat McClellan. As the signs of the times do not indicate any such result, we presume the Abolitionists must base their hopes upon the well-known fact that Lincoln defeated Mchis inferior?
So far as the objections to his military qualifications are concerned we have only to remind you that, within the last sixty days, a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this proposition was coupled with the most dis-