FOR PRESIDENT: MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO. RLECTORS AT LARGE. ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, of Cambria RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. Wm. Loughlin, E.R. Helmbold, Ew'd P. Dunn, T. M'Cullough, Edward T. Hess, Philips, Gerhard, Geo. G. Lepter, Michael Seltzer, Patrick M'Evoy, T. H. Walker, O. S. Dimmick, A. B. Dunning, John Ahl, George A. Smith, Thaddeus Banks H. Montgomery, John M. Irvine, J. M. Thompson Rasselas Brown,

County Committee Meeting. The Democratic County Committee will meet in this city at the Rooms of the Demoeratic Association, on Monday next, Octo-

ber 24th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired. R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. A. J. STEINMAN, Sec'y. Victory.

A glorious victory has been achieved in the gallant State of Pennsylvania, over combinations of fraud, Government patronage, and the most lavish expenditure of money. The cause of THE UNION AT ALL HAZARDS has triumphed.

The battle has been the South Mountain

November by another Antietam for the Union and the Constitution. The result assures the State for McClellan and Pendleton, and justifies our expectation of triumphant success in the national

of the campaign, which will be followed in

election in November. It is recommended to the various Democratic and Union organizations in the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters, and to assemble thereat on Monday evening, the 17th inst., in honor of the auspicious result in the Keystone State; that national salutes be fired in the public squares; and that the city of New York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constilution, under their chosen leader, McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hard-earned and triumphant success.

AUGUST BELMONT. Chairman of Democratic National Com'e.

Lincoln and a Negro Traitor. In our issue of Monday we alluded to the fact that President LINCOLN had opened his door to FRED. DOUGLAS, a negro residing in the State of New York, licious treasure, to be hidden away in while a crowd of White Men were waiting outside and vainly seeking admittance. The President's conduct in this courtesy had been the most meritorious man of his eglor in the United States. But when we remember that DougLas had for years figured as an extreme Abolition orator—that he had denounced Washington, Jefferson, JACKSON, CLAY and TAYLOR as monsters in human form, because they held slaves in their lifetime—that he had cursed the Constitution and prayed for the destruction of the Union, because slaves were held under and within them John Brown and other ruffians and traitors to upset the Constitutional Government of the United States and establish a "Provisional Government" ture of the United States Armory at Harper's Ferry—when we remember these facts, all of which were well known to President Lincoln, how much more galling becomes the insult which he offered to the whole white population of the country, when he opened his doors to this impudent and

traitorous negro, while white men stood outside! For the life of us we cannot understand how any white man can vote for Lincoln, after this striking display of people of the globe, and justified only his preference for the negro. Still less can we understand how any man who pretends to be for the Union can vote for him, when he reflects that the negro thus openly admitted to an audience with Mr. Lincoln, was one of a gang of Northern Abolitionists who conspired to overturn the Government of the United States by force of arms; who did actually take up arms at the time and place agreed upon, and seized an Amory belonging to the Government. and killed a soldier who wore the uniform of the United States.

The popular impression at the North is that old Brown and his gang made an attack on Virginia, and nothing more. This is an error. The papers found in his house after his capture, showed that he set out to overturn the Government of the United States. His first active step was the seizure of the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry. The seizure of that Armory was as direct an act of war against the United States as the bombardment of Fort Sumter. The Yankees who made Brown's murderous pikes had as much treason in their hearts as the Virginians who cast cannon at the Tredegar Works in Richmond.

FRED. DOUGLAS was one of the scoundrels who hatched that treasonable plot and had those murderous pikes manufactured. He fled to England when old Brown was captured, and remained there until about the date of LINCOLN'S inauguration as President, when he thought it safe to return. And this traitorous negro, who joined old John Brown in "levying war against the United States,"-capturing a United States Armory and killing a United States soldier-is the identical "Mr. Douglas" whom Lincoln invited to "walk in," whilst White Men were left standing in the hall and on the stairway of the Executive Mansion of

the United States! Who dares to call ABRAHAM LIN-COLN a patriot in the face of these undeniable facts? Does patriotism con- tuted for them, Shame upon a Governsist in the extension of courtesies to a nigger who has treason in his heart as black as the wool on his head? The Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, with all his affection for the African race, could hardly be induced to state it as his legal opinion that it is patriotic, and not treasonable, for a negro to "levy war against the United States."

Union Republicans of Lancaster county, this is the man you are asked t vote for-ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who opens his door to a nigger who committed treason against the United States and ran away to England to escape being hanged along with his-bolder associate, old John Brown. You have a right to vote for him if you choose but if you do, it will forever thereafter become you to remain silent when patriotism is spoken of.

nea In 1850 Senator Hale presented two petitions from New England, " praying that some means be devised for the dissolution of the American Union." These petitions received three votes in the United States Senate, John P. Hale. Salmon P. Chase and William H. Seward. These gentlemen are all supporters of Abraham Lincoln!

October Days in the Mountains.

The mountain scenery of Pennsylvania, while not so grand as that in some of the more Northern States, is sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Just now our mountains are crowned in all the glories of Nature's most gorgious livery. In this latitude summer dies in surpassing splendor. The mountains, which lift their fir-clad heads to the sky, are decked with variegated colors, glaring in strong contrast, which remind one of the manner in which you may see different tents disworsted by the fair fingers of those who were blooming maidens before most of the mothers of the present generation were born. The back ground is the deep green of thickly disposed pines, which stand up in the rich glossy green of a new cloak of leaves, put on to brave the rude storms of coming winter; while here and there, as if inlaid by the pencil of some cunning artist, is seen the deep crimson of the maple, and the golden hue of the chesnut and the hickory.-The whole forest seems to have decked itself out in rich robes, as if determined to die, if die its beauties must for a season, in one delightful revel. At no eason are our hills, our valleys, and our nountains more beautiful than-

"In the red and hazy October, Ere the woods stand bare and brown While into the lap of the South land The flowers are blowing down."

Day after day comes on when in all the blue sky above you not a single cloud is to be seen; when not even a fleecy speck of light vapor intercepts for a moment the golden sunshine that glimmers through the trembling haze which rests like a purple veil over the valleys below you, not shutting out the view, but rounding off all irregularities, and lending additional enchantment to the scene. Every sound comes up from the fields and farm houses below with surprising distinctness through the bright clear air. You can hear the rustle of each falling leaf, as it settles itself cozily down to cover the dark | Lincoln's estimation a negro was as brown earth; while patter, patter, as they drop from hickories many yards better. distant, comes the distinct sound of falling chips industriously cut from the nuts by the nimble squirrel in his busy endeavor to reach the delicious kernel

within. The shrill scream of the restless Jay is startlingly loud in the woods, while you can hear afar off the musical pipe of the Quail in the stubble, calling | mediate admission to the President, so to her brood. If you go down into the narrow but fertile valleys below, you that had taken them to Washington will find much to delight you. The farmer works leisurely now. The gol- parts of the country. Not a few of den maize is carefully gathered in at intervals. The orchards are robbed of their fruity treasures. The old-fashioned eider mill creaks after a rickety fashion, as some trusty and slow moving horse leisurely treads his limited round. Children shout as they go forth merrily on long nutting strolls, or return laden with what is to them de-

safe places. The streams, now that the frost has precipitated every impurity to the bottom, are wonderfully clear, and matter would have been bad enough if the fish, so shy all summer, lie sunning the negro to whom he extended his themselves in schools, as if they knew the crafty anglers occupation was gone. and felt sure the chilliness of the water would prevent the dragging of any destroying net. The eattle graze with placid content upon the succulent aftermath, undisturbed by annoying insects, which, grown feeble, drop thickly into the thousands of nets spread for them by the busy spiders. Autumn is really one of the most delicious seasons of the American year; and in our latitude, the dread of quickly coming winter, -and that he had conspired with old | which must soon drive us to close rooms

makes usenjoy it all the more. Whether out in the mountains, or in the richer and more expanded valleys of this State, the outdoor world is very beautiin its stead, the initial movement of ful in these bright October days. Alas! which intended revolution was the cap- that the time is so near when chill November's surly blasts will lay fields

Vandalism. It appears from the following official report of General Sheridan that the war is no longer to be a contest between armed men in the field, but a war after the manner of the Goths and Vandals. upon old men, women and children-a war upon property; a war of devasta tian; a war banned by all the civilized by the code of scalping Indians and Cannibal negroes. The example was set by the rebels in the wanton destruction of Chambersburg in retaliation for

similar atrocities perpetrated on some of their towns; and now we have vastly improved on it by the order of Lieut, General Grant himself. Read the report of General Sheridan:

WOODSTOCK, VA., 9 P. M., Oct. 7, 1864.— Lieutenant General U. S. Grant: There the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Mt. Crawford, Bridgewater, Port Republic, Mt. Crawford, Bridgewater, and Harrisonburg yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point the whole country, from Blue Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rehel army. I have destroyed over two thousand harns pilled with wheat, hay, and farming implements; over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat; had driven in front of the army over four herds of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than three thousand sheep. troops not less than three thousand sheep This destruction embraces the Lura Valley and Little Fort Valley, as well as the main Valley. A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot now make."

Suppose the varying fortunes of war should again see a rebel army in Pennsylvania, what may we expect? Our readers can answer the question for themselves.

Savage Warfare.

The following is a specimen of Gen Grant's and Mr. Lincoln's orders, and shows their method of conducting war n the latter half of the nineteentl entury. It is Grant's order to General

Sheridan: Headquarters, &c - Do all the damage you can to the railroad and crops. Carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year, let the Shenandoal

Valley remain a barren waste. U. S. GRANT. This is the way Lincoln, Stanton & Co. labor to restore the Union. In reit a "barren waste" and exterminate one-half of its inhabitants. The usages of civilized nations are all disregarded and violated, and the practices of Indians and African savages are substiment which thus disgraces the civilization of the age. Double shame upon the men who do this under the false pretence of re-uniting the people and restoring the Union. They and all men know that this kind of warfare, if persisted in, can only result in extermina-

tion, devastation and ruin to the whole country But this brutal order is not only an evidence of barbarity but a confession of weakness, It is a confession that in this fourth year of the war, our Government is not able to hold the country bordering upon the Potomac! That after all our boasted "conquests"-after all the assurances that the rebellion was "on its last legs"—after the public de-claration of Grant himself that the enemy have got to the end of their resources in men and have "robbed the cradle and the grave" to fill up the ranks of their armies—that after all this we are not able to hold possession of a section not able to hold possession of a section of territory almost within sight of Washington and within a stone's throw of the border of Pennsylvania! Shameful Shameful because it is a confession of falsehood and deception in the Government, as well as of a savage ferocity excelling that of the Indians upon our

Facts for Honest Republicans.

We suppose there are some thousands of plain, honest Republicans in Lancaster county, who would not vote for Mr. LINCOLN if they were satisfied that he would extend courtesies to a negro which he would deny to a white man. These honest Republicans do not believe that it is right to hold slaves, and they support Mr. Lincoln because they understand him to hold anti-slavery opinions. But they are white men, with pure white blood in their veins, and though they may pity the poor negro, and wish posed upon some sampler, wrought in him well, very few of them would like to eat with him, still fewer like to sleep with him under any circumstances, and none at all prefer his company to that of a man of their own color, when left to their own free choice.

Now if these honest Republicans who, whilst they pity the negro, still prefer the companionship of men of their own color, could be satisfied that Mr. LIN-COLN preferred a negro's company to a white man's, and that he would do for a negro what he would not do for a white man, we are persuaded that he would never get their votes. The difficulty is to get the to believe it, for it is one of those unnatural things which seem too monstrous for belief, though true as holy writ.

FRED. DOUGLAS, a negro-residing in the State of New York, with whose name the public have for many years the White House in the city of Washington. It seems to have been a part of test the sincerity of the President's pro- them in all their designs. fession of regard for the negro. He wished to find out for himself whether as good as a white man, or whether he was only pretending to think so in order to fool the Abolitionists into the support of his administration. His experiment had a satisfactory result, and he came away entirely convinced that in Mr. good as a white man, and perhaps

DougLAS states that when he entered the White House, he found the wide hall and stairway leading to the President's room crowded with white men, many of whom had been waiting there for hours, and some of whom would have given hundreds of dollars for imthat they might transact the business and return to their homes in distant them, he says, wore the uniform of the United States Army and had the marks of commissioned officers on their shoul-

men looked at each other in surprise when they saw the negro's card carried in to the President, and their surprise was changed to astonishment and mortification when, a minute after, the servant returned and said, " walk in Mr. Douglas." FRED relates, with evident enjoyment, the remark he heard fall from the lips of several white men among that waiting crowd as he passed into the President's room : "There! 1 knew the d--d nigger would get in first.'

FRED, then proceeds to tell his delighted friends and the public what kind of a reception was extended to him when he got inside. He says "Mr. LINCOLN received him and treated him as one gentleman receives and treats

This is the statement of an impudent out intelligent negro who is the special pet of the Abolitionists of New York and New England, and it is true. What do the honest Republicans of Lancaster county think of it? What have the pure-blooded white men above referred to got to say about it? The crowd of white men that stood in the hall and stairway leading to the President's room, no doubt had among it some of the most respectable men in the country There were soldiers in it, some of whom perhaps, had lost an arm or a leg in the service of their country. They had waited there for hours; some of them had been there day after day, and perhaps week after week, vainly seeking an interview with Mr. Lincoln; but the moment a negro presented his card.

he was admitted. These are sober facts. They are startling facts. And to every right-minded

white man, they must be mortifying facts. Honest Republican voters of Laneas ter county, we appeal to you as White Men who must naturally feel some pride in the pure Caucasian blood that flows in your veins, and we ask you how you can, consistently with your self-respect, vote for a man who lets a crowd of respectable White Men stand out while he invites a Negro in? That crowd of White Men were friends of Mr. LINCOLN. The fact that they were there proves them to have been his friends. Now if a large number of your friends were waiting at your door to see you, would you keep them out and let in an impudent negro who had elbowed his way through them? We are sure you would not, and we are equally sure your blood would boil with ndignation if you were to see it done by any other White Man. How then is possible for you to vote for Mr. Lin-COLN, who has in so conspicuous a manner given a Negro the preference over

Another Draft Impending. If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, there vill be another draft almost immediately. Governor Seymour stated, in a speech delivered at Reading, Pa., last week, that the Administration had already intimated as much to him. The draft, too, will probably be for one million. Governor Seymour does not state the number, only that "it will be the largest one that has yet been made." The reasons for this are obvious. The army was filled up in 1862 by three years men, whose time will begin to expire storing it they would make one half of next spring. The men who were drafted this Year under 500,000 have but one year to serve. Their terms of service will also be out next year. With Mr. Lincoln in office, there is no possibility of peace. The South cannot make peace with him, for his demands are utterly nadmissable. He will offer them no thing before which utter ruin and annihilation are not a thousand times preferable. With his re-election, therefore, there is no hope, not the slightest Every man who votes for Mr. Lincoln votes openly and knowingly for more drafts, for burdening towns, counties, and cities with more taxes, and for an unending war upon the Southern States.

Stevens Condemned.

Last year the Abolition majority in Lancaster county was 5,691. This year Stevens' majority is only 4,046—showing a Democratic gain of 1,645. Thus has this arch Disunionist and unprincipled demagaque been condemned at home, by his neighbors and acquaintances; and the day will come, if he lives a few years longer, when a large majority of his constituents will curse him to his face as being the principal instigator and author of our National woes. He has for many long years been sowing the wind, and he will yet reap the whirlwind of popular indignation, or we are very much mistaken. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and his downward career has already commenced. Vox populi, vox Dei. OFFICIAL VOTE OF LANCASTER COUNTY---OCTOBER 11th, 1864.

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Mr. Johnson, the Tennessee candidate for the Vice Presidency on the ticket with Lincoln, was once thought an extremist on the question of secessionism. southern leaders, so closely, as to be

At length he saw the gradual formation of a human pyramid. This exhithe President really did think a negro | bition attracted his ambition to attempt climbing. White men he thought too feeble to support him in his ascent, and stalwart negroes as his supporters. His tastes have vastly changed or his old preferences were skillfully concealed. He was six years a southern man-in proof read the following series of resolutions, when he was Senator : Resolved. That the select committee

hirteen be instructed to inquire into the ex-pediency of establishing, by constitutional provision provision—

1. A line running through the territory of the United States, making an equitable and just division of said territory, south of which line slavery shall be recognized and toll the provision of the property by supple and full the provision of the pro

protected as property, by ample and full constitutional guarantees, and north of which line it shall be prohibited. nich line it shall be prohibited.

2. The repeal of all acts Congress in rerd to the restoration of all fugitives fro 2. The repeal of all acts Congress in regard to the restoration of all fugitives from labor, and an explicit declaration in the Constitution, that it is the duty of each State for itself to return fugitives slaves when demanded by the proper authority, or pay double their cash value out of the treasury of the State.
3. An amendment to the Constitution, descript that slavery shall exist in navy

claring that slavery shall exist in navy

inhabitants, and compensation of the own Congress shall not touch the representa 5. Congress shain not out the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, nor the interstate trade, coastwise or inland.
6. These provisions to be unamendable, like that which relates to the equality \(\delta \) States in the Senate.

The Way the Current Sets.

It is apparent to every one that the urrent of public feeling sets strongly in favor of the Democracy. Lincoln is losing daily, and the Democracy are gaining everywhere. This is the plain fact. From all sections we hear of large accessions to the standard of McClellan; their number is counted by hundreds; while scores of newspapers hitherto supporting Lincoln, are doing efficient service in the cause of Peace and Union. And the "common men," the honest voters who make no noise in the world are rallying by thousands to our aid. And it is a significant fact that the changes are all in this direction; not man hitherto with us is found now

with our opponents, except an occasional one who has been openly bought up. This great fact is full of encouragement to the friends of the Union. It should and will incite them to renewed and still more energetic efforts in support of this cause: for it gives hope of success which will ensure the preservation of all that is dear to the patriot's heart-of all that is left of the fruits of our industry and the legacy of our fathers.

"Once More to the Breach!"

We have met the enemy, and defeatthe campaign is not yet over. We have captured his outworks, but the citadel s yet to be stormed. His legions have been driven back with heavy loss, demoralized and disheartened ; but he will nake one more desperate rally on the his forces for the final struggle. What, then, is the duty of our Democratic friends? Is it to rest upon our laurels gained for success in the future? By no means. Such a course on our part would ensure defeat in November. We must reorganize without delay—put our battalions in full fighting trim againwork, work, work as we never worked before during the balance of the campaign, and then, and only then, have we any right to claim success in the Presidential battle. That a glorious victory is in store for us if we do our duty like men, is just as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow morning; but it is equally sure that the fruits of the victory of Tuesday last would all be lost if we failed, by supineness and indifference, to improve the advantages we possess. We, therefore, urge upon county to close up the ranks at once, received the following despatch: and prepare, without a moment's de lay, for the dread encounter which is to decide the destiny of the country for all time to come. Remember, that eternal worthy to enjoy a freeman's rights. the army. Strike once more, then, for God and Liberty, and assist in redeeming your clad, armed to the teeth with Paixhan Philadelphia Ledger: der which it has been groaning for the | lant command and the Union flag affoat! last three or four years.

Did you ever hear of a smutty joke by General McClellan? Did you ever hear any one say that when on the battlefield, surrounded by the dead and dying he called for a ribald song? Mr. Lincoln called on Marshal Lamon to sing Pic- debts tripled or quadrupled? ayune Butler, and General McClellan, who always sympathizes with the soldiers, said no! Did you ever know any | will abound. The little farms and cozy sentence or remark ascribed to McClelest student in the land? Compare the qualifications of the two men. Compare their conduct. Compare their senti- heavy taxation have brought about in ments on the conduct of war and the the old world, will, by Lincolnism, be restoration of the Union!

Forney Muddled: or, 1856 and 1864 Com-

The despatch which Forney sent over the wires at the October election in 1856 was one of the most distinct, plain and husiness-like paragraphs that ever emanated from his fruitful pen.

He alleges that he has possession of all the strongholds, and yet he says he

The Abolition leaders no longer at- The following extract from a speech his purpose, in making this visit, to thought thoroughly identified with and the Constitution of our fathers, used continuance of that Union:

"Standing on their graves, we swear ith uncovered heads, that the restored nion shall not be as it was, but as it should

This is in unison with the key-note ounded by Thaddeus Stevens, Chairforgetting former professions, selected man of the Committee of Ways and Means, when he said on the floor of Congress:

"This talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated till I have become about sick of it.

This Union more shall with the property

ders.

This impudent negro, as he himself exultingly tells us, pushed up through the crowd and handed his card to the whiteservant in attendance, who carried it to the President. The crowd of white men looked at each other in surprise. be preserved and the Constitution maintained, and that the heritage of liberty

transmitted from our sires shall be handed down to our children's children unsullied and unimpaired. Taxes are enormous. Every man finds

takes about all the rent to pay taxes, re- the petty jealousies and strifes, and conpairs and insurance. The Internal Revenue tax is another

ter the election !

the war are Three Millions per day.
Every soldier raised now costs One
Thousand Dollars, hard cash. Every
considerable battle costs an extra Million of dollars.

or other public improvements, comes said the Quakers, "we would say that back in the shape of tolls, dividends, he deserved the anathemas of all good rise of real estate, &c., &c. But not so men, as a traitor to the best interests in a war, and especially in such a war as Lincoln would make this, not a war for the Union, but for blotting out State wrongs." "Now," said I, "my friends, rights and freeing negroes.

Just the Man.

ed him in one of the hardest political human being on the face of the earth, battles ever fought in Pennsylvania, but and I know that no more honest,

McClellan.'

That is just the kind of a man the tired, sick and disgusted with the 'smutty joker" who now holds that "smutty joker" who now holds that office; they are indignant at the knavery loud applause. 8th of November, and is already closing and corruption, the robbery and swindling which he and his supporters have introduced and practiced upon such an enormous scale. They want an honest man, and they know Gen. McClellan Ohio, will in November rescue by a pend upon chance or the prestige then to be such a man. He is the man for large majority, soldiers votes includedthem—the man they want—the man they are bound to have for their chief servant. Let honest men think of this and rally to the aid of the great party of honest, patriotic and disinterested men who are laboring for Peace, the Union,

the salvation of the country. The Gunboat General. Shortly after McClellan's heroic con-

luct in the seven days' fighting before | Illinoisand perhaps other Northwestern Richmond, the following was dispatch- States. ed to him by the President: Washington, July 2, 1864. WASHINGTON, July 2, 1894.
Major General George B. McClellar;
am satisfied that yourself, officers and me
have done the best you could. All accoun

Immediately after the battle and vicour Democratic friends throughout the tory at Antietam, General McClcllan

Washington, Sept. 15, 1862, Your despatch of to-day is received. God dess you and be with you. A. LINCOLN. To Major General George B. McClellan. In August last the elder Blair was vigilance is the price of liberty, and he dispatched to New York to see McClel-before Tuesday's election. But no who would be free must show himself | lan and offer him a high command in | sooner is the election over than the

beloved country from the tyranny un- guns, with a hardy crew aboard, a gal-Let privateers, blockade runners, and pirates of the black flag look out when the gunboat McClellan comes along.

Sales for Taxes.

We have enough of these now. But how will it be when Lincoln's "four years more" of war are over and all war In county, town and school district. the advertisement "Sales for Taxes,"

homesteads, in which men barely suplan that might not come from the great- port themselves and families, will be brought to the hammer. The condition of things which large public debts and reproduced here; and you will have two distinct classes of society,—the landed and pampered few, and the landless, homeless and suffering many!

Private letters are beginning to arrive from Democratic soldiers in the army, giving the details of the various methods taken to disfranchise these His despatch on the present occasion who desired to vote the Democratic is muddy, indistinct, and unintelligible. ticket, and also particularizing cases where soldiers of other States were permitted to vote in large numbers as Pennmeans to march upon works that cer- sylvanians for the shoddy candidates. tainly, for that reason, have no exist- This matter should be looked into at once, and set right.

tempt to conceal their determination to effect the dissolution of the Union and at St. Paul, in August, 1859, will illuseffect the dissolution of the Union and at St. Paul, in August, 1859, will illussoldiers have long since been convinced to prevent its reconstruction or restora- trate the value of the American Union name the pupile have for many years tremst on the question of secessionism. The been familiar, has published an account in the latter days of the United Republic of a visit he made to Mr. Lincoln at lic, he harmonized in speech, vote and lic, he harmonized in speech lic, he harmonized i lic, he harmonized in speech, vote and in the New Friday, retering to the south, and thus bringing about a state. Ah! would they? Who gives free-southern leaders, so closely, as to be have sacrificed their lives for the Union of feeling which has endangered the dom to the negroes and colonizes and

out, now swears with uncovered head that the restored Union shall not be as it was, but as it should be—that is, as the Abolitionists would have it. Freemen of America, will you allow this traitor to propose any such oath to you? You have but one way to make your answer the propose and that it below the firm of "Weaver, Weaver, Weaver & Planter," and two of the partners live up North. [Cheers, and that the labors of camp and in entrenchments should be equally divided? Who voted in Congress to give negroes the right to vote in the England, it could not live a day. The loudest denunciations against slavery to propose any such oath to you? You have but one way to make your answer their backs. The most fervent pulpit to enable them to beat the Democrats of the parks. known, and that is through the ballot- exhortations against slavery come from and continue their power and plunderthanking God that they are better than the prostituted the "war for the Union" the men "down South." [Laughter.] has prostituted the "war for the Union" into a negro crusade? And finally, wh

I was called upon some years ago, while Governor of New York, by a de-

putation of Quakers from Great Britain, to lay before me a "testimony" against slavery. As they wished, I listened to land? slavery. As they wished, I listened to them. We afterwards fell into a con-versation, and the question arose why the people of Europe were so oppressed he pays twice as much this year as last and burdened so heavily by taxation. We attributed it to the difference in on his house and lot. Men who own tenements and let them, find that it tionalties, divided by imaginary lines sequent necessity for maintaining large standing armies. We then spoke of The Internal Revenue tax is another the blest condition of Europe if all these "Democratic leaders," who have always hole in every man's pocket. The cetral rival Governments could be moulded been found endeavoring to elevate and five per cent. of thistor, levied last winter into one, speaking a common language, improve the laboring classes, and to form a national character for our people lection having been postponed until custom-houses to annoy, and no stand-intelligent. The soldiers need not be reasonable to threaten, and my Quaker intelligent. The soldiers need not be ing armies to threaten, and my Quaker lintelligent. The soldiers need not be War is indeed a costly luxury for tax payers. The ordinary daily expenses of lest wish that such a day might dawn, for with it would come the true millen-nium. "But," said I, "when all this

Warannihilates property. Its expenses are so much gone forever! Money expended in building canals, or railroads you say regarding such a man? "Say?" when we drew this picture of Europe it was not all fancy. I described the broad land which extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Go two thousand

Burnside says of McCienan.

"For years we have lived in the same family, and I know him as well as any home on the face of the earth, farthest limits, and you shall see no farthest limits, and you shall see no farthest limits, and you shall hear a comnd I KNOW THAT NO MORE HONEST, standing armies—you shall hear a common section of a man the life life. it is to live upon a great, broad continent people want for President. They are where there is brotherhood unalloyed by your hatreds and antipathies. Why therefore, do you come here to teach to

States Sure for McClellan.

The same rate of gain that is exhibited by the result in Pennsylvania and CONNECTICUT

NEW HAMPSHIRE. NEW YORK.

NEW JERSEY. PENNSYLVANIA

The people of the border States-Defaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are four to one for McClellan,-There is hope of Rhode Island, and we see no reason why we should not carry

McClellan has great States and a large portion of the armies at his back. The people have their dearest rights and interests at stake. They have a noble chief as their leader. Both him and the cause demand that, like Blucher at Waterloo, the last man and the last horse shall be sent into the contest.

What May be Expected.

The draft was postponed in Philadelphia, and the people encouraged to believe there would be none. This was Administration puts the screws on. Yes, he is a gunboat General, iron- Thus we find the following in Friday's "The Draft Ordered for Philadelphia,— Orders were received yesterday by the Pro-vost Marshal of the Second District to com-

mence to-day, at 12 o'clock, the draft to se cure the deficiencies in such wards as hav failed to fill the quota. This is a fair sample of what may be expected if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected.

The people will be beguiled by fair professions, until after the election, when, should this Administration be sustained, the hand of power will be laid more heavily than ever upon the people, and a merciless conscription will sweep over the land. Let every man who values his liberty and life, and the life of his son, take warning before it is too late.

The Mouroe Doctrine. A Washington letter contains the an

nexed paragraph:
"Private advices received by the Gov-

ernment here are to the effect that Maximillian's empire is now firmly established, and that the last battle has been fought. There is now no organized force of Mexicans in the field in any part of the great empire of Mexico. The war has now degenerated into a series of guerilla fights which it is supposed the firm, but temperate and consiliates. rm, but temperate and policy of the new Emperor will speedily subdue. It is no secret that, as soon a the election is over, no matter what the result, Mr. Seward will immediately immediately receive a minister from Maximillian

The Monroe Doctrine has already been repudiated by Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration, the continuance of which would witness its total abandonment.

A mendacions Shoddy organ, notori-

tween the two parties. The Democratic imparty is a let-alone party; the Republican party is a meddling party. [Deafening cheers.] It is a great deal easier to denounce other people for their sins than to reform ourselves; it is a great deal easier to obtain political power by inflaming the passions and prejudices of our neighbors, by denouncing men at thousand miles away, than it is to gain influence by governing our walk in life by the principles of Justice, or the dictional and women out of the omnibuses. was, under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities which I have heard repeated till I have become about sick of it. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is."

While standing on the graves, says the Louisville Journal, of McPherson, and Lyon, and and street cars of the Federal Capital? Who are trying the same thing in our Northern cities? Who granted the use of the Presidential grounds for two nerverse descriptions. the Louisville Journal, of McPherson, and Kearney, and Lyon, and Jackson, and McKee, and Bacon, and Cotton, and Campbell, and Davidson, and Evans, and Forman, and Milward, and Netter, and others, who have given up their lives to their country, the blasphemous radical who was for dividing the Union in 1861, when the rebellion broke and now swears with uncovered head men who wrap themselves for repose at night in cotton sheets; who lay their of thousands of our gallant soldiers by heads on cotton pillows, and go to sleep sending them on slave hunts? Who into a negro crusade? And finally, who has declared that the Union shall not

> and all the negroes of the South are "against | made free to roam in vagrancy over the Did the "Democratic leaders" do these things? Most emphatically No! All these black and white equality measures have been petted and carried out by his Imperial Rottenness—Abraham, the King of Shoddy and his pursy henchmen of Congress, of the Cabinet and the Lords of Contracts. *They* have endea-yored to "degrade our soldiers below the level, of the negro," and not the at the told by the Shoddyites which party have the dominant party for the past four years. Let them judge the two parties with that light before them and vote

be restored until slavery is destroyed

accordingly. -- Patriot and Union. The Voice of Our Living Statesmen. Ex-President Fillmore says in his ate letter :

"! Hook upon the election or Gen, McClel-an as the last hope for the restoration of he Union, an honorable peace, and the se-urity of personal liberty." Hon. Reverdy Johnson says: "Success is in our hands if we are true to

"Success is in our hands it we are true to dity. Under the protection of Divine Providence, we can achieve for our country a greater victory—greater in its results than any military success. We can elect Metellan and Pendleton in spite of office-holders, contractors and administrative influence and power."

How Theres Cuthain an agreement to the province of the prover. Hon. James Guthrie, an earnest patriot and an able statesman, says: "The policy declared in the commence-ment of the struggle has been reversed, and he contest made a war for abolition,

Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky

And lastly, in this connection, we Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, Hon, Leslie Coombs, of Ky., as follows: "In my deliberate judgment, if Mr. Lin-oln is re-elected, we shall have a military bespotism fastened upon us and our chil-lren, with a standing army of free negro

Ponder these solemn words before reording your vote for the candidate of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell North. Phillips, and others id omnegenus, who have long and unblushingly proclaimed their hostility to the Union of our forefathers.

Old Abe a Rebel Recruiting Officer.

of the last House of Representives, deserted Lincoln when Lincoln deserted And why? Just because Abraham Lincoln has used the army and navy of this country for two years and a half to keep us out of the Union, and disfranchised sixty or seventy thousand citizens

I, to night, arraige. I, to night, arraign Abraham Lincoln as the commissary, the best recruiting officer, the best friend that rebeldom ever had. He has stifled more Union sentiment, since the beginning of the war, than any fifty men, in Richmond.

Our Soldiers in Prison

Some of the more independent Reoublican papers are beginning to speak "We might recover our white soldiers

MURDER, MURDER, what is it?"

This is from a P This is from a Republican paper How can any friend of the soldier sup port an Administration and a candidate thus denounced by its own party papers for inhumanity to soldiers?

The Effect. One good effect already apparent from

the result of the election, is the courtesy with which Democrats are now which Democrats are now the Abolition party. It is in treated by the Abolition party. marked contrast with their conduct du-They will be still more respectful to their Democratic neighbors after the November election, unless all the signs of the times are grievously at fault.

White Men Bucked and Gagged by Negro

ohnsonville is an embryo town in messec. It is thus named out of Tennessee. It is thus named out of compliment to the present military governor of the State, Andrew Johnson, who is, it may be remembered, a candidate for the office of Vice-President. Johnsonville is a very small village, but some have sacrificed their lives for the Union and the Constitution of our fathers, used the following accursed sentiment:

"Standing on their graves, we swear,"

"Standing on the of Johnsonville, has now written two letters to the military governor, protest-ing against the abuses which prevail at that place. His first appeal was unno-ticed; his last has just been published; it will also be passed by in silence by the military governor. But let us see how one translation of the product of the pro-

how our "paternal government" "educates" the people of Tennessee up to the brauties of miscegenation and negro superiority.

James Ford, unfortunately a white man, had the temerity, after being by negro guards, belonging to the 13th United States colored infantry, put in time distates colored mantry, put in line with other workmen (also unfortu-nately white), to say to his command-ing officer, "How is it about greenbacks to-day?" This query was not unnatural, insomuch as Ford had received no compensation for his labor since beginning work upon the 1st of the previous May. But the officer in command, discovering constructive treason in this, immedi ately ordered the inquisitive and impe-cunious Ford to be "bucked and gagged for five hours." And he forthwith underwent this pleasing ceremony, and was thus honored until relieved through the intercession of the brigade wagonmaster. This is Ford's sworn statement George Sherwood, who has experienced in his own person the beauties of this new method of quelling interrogatories and equalizing society, testifies that he has seen another white workman, named King, lying in the streets of Johnson-ville, and also at Corral No. 1, at the same place, "bucked and gagged" and guarded by negro soldiers. Franklin Harris, a discharged soldier

(having the ban of a clear skin upon him,) laboring at Johnsonville, after being "bucked and gagged, night of the 14th of July, had the pleasare of witnessing the operation performed upon two white soldiers, of the First Kansas battery. To these last the megro executioners remarked that "the "white folks have had us under long "enough, and now we are going to put

it to them. Another white laborer from the North, one Kelly, being "bucked and gagged" at about the same time, was entertained to a (white) member of the First Missouri engineers, and by with of another. All these agreeable

up" of another. All these agreeable attentions by negro soldiers.

But such charming fidelity to the amenities of life is not all that characment" in the little town of Johnson ville. Life there is not without the spice of variety. One Gardner, who, it is charged by Mr. O'Flanagan robbed the Government in every way, being madea "boss" over the workmen, indulged his thievish propensities for some time, until his peculations became so outrageous that Mr. O'Flanagan was compelled to lodge the thief in the jail at Nashville. His long innaunity from punishment it is, perhaps, not difficult to account for. In open eam) he ca whiteman) supped and lodged with a negro wench, and in the exuberance, perhaps, of paternal love, dandled her sable offsprint on his knees. At the same time he was living (occa-

sionally with another negress, whom he called his wife.

Still another beauty of the miscegenation authorities at Johnsonville. On Sunday, July 21—according to sworn statements deposited with the military governor the negro guards were order governor the negro guards were order-ed by the military agents of the Ad-ministration (doubtless in accordance with the promptings of that "higher law" which ignores not only the sol-enn compacts of constitutional govern-ment, but demands "an anti-slavery Gov" to drive white Christians to la-

ays of Mr. Lincoln:

"I can see nothing in his policy but war—wasting and ceuel war."

Hon. R. C. Winthrop raises a warn—ug voice when he says:

"I cannot repress the conviction, the heep carnest apprehension, that if the policy of the work on the public highways and upon—other public improvements, by "I cannot repress the conviction, the deep, carnest apprehension, that if the policy upon other public improvements, by which has been adopted and pursued by a negro soldiers, commanded by a negro. President Lincoln and his advisers through-screen, under whose absolute control

President Lincoln and his advisors throughout the last two years, shall be pursued four years more, we shall be irretrievably plunged into the fathouless abyse of distinct the fathouless abyse above the fathouless abyse above the fathouless abyse above the fathoul trated upon the persons of loyal white men at the thriving town which bears quote the words of that tried friend of the name of the vice-presidential can didate of the miscegenation party. It is hardly worth while, perhaps, to that the letters of the outspoken O'Flanagan addressed to nothern friends have not only been opened during their passage through the mails, but have been suppressed. Besides this, an agent one John Horchen, has been detailed to watch Mr. O'Flanagan's "correspondence," as the spy called it, with the

We mention these matters that the honest men of all parties may see what is in store for the nation if the present Administration is continued in power No comment upon them is necessary-they speak for themselves.

Old Abe a Rebel Recruiting Officer.

Emerson Etheridge, Republican clerk of the last House of Representives, deserted Lincoln when Lincoln deserted the Union. In Mr. Etheredge's recent of the Union. In Mr. Etheredge's recent of the Union o

Petted by the Administrationists.

The Detroit Free Fress tells a good story of a "life-long Democrat," which is illustrative of the sort of men the Administration uses and pets under that designation and upon whom it charges some of the prevailing frauds and peculation. It is a true story, we copy: publican papers are beginning to speak out against the great wrong committed by President Lincoln in keeping 50,000 soldiers in Southern prisons when they might be exchanged. The Springfield, Mass., Republican protests against it in the following vigorous language:

"We might recover our white soldiers "We might recover our white soldiers now in rebel hands by the proposed exchange, and yet hold a large balance as hostages for the colored soldiers while their status is in controversy. If, under these circumstances, the leaving of thirty-five thousand white men to suffer and die at the rate of one hundred per day, is not practically, in the eyes of both God and man—murder, murder, MURDER, MURDER, what is it?"

This is from a Republican maper.

and should vote for Lincoln and Johnson."

At this juncture a gentleman interrupted him with "Mr.—. I happen to know you were lately pardoned out of the express stipulation that you would give these circumstances, the leaving of thirty-five thousand white men to suffer down. If we were to use Mr. Lincoln's eloptically is not practically, in the eyes of both God and man—murder, murder, MURDER, MURDER, what is it?"

This is from a Republican maper. und no more was heard of our "life-long Democrat,"

> Some needy and perhaps seedy Shoddyite advertises to all liars, drunkards and scoundrels generally, to furnish him with inventions to prove the cowardice and treason of Gen. McClellan, in order that he may make a book of them. Suppose, in addition to his labors in that direction, he now proceed to advertise for information about those "other articles for private family use" furnished for the white house by a Phildelphia firm, and charged in a bill of

twenty-three hundred dollars for china