MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE R. M'CLELLAN OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON. OF OHIO.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, of Cambria. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia. . Paul Leidy,
I. Paul Leidy,
I. Rob't Swineford
I. John Ahl,
I. George A. Smith
I. Thaddeus Bank
I. H. Montgomery
I. John M. Irvine,
I. John M. Irvine,
I. J. M. Thompson

DISTRICT ELECTORS Ew'd P. Dunn, T. M'Cullough. 14th. T. M'Cullough, 15th. Edward T. Hess, 6th. Philips. Gerhard, 17th. Geo. G. Lepler, 8th. Michael Seltzer, 8th. Patrick M'Evoy, 10th. T. H. Walker, 11th. O. S. Dimmick, 12th. A. P. Dunnieg.

21st. Rasselas Brown, 22rd. Jas. P. Barr, 23rd. Wm. J. Kountz, 24th. W. Montgomer B. Dimmick, OURPLATFORM: The Union—The Constitution—Peace— Public Liberty—Private Rights—Free Elections...A Free Press...Free Speech -Trial by Jury-The Right of Asylun -Justice to our Soldiers.

-Justice to our Soldiers.

Resolved, That in future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conductve to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty, and private right allike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; that Jus-

If the country essentially impaired; that ice, humanity, liberty, and the public we lemand that immediate efforts be made for tice, humanity, liberty, and the public well demand that immediate efforts be made for cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ut mate Convention of all the States or oil peaceable means to the end that at the carli practicable moment peace may be restored the basis of the Federal Union of the States of the Basis of the Federal Union of the States of the Basis of the Holder Union of the States in recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryla Missouri and belaware was a shameful vietion of the Constitution, and a repetition such acts in the approaching elections will held as revolutionary, and will be resisted wall the means and power under our control, Resolved, That tife aim and object of Democratic party is to preserve the Fede Union, and therights of the States unimpair and they hereby declare that they consider administrative usurpations of extraordin and dangerous powers not granted by the Cultivity and the States not in insurrection, arbitrary inflitary arrest and imprisonating and they here by the wall and sentence of American citizens States where civil law exists in toil force, suppression of freedom of speech and of reess, the denial of the right of asylumores. States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shanneful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, leseves the severest reprobation on the score prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition deserves the severest reprobation on the scor allie of public policy and humanity. Resolved, That the sympathy of the Denic ratio party is heartly and carnestly extende to the soldiers of our army, who are, and hav been, in the field under the flag of our country and in the event of our attaining power, the

Fremont's Opinion.

John C. Fremont has published it to the world, over his own signature, that 'Abraham Lincoln's Administration has been politically, militarily, and financially a failure." Not a failure in one respect only, but a failure in every respect. A political failure, because it has divided the North, united the South, and disgusted every enlightened nation in the world. A military failure, because it has not only made no sensible impression upon the rebellion. but has even failed to protect Northern soil from invasion or Northern commerce from spoliation. And a financial failure, because it has had to resort conenormous issues of paper money, which it has not kept at parwhich, in fact, is not worth fifty cents on the dollar.

The Lancaster Examiner supported Fremont for the Presidency in 1856. THADDEUS STEVENS supported him. The whole Republican party of Lancaster county supported him. The Eraminer, Mr. STEVENS, and all the rest of them, considered him well qualified to execute the office of President of the United States. They must, therefore, admit that he is well qualified to judge whether Lincoln has or has not discharged his dutiesably; and as he has pronounced Lincoln's Administration a failure in every respect, we do not see how they can claim that it has been a success, unless they set up the plea that they were mistaken about Fremont's ability in 1856; and this they cannot do without suggesting the possibility of their being mistaken about Lincoln

Sober-minded Republicans throughout the county ought to bestow a little thought upon this matter. They ought to bear in mind that the very man whom the Examiner and Mr. Stevens earnestly besought them to elect to the Presidency in opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN in 1856, now says that "Abraham Lincoln's Administration has been politieally, militarily, and financially

A Suggestion.

Mr. Stevens, as Chairman of the Com mittee of Ways and Means, will doubt less thank us for suggesting to him tha an important addition to the national revenue might be made by requiring "loyal" people to put a Government stamp on their tongue every time they say "copperhead." It would effect one of two good results-either increase the resources of the national treasury or improve the manners of Lincoln's supporters.

It Will Take the Half. At the end of Lincoln's term, half the real and personal property in the whole country will be mortgaged to pay the debt. The man who holds a deed for one hundred acres of land, will in reality own only fifty. Half the horses in nis stables, half the cattle in his fields half the pigs in his pen and half the grain in his barn, will go to the shoddy contractors who are running the coun try in debt at the rate of three million dollars a day, to liberate about six ne-

groes a week. Going Up.

Gold took an upward turn lately, and everything that poor people have to buy for eating or wearing has advanced also. Lincoln's plan for the capture of Richmond has proved a miserable failure. The largest army that ever assembled in America has been wasted away till but the shadow of it remains, and still the rebel Government holds sway almost in sight of Washington. The certainty of more debt, more drafts, and more issues of paper money, is driving everything up again. Bad for the poor and good for nobody but army contractors and public plunderers in general.

The Abolition organs call the conservatives "sneaks." They are not, at the very worst, such unmitigated sneaks as to attempt to sneak out of the responsibility of fighting their country's battles and to cast it upon the shoulders of niggers whom the Abolition Administration permits to be murdered by the rebels with impunity. Nor are they such miserable sneaks as to attach themselves to the menial service of a candidate for office, turning as he turns, twisting as he twists, wriggling as he wriggles, and fizzling as he fizzles. The conservatives are the proud and independent supporters of sound, salutary, lofty, and well understood principles.

Will the People be Warned? Four years ago the Democratic party arned the people of the United States against the evils that must inevitably esult from the triumph of a purely secional party upon a platform which was n opposition to the teachings of the onstitution. The masses, blinded by folly, refused to listen to words which were but a repetition of the prophetic utterances of all the great statesmen of our past, from Washington down. Madly, blindly, and thoughtlessly they roted for a change. Did they not ge it? Let each man answer for himself.

work of its hands. Looking at the woe

Will they heed its warning voice

Will they listen to the prophecies it

now utters? Will they be wise in time?

They may turn a deaf ear if they will;

hey may shut their eyes to the true in-

terests of themselves and the nation:

they may vote to continue the war on

against the earnest protest, the colemn

and oft-repeated warnings of the Demo-

cratic party. It earnestly beseeches the

beople to be warned before it is too late.

Will they heed its warning voice? It

is right now, as it was four years since.

and it appeals to the future, confident

that all its predictions of evil will be

more than fulfilled if Lincoln is re-

Let it be remembered that we holdly

nd confidently predict, in case Lincoln

should be re-elected, that the woes of

the coming four years will be infinitely

greater than those of the past. We haz-

this. Will the people be warned?

Bad Directors.

What would the honest old farmers of

Bank Directors who managed their

affairs so badly that the notes of the

Bank would not bring fifty cents on the

dollar? If these honest old farmers

owned stock in such a Bank, would

and ruin the stock if allowed to go on.

Board of Directors at Washington.—

and every man who does not want to

We have heard hundreds of Republi-

ability to lead a large army in the field,

admit that he had splendid adminis-

trative capacity. He is, then, by their

educe our disordered affairs at Wash-

ington to good working condition and

save Lincoln's big Greenback Bank

from an explosion that would shake the

country from centre to circumference.

Every prudent man will vote for him;

and those who are imprudent enough

to vote against a change of our present

bad directors, will bitterly regret it

before another year goes around if their

votes should result in electing Lincoln.

Is Gen. McClellan too Young for Presi-

General McClellan is said to be too

oung for the office of President. He is

older than William Pitt was when he

commenced his career, and older than

Napoleon when he became First Consul,

and twice the age of Lafayette when he

came to assist Washington. He is as

old as Jefferson when he drew the De-

claration of Independence, and Mad-

dison when he helped form the Consti-

tution. He is the same age of Mr. Van

Buren and Silas Wright when they

of the Democratic party, under Monroe

and Jackson. He is older than when

The gallant sailors in our navy

four hundred men on the Roanoke, ly-

ing off Point Lookout, only thirtcen

voted for Mr. Lincoln, and on the

Wabash only one man out of five hun-

dred and seventy-five voted for the great

and despicable efforts that are made by

some of Lincoln's toadies and parasites

imidated. They know their rights,

and will maintain them. They love the

Union, and will sustain Gen. McClellan.

Union is the one condition of peace."

happiness.

entered the Senate and became leaders

for a change of Directors.

is for them to say.

ing institutions.

peals to the people.

It is for them to say.

elected.

she is ready to be whipped back by force. Those who tell us that the rebellion i Did you not get a change? But was it exhausted, and just on the point of the kind of change you voted for? capitulating to our arms without terms Thousands voted for Lincoln in utter give the lie broadly to their own words thoughtlessness. They did not reflect when they tell us again in the next properly upon the consequences—they breath, that it is not safe to afford this refused to believe that the danger was exhausted cause an opportunity of as great as it was represented to be. capitulating in the way of a fair and To-day the Democratic party again honorable peace. warns the people. Standing amid the ruin of our national greatness and

Plainly war, as it is now proposed by Mr. Lincoln and his party, is not the glory; surrounded by more than a milroad to a speedy peace; not the road inlion graves of the best and bravest men deed to any peace whatever, but the any nation ever boasted; with widows surest course that can be taken to make almost without number weeping, and our national misery lasting and com-

Plain Thoughts for Plain Men.

Whatever there may be in the con-

the same object through a cessation of

hostilities and an offer of friendly nego-

tiation. If the South is not ready to b

won back to the Union by kindness, it

orphans wailing bitterly, it again lifts | plete. up its warning voice against the mad-It is easy to say, the rebellion ought ness, the follies, and the crimes of the by this time to be at its wits' end, and fanatics of the Abolition party. Pointthat if we only hold on a little longer it ing to our glorious past, the Democratic must collapse out of scheer inanition, party claims all of good and great that want of men and want of means. But we were once so proud to boast as the there was just as much reason to say in the beginning, that the rebellion ought of the horrible present, it truthfully never to have begun at all; and its concharges that all these most wretched retinuance every year since has been no sults are the legitimate offspring of Abless an apparent absurdity throughout. olitionism. Widely severed from that The argument against its power to ex most treasonable organization; differist, quite as much as against its right to ing from it in all its views of mational exist, has been logically conclusive all policy; repudiating its doctrines as peralong; and yet here in the fourth year nicious and destructive in the extreme; of its existence, we find it full as vigordeprecating its continuance in power; ous, in spite of all such logic as at any believing that all the best interests of time before, and so far as we can judge the nation are involved in the issue of more confident than ever in its ability the present campaign, it earnestly apto wear out all the strength that can be mustered against it from the North.

It is common with our war dema gogues, we know, to set all this show of defiance down for mere belligerent brag and ostentation, which rightly construed only betrays the weakness it seeks to conceal. But none who choose to read and think for themselves, will be imposed upon by this sort of talk __ Lincoln's policy; but they will do so Our sensational newspapers, full to the brim of bloody war zeal, commonly themselves furnish enough in the way of extracts from the Southern press to reveal the true state of things for the consideration of a thoughtful mind. No one, for example, thoughtfully perusing the matter of this sort which appears from day to day in the Philadelphia In mirer, (the main redeeming merit of that declamatory sheet,) can fail to perceive that it goes far continually to stultify what is said in glorification of the verlasting "good time coming," in other parts of the paper. The confident and defiant tone of the Southern press ard our reputation for sagacity upon is not affectation merely, put on for po litical effect. It is only very stupid affectation to think so. The most that can be said, with any show of reason in the case, is that the press does not fairly Lancaster county think of a Board of represent the mind of the people. But if it be so, there is then but so much the greater reason why we should at once make room for reaching the people with overtures of reconciliation and peace; instead of pursuing a course, which i they not gold out the old Directors and adapted to make them as ficrce for per-

put in a new set? We think they petual rebellion in the end as any of would. That would be the only way their leaders themselves. in which they could save their stock, And if there be no reason in the spirit for a Board of Directors who would of the South to hope for a speedy collapse of the rebellion, it is hard to see, nanage so badly as to run the notes of their Bank down below fifty cents on ertainly, what hope there is for it in the confident predictions of those among the dollar, would smash up the concern ourselves, who pretend to be all the time Now Abraham Lincoln and the mem sure that it is just coming to an end .bers of his Administration have set up Miserable comforters of this kind we we had from the first. The pathway mment Bank, of which Mr. Lincoln is President and his Cabinet of the present war is strewn with the are Directors, and they have flooded the wreck of Republican prophecies and country with the notes of this big promises throughout. Were we not told Greenback Bank. When they started first of all that the whole imagination it, the paper money of our well managed of a Southern rebellion was a bugbear. country Banks was worth its face in got up to frighten women and children; gold. Our farmers could get gold or that the South would not dare to take silver for every Lancaster County Bank up arms against the Government; and note they presented at the counter.that if anything of the sort should be attempted, it would be the easiest thing But Lincoln and his Board of Directors in the world to brush it out-no more, soon changed this. They suspended specie payment and issued such vast in truth, than to sweep away so much quantities of irredeemable paper, that cobweb with a common broom? Who their greenbacks have run down to less does not remember the Abolition than half the value expressed on their taunt, that the South could not be kickface; and they have carried down with ed out of the Union? Whose heart them the notes of all our country bank does not still sieken in remembering how, during all the gloomy winter of Many a farmer has been bit by laying 1860-61, this insane presumption was up the notes of a Bank whose Board of played off in Congress against every at-Directors managed badly. Many more tempt at compromise; till finally Prewill get bit if Lincoln and his Board of sident Lincoln came on from Springfield Directors should not be voted out of the to Washington, palavering all the way management of our national finances 'nobody hurt, nobody hurt;" and soon on Tuesday next. We need a new after the firing of the first gun at Charleston gave sign of woe through-Every man in the country is a stockout the land that all was lost. Then nolder in Lincoln's Greenback Bank, we had Mr. Seward's first prophecy again of sixty days; and the first outlose his stock or be caught with worthpouring of militia, seventy-five thouless notes in his pocket, ought to vote sand strong, which was to carry consternation, if need were, to the very gates of Richmond, with little more cans who doubted General McClellan's than the trouble of a grand holiday excursion. And so it has gone on, year after year, till the present time; the war ever widening in its proportions, and own admission, just the man who can growing always more full of terror and dismay, while still the old siren song of returning peace has been skilfully kept up by political jugglers, all over the land, to lure the nation on from one precipice of horror to another. It has come to be the standing character of these promises, that they are as hollow as the wind, and entitled to no sort of trust whatever. How often have we been assured that the crisis of the struggle was at last reached; that the next great battle was to end the strife; that we were just on the eve of entering Charleston, Richmond or Mobile; that one more campaign was sure to close

> promises now? In the tomb of the Capulets. And shall we, after all this experience, still be silly enough to rely on any such lying political divination, in forming our judgment of the present temper and resources of the South, or in estimating the coming chances of this dreadful war? To do so can only be to court delusion and invoke perdition.

Mr. Lincoln called upon him to save Get Out the Vote. the capitol. He is old enough to know Make arrangements at once to get out and perform the duties of President. He the entire Democratic vote. Have carwill be elected if the Democracy do their riages ready to bring every infirm voter duty, and, if elected, will restore the to the polls. If a voter lives at a great Union and the ascendancy of Demo- distance, and has no proper conveyance cratic principles, which alone can lead of his own, send for him at an early our nation to honor, prosperity and hour in the day, unless it is absolutely certain that he will come. Let not a single vote be left at home. If our entire vote is out it must reach 8,000. Let are responding gloriously to the nomi- each precinct see that every vote is nation of General McClellan. Out of polled for McClellan.

Vote Early! We would impress upon all the absolute importance of voting early! The Impostor at Washington. We learn bulk of our vote in every ward and that the same feeling pervades the township should be polled by noon. navy, notwithstanding the desperate Vote early! Then it can be ascertained who are absent, and arrangements can be made for seeing that they vote. Vote to compel those under their command early! Vote early and vote often is not to vote for the Jester of Antietam. The a very honest motto, nor a very good sailors can neither be bought nor in- one, but vote early is. Therefore vote early! Let every Democrat who reads this vote early. Let him see that his neighbor votes early! It will be a great because he has distinctly said that "the help in getting out our entire vote. Be sure, then to yote-to vote early!

Plain Thoughts for Pain Hen, The notion that the bouth is just

dition of the South to favor the hope of dition of the South to favor the hope of ready to lay down its arms and to beg restored Union and peace through a peace from the North on is own terms, continuation of the war, it must be far finds no countenance whatever in all we read and hear of the Southern mind itself; and there is no reason at all why more favorable, as anybody of the least mind can see, to the hope of reaching the calculations and predictions of the war party among ourselves on the subject should be counted of any weight. is simply preposterous to suppose that been no peace. The policy of the Aboition party has been such as to satisfy and stultify its own promises from the beginning. It made the trar at first by its mad presumption, and it has kept it hat we would soon get through with it by not allowing it to stop. Strange that sell for ten thousand dollars in cash, can, any should still be duped by so vain a lif he chooses, boast that he is " is able to song.

> fest, that at this very time; the promise of the war party is one which its leaders themselves have no real confidence in whatever. Last spring, it was everywhere proclaimed that the opening campaign was sure to be decisive in our favor; that the rebellion would receive | find that he was not able to pay. its death blow probably by the Fourth would be swept away at all events in the course of the summet. Then after movement of Grant, withits succession of flank movements and impenetrable plans, before which Richmond was to fall, and all Rebeldom to be overthrown in the East; while it was doomed to like speedy dissolution before the conquering arms of Sherman in the Southwest. How bravely this hope was maintained all along, even down to the time of the October election, no one needs to be informed. And there is good reason to believe, that the leaders of the party were for a season at least partially believers in what they made it their business to preach to the easy faith of others; although it is no less certain that the whole matter was cunningly manipulated at the same time for political effect, and that the game in this view was so managed as to tell with very considerable force on State elections. But it is no longer possible to keep up any such self-imposition. With the ruling spirits of the war party their own delusion, as far as it went, is at an end. They may still try to amuse the nation with the promise of a speedy, close of the war, encouraging it in all manner of ways to "hope against hope;" but in their hearts they look for nothing of this sort themselves.-They know that there is no prospect at present of peace on their plan; and they show plainly enough that they are

only mocking us with empty words,

when they pretend to speak in a differ-

How indeed could it b€ otherwise in

the face of facts as they now stand?

Men must be blind truly, not to see that

ent strain.

the situation of our affairs is full against any such pleasing prospect of a conquered peace at the present time. Mobile has not fallen! and seems now to think as little of doing so as the indomitable Charleston. Atlanta is still ours; but the possession of it has hardly justified so far the ringing of bells, and firing of cannon, which proclaimed it a grand epoch not long since in the last chapter of the war; and so far as we can understand the state of things there, it is in danger of falling out of our grasp again at any moment. Altogether the war in Georgia is not encouraging, and what the issues of it are to be for the noble Sherman himself, and his brave army, may well be a subject of anxious solicitude for the whole country. Of very fast. The time was when the the campaign in Virginia it is enough | honest German and Irish population lo sav. that nothing has con answerable to the magnitude of its cost and promise. The victories of Sheridan deserve praise; but they can be considered at most only of transient effect, the purchase of comparatively partial success at immense expense of blood and life. If they were to tell on larger objects embraced in the scheme of Gen. Grant, they had no opportunity of fulfilling any such purpose, through the failure of this scheme itself. For that Grant's scheme has proved a failure, all must now begin mournfully to see and confess. And take the whole campaign together, it is such a failuge as must be considered absolutely appalling. At least one hundred and thirty thousand men, it is said, have been lost to the army since it crossed the Rappahannock; and of these not less than a hundred thousand in order simply to reach the present theatre of its operations, which might have been reached by a different route without any loss whatever. The taking of Petersburg and Richmond would have covered all this sacrifice beneath a blaze of glory, so as to make it seem of no account; for it is wonderful to what indifference and insensibility to blood the nation has already come, by the horrible discipline of war through which it is passing .-But now that Petersburg and Richmond are not taken, and to all appearance not likely to be taken any time soon, it is hard to ward off the uncomfortable impression that the campaign has been a terrible blunder and disaster for the country from beginning to end.

So it is regarded in England, and

throughout the civilized world. So it

is doomed to stand on the page of his-

tory. No wonder then that it should

have a disheartening effect on the san-

guinary politicians, who have been

noping to be borne on the shoulders of

the army, through seas of blood, to vic-

tory and success; and that they are now

ready to allow, indirectly at least if not

directly, that the beginning of the end

policy to which they still caeve means not any nearer peace, but a desperate prospect only of having to fight it out the war; that no new draft would be on same line as heretofore, God only required, &c., &c. But where are these knows how savagely and how long. In no one view perhaps does the checkmated character of our present 'situation" more fully show itself, than in the fact it has been found impossible to make any new capital cut of it for the coming election. The war party have to bolster themselves up still as they best can with the success of Sherman and Sheridan. Washington has tried hard to engineer a grand sensa-tional demonstration, for political effect, in the neighborhood of Richmond; and General Grant has done his best to accomplish what was wanted. His movements for this purpose, however, (innocent reconnoissances in name, but bloody repulses in fact,) are acknowledged by our own war bulletins to have come to ont own war bulleting to have any stronger evidence, in the agony and crisis of the impending Presidential election, that

the campaign against Richmond for this year has ended in smoke? A Proper Mix. The negroes and Abolitionists of Phil-

adelphia mingled together most harmoniously, on last Tuesday night, to celebrate the outrage recently perpetrated on the people of Maryland. There is no man of any intelligence who does not know that the new Constitution was fairly and honestly repudiated by the people of that State, and that it was only forced upon them by military violence against their will. A pupper sense of shame would forbid that any decent man should be found rejoicing over an act which thus clearly marks the baseness of the party now in power. Verily it is high time there was a change of rulers, when white men and negroes assemble in one mass to make merry over the destruction of State rights, and the overthrow of the plainest and most saered Constitutional guarantees.

able to Pay It is a common remark of our Republican friends, when allusion is made to the fearful debt that Lincoln is piling upon the country, that "we are able to pay it." In one sense this is true. We reable to pay it, provided we don't care about reserving anything for our own support. If every man in the country is willing to give his last dollar, his last They are only at best the old cry of acre of land, his last horse, his last cow, Peace, Peace, where as yet there has his last pig, his last bushel of grain, the last coat on his back and the last brick on his house, we can pay not only the debt that is already run up against us, but perhaps all that Mr. Lincoln could run up if he were given another term in up ever since by obstinately insisting | which to plunge us still deeper in debt. The man who owns a farm that will

pay " a debt of five thousand. But if he But why refer to past vain prophecies | had run up this debt by a course of folly and speculations? It is but too mani- and extravagance in the space of three or four years, few persons would give him eredit for common sense if he would cut short a friend who was advising him to change his course, with the remark that he was "able to pay." Running on three or four years longer, he would Generally speaking, men who go in of July; that the whole strength of it | debt are "able to pay" at first. But the man who keeps on going in debt, is sure to find a time when his obligations are lingering months came the onward heavier than his means to pay them. Just now the people of the United States are able to pay the debt Lincoln has saddled on them. The debt does not amount to more than half the value of the real estate and personal property in the country. We are, therefore, able to pay it, just as a ten thousand dollar farm sable to pay a five thousand dollar mortgage.

Re-electing Lincoln, going on with four more years of war and doubling the present debt, we shall still be "able to pay," because the debt will not amount o more than the value of all the real and personal property of the country. We shall be able to pay it, just as a ten thousand dollar farm is able to pay a ten thousand dollar mortgage. But we would have nothing left.

All who are willing to go on with an xpensive war which is sure to end in a issolution of the Union under Lincoln's mbecile management of it, can comfort themselves with the assurance that we shall be "able to pay" the debt three years hence. But they should bear in mind that it will require all we are worth to do it, and that every-body except a few fortunate conractors and speculators will be totaly ruined. Those who are not willing to be ruined—who wish to save at least the half of what they have earned or inherited—will, if they are wise, give their votes to McClellan.

His Royal Highness Sambo.

We see it stated that "the selectmen of Wells, in Maine, have each been fined five dollars and costs for not al lowing a colored man to vote at the recent election." If Lincoln should be e-elected, his Provost Marshals in the various towns throughout the country will probably be instructed to arrest all white travellers who refuse to permit loyal landlords to put negroes in the same bed with them. We dare say the Republicans of Maine have many ; time clapped their hands over the re jection of the votes of white men who

would have voted against them. The New England fanaticshave gone nad. They could not be worse if they had been bitten by a Guinea nigger in the highest stages of hydrophobia Their Republican brethren in Pennsylvania are following in their footsteps it of Pennsylvania despised th for their peddling tricks; but now, even in this sober-minded, honest old county of Lancaster, Yankee ideas have been hammered into a portion of the people. The growth of these ideas dates from the location of Mr. Stevens in the midst of this people. That gentleman's long residence in Pennsylvania has not cured him of the various principles of his native "New England." He has sown oad seed on our soil, and pestiferous Yankee weeds have sprung up where honest German grain used to grow. Oh! for the good old days when a white

man was as good as a nigger! The editor of the Press announces hat he has just returned from a satisactory political pilgrimage through the No doubt he will continue his patriotic labors until the 8th of the present month. In all his speeches he advocates Abolitionism in its ultra form, and sustains, with all his power, the egro policy of Abraham Lincoln.— Will he take the trouble, very pertinently asks the Age, to explain to his auditors, in the next harangue he de livers, the meaning of the following paragraphs from an address made by John W. Forney, at Lancaster, in Sep-

tember, 1855? Behold the efforts making in the Behold the clorts making in the free States to elevate the negro to the political rights and privileges of the white!

Wherever Abolitionism has obtained a foothold in the North, it has invaded the Christian Church; it has sown the seeds of discontent, and of disunion among Protestants; it has converted elergipaen into political managers; it has already severed a itical managers; it has already severed a ristian Church into hostile organizations. We have seen the annual meeting of Pro-testant congregations convulsed with the discussions of slavery by run-mal-elegymen, who, in their anxiety to encourage the eman-cipation of the slaves of the South, have for-gotten the Divine example of their great Master whose mission was produment to be Master whose mission was proclaimed to be PEACE on earth and good will amongst

Never Despair of the Republic.

Hon, Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston, long known as one among the distinguished menor New England, delivered has not yet come, and that the war an address at the McClellan mass meeting in New London on the 18th inst. From this address we copy the following beautiful extract: I will not undertake to calculate the ances of success. The result of the

late elections seem to decide

except that the great battle is still to be fought, and that victory is still within our reach. But whatever may be the results of the elections, let us resolve never to despair of the republic. We are on the eve of one of the most memorable anniversaries in our history as a nation. Eighty-three years ago to-morrow, on the 19th of October, 1781, the soil of Virginia was the scene of a far different spectacle from that which it unhappily witnesses at this hour, soldiers of the North and of the S soldiers of the North and of the South, instead of confronting each in deadly strife, were then standing triumphantly side by side, under the glorious lead of Washington, to receive the final surrender of the forces which had been so long arrayed against our national independence. Would to Heaven that the precious memories that even might be once more revived in every American heart! Would to Heaven that even now the issociations of that day might overpower and disarm the unnatural hostility of radversaries, and that the soldiers of of the North and South might be seen, like the soldiers in the old Roman story. ushing into each others' embrace unde the old flag of our fathers!

----The Republicans Alarmed—Connecticut for McClellan.

We are premitted to make the following extract from a letter received in this city this morning from a neighboring county: the (Republican) State Committee, assuring me that the army rote is not so favorable as they anticipated; that the Democrats are hard at work; and that greater exertions are required in the coming week, or the result will be unfavorable here in Connecticut. The letter is numbered, and I am held personally responsible for its return to the State Committee, or I would send it to you. What does this niean? Do the State Committee fear that McClellan will carry Connecticut? It looks so to me, in this part of the State. e a s "I have just received a letter from It looks so to me, in this part of the De let me hear from you."

Lifect of andy Johnson's Rule. The following extract from the letter of a Memphis lady to her friend in New York city shows up some of the dangers and experiences of the Union people

resident there. Andy Johnson had far better withdraw his test oath, and give the proper protection to the people from rebel invasions, than to trespass upon the dearest right of the citizen, the ballot-box. It is this style of operations that drives many people from the Union

My DEAR FRIEND: MEMPHIS, October 18,

to the rebel cause

If we can succeed in selling our property, both in this city and State, we will return to the East. I am tired of living here. This evening there is great excitement all over town. The rebels attacked the pickets the other end of town, and they have been fighting for several hours. All the militia were called out, cannon planted in the streets and private houser collectors to be streets, and private houses and stores take streets, and private houses and stores taken possession of as places from which to fire on the rebels in case they attack the city to-night, as they are expected to do. They will not find it so easy to get in as they did before. Then they came in close to our house, and I am glad they are coming in another direction. As I have no man on the premises, I would rather be elsewhere.

The children are frightened, but I have persuaded them to go to bed. Large holes have been made in brick walls of the stores to shoot through—broke down some doors

to shoot through—broke down son and done considerable damage. and done considerable damage. Forrest, Taylor and Chalmers are reported near here with a large force. I was unfortunate in being away with my family, when Forrest came here before and hurried the commander of this department to dress minus his clothes.

rom these assaults, and give us General deClellan as our next President, for we McClellan as our next rresident, have had enough of the mismanagement Mr. Lincoln, and the speculations of those he has had in command over this department. They can see a bale of cotton much farther than they can the rebel army and more successfully capture the former than the latter.

Can it be that the conservative men the country can read such letters as this and continue such men in office? We appeal to them to try a change of adninistration. If voters will do their duty on the 8th of November, a change of rulers will take place and order again reign over the country.

A True Statement.

A vote for Lincoln is a vote to continue this war, at whatever cost of treasure and blood, to the bitter end, without any attempt at honorable settlement. It is a vote for the continuance of the war for the abolition of slavery.

It is a vote for more drafts. It is a vote for heavier taxes, It is a vote for a greater and enormous

nublic debt. It is a vote for the negro at the sacrifice of the white man. It is a vote for shoddy contractors and

public plunderers at the expense of tax It is a vote for disunion, revolution

and ruin. We do not mean that such will be the vishes and intentions of all who may ast a vote for Mr. Lincoln. But such would be the consequences of his reelection; and therefore the real tenden-

cy of a vote for him is to those results. A vote for McClellan is a vote to stop, the war at the earliest practicable moment, by honorable settlement. It is a vote for Union as the one conlition of beace.

It is a vote against more drafts, heaver taxes and a greater public debt. It is a vote for the white man.

It is a vote for an honest and economcal administration of the government. It is a vote for peace, prosperity and nappiness under the Union of our fath-

And these results will follow his elec-

The Philadelphia Press, says the

Age, is one of the Abolition journals of the country that pretends to be greatly scandalized by the alleged discoveries of a secret organization in the West to overthrow the Government. The editor of that journal has applauded to the echo the mercenary labors of Joseph Holt and Mary Ann Pitman, and published with an approving smile the ponderous document prepared by these disinterested parties. Now, the public will be much surprised to ascertain that, if there is any truth whatever in the alle gations of the great firm of Holt and Pitman,' the conspirators referred to learned all their mischief from the early teachings of the editor of the Press nimself. In September, 1855, John W. Forney delivered an address in Lancaster, which was levelled at the Know-Nothings and Abolitionists, in which he spoke as follows—we quote from a printed copy, circulated by the author at the time:

What is there in our happy country to make men afraid of the light of day or of honest in quiry? Have we a conscript lan that tears the husbandman from his plow, hat tears the husbandman from his plow, he father from his family, the son from his cidowed mother? Have we a gang of wired tax-gatherers to drain the substance of the people? Secret USURPATION MGAINST SUCH WRONGS WOULD BE JUSTIANST WRONGS WOULD BE JUSTIANS DIENCE TO GOD!

A Safe Bet.

A gentleman in New York city has been advertising for some one to take the following bets. Ten thousand dollars that if Lincolfi is re-elected we shall be in a state of war during his term of administration, or before the close of the same period have a disgraceful peace and separation; and \$10,000, that if General McClellan is elected the Union will be restored in the same period.

He can find no one willing to take the bets. It is plain that the Republicans have no faith in their ability to end the war and restore the Union; but they are willing to risk everything rather than yield the positions of power and profit they have so shameully abused. Not six months will clapse, if Lincoln should be re-elected, until many thousands of those who vote for him will curse themselves for their insane folly.

Lincoln's Refuge.

The Abolition papers say McClellan ook refuge on a gunboat during the attle of Malvern. This is not true; but it is true that Lincoln took refuge in McClellan after Pope's defeat at Bull Run, and McClellan saved him. Let the people put their trust in McClellan now and he will save the country.

Wouldn't if he Could.

The prudent gentleman who wrote about "Uncle Sam's Debts and his ability to pay them," published in the Express of October 22, winds up by saying: "I would not pay the national debt if I could." Well, who on earth ever supposed that any shoddy ite would pay it? It was hardly necessary for the writer to announce that he had no intention of doing what nobody suspected him of intending to do.

The Abolitionists of Philadelphia spent thousands of dollars in getting up their celebration of the adoption, by fraud, of the new bogus Constitution of Maryland. While they were thus expending enormous supering clearly included. pending enormous sums in gloryfying the negro, hundreds and thousands of white men, women and children were suffering for the want of food and clothing in the various streets and courts of our city. The white laboring man and working woman have scarcely the means of purchasing the necessaries of life, yet abolitionism has thousands of dollars to expend upon its favorite color-ed race, in these times of unexampled scarcity and distress. Mr. Lincoln's policy has precipitated this frightful condition of things upon the nation. If he is re-elected, who can foretell the amount of ruin and misery that will befall our unhappy country? Age.

A Letter Addressed to the Mennonites and Other Non-Combatants.

DEAR FRIENDS: You profess to be the ollowers of Christ and observers of his divine doctrine of non-resistance, and as such consider it wrong because against God's ex-press direction to take up arms, even in self-define

press direction to the self-defence.

This tenderness in you has been respected, both North and South, and in the present, (as well as former wars,) neither the Federal or the Rebel Governments have as Federal wars. yet forced your people to take up arms ainst their consciences.
You in the North are now strongly urged

You in the North are now strongly urged to take part in the coming Presidential election, and vote for Abraham Lincoln; and if I have not been misinformed, some of your chief men, elders and ministers, hold the opinion, and do not scruple to make it known that you may safely do so hold the opinion, and do not scruple to make it known, that you may safely do so without violating your consciences, thus showing that your congregations have not entirely escaped the mischief of politics and political preaching, which, in these unfortunate times, has crept into nearly all the other churches. On this point I wish to address to you a few questions which you can answer for yourselves.

dress to you a few questions which you can answer for yourselves.

You are told you may safely vote for Mr. Lincoln, who stands pledged, if re-elected, to carry on the war until his object is accomplished, whatever that object may be. Let me ask you whether, in a moral and religious point of view, the man who helps another to do an act should not be held responsible with him who does it? Human laws punish aiders and abettors, as well as principals.

laws punish adders and abettors, as well as principals.

If it is wrong for you to draw the sword, why is it not also wrong for you to help, by your vote and voice, to place the sword and the torch of the Government in the hands of Mr. Lincoln, who has been striking and burning for the past three and a half years, and who tells you be will, if re-elected, continue to strike, and if necessary destroy, while he has the means in his power, or until every one of the remaining millions of thing to strike, and it necessary destroy, while he has the means in his power, or until every one of the remaining millions of rebels has submitted to him as President? Peter, who struck in defence of his master, was told to put up his sword. What, think you, would have been the reproof of Christ to the disciple who, on that occasion, after having heard his master's words, would have urged Peter to persist in his warlike propensities, and told him to strike again notwithstanding?

Do not those of you who work or vote for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln stand in the position of the supposed disobedient disciple? Your master tells you, put up your swords, you tell Mr. Lincoln to strike again nevertheless. A vote for Mr. Lincoln means war, and you must know it; and not war of the ordinary kind, but civil war, in which brother is killing brother, the servant butchering his master and in which it

bother or is killing brother, the servant butchering his master, and in which it has lately become necessary for supposed to be necessary for the Government to burn out its own unresisting Memonite and Dunker Union friends in the Shenandoah Valley

Valley,

But you are told there is no other way;

"a military necessity," and But you are too there is no only and it has become "a military necessity," and we have to fight it out, and therefore you may stretch a point in your religion and vote for war. Did Christ, think you, fail to the form of military necessities," in his youe for war. 15d Christ, think you, fail to 'provide for "military necessities" in his gospel? Has his divine law become insufficient for his children? Or have the rulers of this generation become wiser than God that they can tell you his law does not apply in the present instance?

Far from it! The law is in follows.

Far from it! The law is in full force, and the penalty of the law, "That those that take the sword shall perish by the sword," also, is fully vindicated, as the thousands upon thousands of human beings who have perished since Mr. Lincoln and the Rebel bavis have drawn swords against each other will testife.

Davis have drawn swords against each other will testify.

But you are further told you shall be obedient to the powers that be, &c., and therefore you cannot help but support Mr. Lincoln, he being your lawful ruler. This is true so far as it goes, and when it does give to your President that which belo to your God,

You pay your taxes if it takes all you have; and if your President order your bodies to be taken and placed in the front rank of his army and a sword or musket to be put in your hands, you shall not be put in your lams, you shall not resist; because your property and your body belong to your Government and in so doing you render to Cesar the things which belong to Cesar. But there the power of your earthly rulers stops, and they cannot compel you to use the sword or musket against the express prohibition of your Heavenly Master. So far, then, your duty is clear, and you have no choice because of the express commands given in the Gospel on both points.

When it comes to young at an election

When it comes to voting at an election. When it comes to voting at an election, however, which is the renewing or re-making of the Government itself, its rulers have no authority to command you one way or another. For the very authority by which they hold their offices, and by which the Government is a government—namely the Constitution of the United States—gives the right to every citizen, he he ever so poor or weak, to express his will by a vote, without being questioned for the act by any one, even the President himself or his Lieutenant General. And this constitutes what is ant General. And this constitutes what is known as a Democracy—where the people govern and the humblest among them has

It follows therefore that you must vote It follows therefore that you must vote on your own responsibility. The Government neither having nor elaiming the right to control you in the matter, you cannot shift the blame on it, and say you vote thus and so in obedience to the Government.—For your vote you are clearly answerable only to God and your conscience; and to their you are answerable whether you vote for bad men and measures, or whether you fail to vote for good men and better measures. fail to vote for good men and better

ares. Being responsible for your vote, and hav Being responsible for your voice, and having hig decided that as non-resisting Christians you cannot give it to keep the sword and torch in Mr. Lincoln's hands, who will continue to use both, the next question is can time to use both, the text question is can sword and ou conscientiously give it to the other can-idate, Gen. McClellan? Here take for your guide another rule of

no less an authority than the former—"By its fruits you shall know the tree; do men gather grapes of thorns, &c., &c." Then contrast the fruits of our Government under our former Presidents, with the fruits under the present one, and make your choice The fruits of former Administrations were

The fruits of former Administrations were unity, liberty, peace and concord—an economy, prosperity and increase unexampled in the history of the world—the people protected and happy—free from national debt and taxes, and free from military drafts; ch enjoying the fruits of his indi that the poor man by his daily toil raised that the poor man by his daily toil raised his family under his humble roof with none to oppress or make him afraid. The Gov-ernment was loved at home and respected

How is it now? False teachers have preached to the péople, North and South, until they became dissatisfied with their Democratic rulers, and they have selected inity, we have abolition and seces consequently disunion; for liberty, the conscription act and the suspension of the hat beats corpus—the bousted privilege of at American, that his house was his castle and that he could not be invariant. American, that his house was his castle and that he could not be imprisoned o and that he could not be imprisoned of punished until tried and pronounced guilty by a jury of his country, has become a lie; he may be arrested secretly and at midnight in his own house, taken to a distant place, tried before a military tribunal, composed of strangers, the agents of the Government or huggid to resident in the country of the covernment or huggid to resident in the country of the covernment or huggid to resident in the country of the covernment or huggid to resident in the country of the country of the covernment or huggid to resident in the country of the covernment or huggid to resident in the country of the co

ment, or hurried to prison without trial a hearing, and whether guilty or innocen without seeing his accuser, or even withou knowing what he is accused of—kept i prison during the pleasure of the Presiden and his aroute nd his agents For peace and concord we have war, with For peace and concord we have war, with all its usual horrors multiplied; in which the worst passions of the human heart are stirred up, until men, in some instances, have become like unto wild beasts, killing the wounded while suing for mercy, and hacking to pieces the bodies of their slain fellow-men; in which the comments.

the wounded with saing for mercy, and hacking to pieces the bodies of their slain fellow-men; in which the cannon, sword and torch are ploughing up and laying waste some of the fairest portions of our land, sweeping thousands of human souls imprepared into eternity, burning houses over the heads of helpless and unoffending women and children, leaving them to perish and starve, transforming smiling fields and prosperous towns into a howling wilderness and fit habitation for the wolf and buzzard. For economy and prosperity we have taxes in every conceivable shape, and upon every possible item, a depreciated paper currency, and a National Debt beyond the reach of arithmetic, and increasing at a rate that it will take but a short time to equal it to the value of all the real and personal estate in the Loyal States. The frommaster, Contractor and Capitalist, revelling in luxury, increasing their wealth faster than aver and experience. velling in luxury, increasing their wealth faster than ever, and converting it into fovernment loan exempt from tax, while the poor man, who is not forced into the army by the conscription, is obliged to ac-cept the bounty and go, to keep from starv-ing, because the wages of his labor will no longer buy the necessaries of life for him-self and family.

Our foreign neighbors, astounded at the the foreign neighbors, astounded at the strength we exhibit, show us yet some respect, buy the loans of the North and encourage them to persist in the foreible abolition of slavery, while they secretly furnish material aid and comfort to the South and charged. South, and charge both exhorbitant price for what they furnish. They are only waiting until the war has weakened both side a little more to insult, perhaps con descend to take us under their protection. And while they may admire the resource we have brought to bear, the stubbornnes with which both sides contest the issue, th courage and valor shown by the the skill of the Generals, and the the skill of the Generals, and the deeds of individual daring, they cannot but look with contempt upon a people, who, boasting their superiority over all others in their knowledge of Government, should now like fools be bent upon destroying each other, all because a small number of intermeddling, self-righteous, sanctimonious, persecuting puritanical abolitionists of the North, and an equally small number of dissatisfied, ambitious, arrogant, slave-holding and slave-worshipping secessionists of the South, have at last, after being repeatedly and most earnestly warned against it, sucand most earnestly warned against it, suc-ceeded in filling the hearts and minds of other men with their own restless hatreds

Old fashioned statesmen are dead or dis-

carded, and the old condition of things no onger satisfactory—the cry is for a change.
Blood once shed, and other considerations rush in; patriotism, loyalty to the Government in power, and veneration for the old flag on one side—on the other, resistance to threatened invasion, defence of life, liberty, and home, and finally a fear of punishment if successful; and thus the breach is widened and a return term. if successful; and thus the breach is widened and a return to peaceful settlement rendered more difficult with each succeeding battle fought; fresh troops rush forward to avenge the death of fallen relatives, or are dragged forth to fill the places of the slain.

The voice of Christian moderation and forbearance is lost amid the din of battle and the shouting of the multitude; he who shouts not with them is denounced as a traitor and copperhead—violence and the

snouts not with them is denounced as a traitor and copperhead—violence and the prison await him who speaks or writes boldly for Peace.

Your fears are worked upon, you are told unless you re-elect Lincoln you will have

unless you re-elect Lincoln you will have no Government at all and the Union will be still further divided. Horrible conspiracies against the Government as diversity of the construction of the Covernment as diversity of the Covernment and the Covernment as diversity of the Cover cies against the Government are discovere 2. And lastly your gratitude is appealed to, and you are asked to make sacrifices to the Government in return for the protection it has heretofore given you. Oh, modesty where is thy blook! has heretofore given you. Oh, modesty where is thy blush! When Mr. Lincoln and his friends only came into power on the 4th of March, 1851, and it was the old Demecratic party, who is now struggling to resume the reins of Government and make one last effort to restore order, that protected you in all times past. John Tyler and Milaru Fillmore being the only Presidents not belonging to the Daywership residents not belonging to the Daywership. and Millard Fillmore being the only Presidents not belonging to the Democratic party that governed the country since Jefferson, (Harrison and Taylor having both died shortly after they went into office). Tyler was with the South before he died, and Millard Fillmore will, if he lives, give his vote this fall for McClellan and Pendleton, the representatives of the Democratic party. Democratic party.

Who told you the truth, and whom will

you believe? The Democrats told you that the election of Lincoln would bring war upon the coun-

try.

The Republicans said it would not. The Republicans told you the war would be over, first, in sixty days; then in less than a year; then when the slaves would proclaimed free, and then always just fter one more draft should be filled The Democrats told you not this, and gave their reasons, which have proved correct

Now for the future.

Republicans say re-elect Lincoln and it Republicans say re-elect Lincoln and it will go a great ways towards crushing the rebellion, if it does not altogether, and ending the war. That there will be no more drafts. That the South will accept no terms except their independence, and that it is no use to make them an ofter of peace.

Democrats tell you that Lincoln, if re-elected, will stand in the way of a settlement. That because of the prejudice existing between him and the Southern and Border States people they will not trust to lay down their arms while he is President.

Besides, he has also lost the confidence of a great portion of the people in the North. A new man is wanted, the representative of the old Democratic party. A national man, a Christian, wall not a politician like Western and not a politician was considered.

ose Mr. Lincoln. With such a natural with the Union party which will then spring up over the South, and such an army by voluntees. spring up over the South, and such an army as can then be raised among the Democrats by volunteering, and without resorting of draft, it is believed one State after another can be brought back until the Union is restored; the fanatics of the North and of the South left in the back ground; national statesmen once more at the head of affairs, and the nation again started in its onward course of greatness and negatif present. urse of greatness and peaceful prosperity

A DESCENDANT OF THE MENNONITES.

For the Intelligencer. Chronicles of the Campaign.

ACCORDING TO DIXIT,—CHAPTER 4. . And it came to pass, that on the eleventh day of the tenth month, there was held an election, by the people of Pennsyl vania

2. And there was much commotion broughout the land, and sundry tumults. But the Democrats feared not for the blow ers, but gave their voices for the men of their choice

3. And when the evening was come and the votes of the people had been numbered, the followers of the Ape were stricken wit

4. But the Democrats were filled with joy, id made merry, for their hopes for Pene and Union were made strong. 5. And Abe, the King, was sore afraid be ause of these things, and he foamed as the

wild boar in his wrath, saving: 6. "Behold we have gone up as a rocket and we come down as a stick. 7, "We must draw tight the screws, or radventure, we shall again need the

and cloak, wherein we were clad, when privily came hither, S. "Behold I am afflicted sore and my bowels are dried up. In my dreams and visions am I tormented—yea, even the spirits, my familiars, do mock at me." 9. "And now must I try to appease them

and offer sacrifice, that it may again be we with us. 10. And he sent forth messengers to the hiefs of his army, saying :

11. "Bid my fighting men go to battle, that in the turnult of blood and carnage, he mind of the people may be changed and their murmurs cease, 12. And to the Preachers, he also sen

ther messengers, saying to them: 13. "Preach ye yet more strongly the aptism of Blood, wherewith I have baptized this people. Howl! ye from the pulpit, and stir up discord in the nation. 14. "Hide ye from the people the gospel of Peace -let the words of the Saviour be olotted out—let the Peacemakers be ac-

cursed of men-for behold are they opperheads. 15. "Teach ye the people to delight in war and in the shedding of blood-let Rapino walk unchecked,-let the despoiler of the

innocent be exalted." 16. "Make them to believe that in green backs is their salvation, and in the burthen of taxes the glory of the nation."

17. " For behold we grow rich by the war -by It do we heap up treasure. In the ruin of the land shall we find our consola tion. 18. "This is the festival of the sword; by

t shall my followers maintain rule over the ignorant multitude." 19. Give ye no ear to the cry of the widow and the orphan-be ye not moved by the wail of the desolate. This is the great day of joy to the nigger, and to the mongrel

and to the fanatie," 20. "Let the task-masters of the Furnace and of the Forge, and of the Factory, tie fast the feet of their laborers, that they walk not in the way of Democracy," 21, "Let the curse of want fall on him

who obeys not our behests—let his children cry for bread, and let there be none to show 29, "Let my Leaguers write letters to take them afraid,—let the torch of the loyal be held up to affright them."

23. And to his pimps, and provosts, and spies, also, did the King send messengers, saving: 24. "Ye shall take away from this people

the means whereby they have troubled us The ballot-box shall ye violate—the franhises of the vulgar herd, shall ye utterly lestrov. 25. And when the words of the Despot

were heard, there was much joy among the loval. 26. And in the cities and towns did they conspire and lay plans, whereby they

night destroy the Democrats. 27. And at that time, it came to pass tha here was a great gathering together of the Democrats in the city of Penn. 28. And when they would have marched orth with their banners, and torches, and

emblens of liberty, they were set upon by the Leaguers and their host. 29. But the Democrats said, "Behold the lay of our complainings hath ended. We shall even now repay in kind the blows and insults of our enemies.

30. And having shouted their battle cry, they rushed upon the Leagues, and smote them hip and thigh, saying-31. "Ye have commended to our lips the

cup of bitterness, and now shall ve your-32. And behold the Leaguers, and their ohorts, were overthrown in that hour.

And they did hide themselves in the holes and dens of the earth-even as bounds driven by the lash. 33. But the Democrats went forward shouting songs of joy, even as men deter-

Guard the Polls! Guard the polls carefully! See to it

hat not a single illegal vote is cast by your opponents; that not a single legal Democratic voter is denied his right to vote. Watch the polls from morning until night! Let efficient committees be on hand at every voting precinct. Do not wait until election day to make these arrangements, but make them at