POLITICAL.

Address to the Soldiers and Sailors of Pennsylvania.

SECOND AND SECOND STREETS CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, September 1st, 1868.—A Democratic Administration, a Democratic congress and the silent leaders of the Democratic party, were responsible for the war. The same class by their persistent opposition to the war measures of the Government prolonged the war. Let us now see who smothered and who aided the Union.

Lieutenant-General Grant, our Commander-in-chief, took command of the Army of our Union in the spring of 1864. On the 5th of May he commenced his march to Richmond, and by a series of battles and successful movements—placed his forces on the 14th of June on the James river and invested Petersburg and Richmond, places which he never left until they were captured, with General Lee and his whole army.

On the 6th of August, 1864, General Grant wrote to Mr. Washburne:

"I state to all citizens who visit me, that all we want now to insure an early restoration of the Union is a determined sentiment of union at the North. *The Rebels have no hope in their ranks their last man.* The little boys and old men are guarding prisoners, guarding railroad bridges, and in turning a good part of their garrisons or enlisted prisoners into the ranks."

"A man lost by them cannot be replaced. *They have robbed alike the cradle and the grave to get their present force.*"

Mr. Vallandigham, after the advice given by him to Jefferson Davis not to invade Pennsylvania, was the blockade runner sent to Canada, and resided there until June, 1861, when he returned to Ohio. On the 4th of that month he addressed the Democratic Convention in Hamilton in a most violent harangue, and on the 17th, at Dayton, in answer to a serenade, announced his intention to leave for the Democratic party and the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. That body met on the 28th of August. Mr. Vallandigham was one of the Committee on Resolutions, and Governor Seymour was the permanent president of the convention. Among the resolutions offered in open convention was one from New York in favor of an armistice, and President Seymour, in his address on taking the chair, uttered no words of patriotic encouragement to our brave soldiers in the field or sailors on the ocean, but said that—"This Administration cannot now save this Union if it would." On Sept. 11, the Administration cannot save this Union so can."In the coming election the people must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act." If they wish for peace they will act with those who sought *to avert the war*, and who now seek to restore peace, union and harmony among all sections of our country." This was Peace Democracy as pictured by its present candidate. Now, what *was* his plan? We find it officially reported in the same resolution of the platform, as adopted by the convention, in these memorable words, which stick like the shirt of Nessus to the unfortunate Democratic Peace party:

"*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 of war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private rights alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate *efforts* be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States."

We have the history of this resolution from its author. Mr. Vallandigham, who was then the hero of this convention. In June, 1863, he addressed Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, and *the rebel cause was sinking, and feared the result would, if not speedily put an end to the war.* Mr. Vallandigham's interview with the rebel emissaries in Canada was kept up while in the party convention, and he was, while our rapidly growing weakness of the rebel Confederacy, and that holding out hope to the rebel sympathizers which the Democratic leaders had broached to Lord Lyons in November, 1862, could speak in true utter and entire ruin."

In his own words we have his direct avowal of the fact of authorship: "Mr. Vallandigham wrote the second, the essential part of the Chicago platform, and carried it through the sub-committee and the general committee in spite of the most desperate and persistent opposition on the part of Cassidy and his friends—Mr. Cassidy himself in an adjoining room laboring to defeat it." Mr. Campbell, the rebel War Department, in his letter of the 13th of September, 1864, said: "Only peace on the terms of Union will have to be made on the terms of their present Union. The Administration at the North can offer more, or could fulfill any agreement to do more; but events seem to be hastening onward towards a termination of the war," and it is evident from the whole tone of his letter that he anticipated the worst results to the rebel Confederacy.

No dispassionate looker-on, and certainly not Mr. Vallandigham, who knew the purposes and death of the Confederacy, could have truly asserted that the war was a failure. The assertion which a few months proved to be false, and was the slightest foundation in fact. Believing this to be so, then the proposition of an armistice was simply designed traitorously to prevent the certain ruin of the terms of the Union. That a body of American citizens should ever have adopted such a disgraceful resolution, when the enormous power exercised over them by Mr. Vallandigham, in November, 1862, when he was elected President, and Mr. Seymour was *defeated* as Governor of New York.

On the 9th of the next April, a little more than seven months after the Democratic party had Mr. Vallandigham and applauded by Mr. Seymour, was passed by the rebel congress, Lee surrendered his whole army, and the rebel Cabinet was dispersed to the winds of heaven. Jefferson Davis was in full flight, and the Southern Confederacy had collapsed, and on the 14th the great and good Lincoln fell by the hands of rebel assassins, a fate which had been planned for him from the first by the wicked authors of the rebellion.

The unfortunate differences of opinion between the President and Congress in relation to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and the reconvention of the rebel States led to the futile convention of August, 1866, in which the rebel leaders were permitted to be only *silent participants.*

The elections of 1866 gave the Republicans more than two-thirds in both houses, and the legislation of Congress presents the unprecedented fact of every important measure necessary to the peace of the country and the reconstruction of the rebel States being passed by two-thirds over the veto of the President and against the votes of the Peace Democracy in Congress.

General Grant during this period was universally looked to by the loyal people as the person whom the American people, grateful for his great services, in bringing to a close the rebellion and preserving the Union, would desire to see placed in the Presidential chair. General Grant was not a politician, but a modest citizen, neither seeking nor higher honors nor asking his fellow-citizens to confer them upon him.

The Peace Democracy, of Massachusetts, decided, but failed, and as his views were made known by his chiefly attacking rebel conspirators, he became the most acknowledged candidate of the loyal soldiers and sailors, and of the Republican party.

On the 15th and 20th of May last he was unanimously nominated by both Republicans and Union as President, and Schuyler Colfax was nominated as Vice President.

Shall these patriots represent the loyal heart of the people, or shall Vallandigham and his favorites?

By order of the Committee.

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Chairman.
A. L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Tenth Ward Grant and Colfax Campaign Club.

Last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting room of the Tenth Ward Grant and Colfax Club, at Broad and Race streets, was crowded by a large and enthusiastic audience, drawn together for the purpose of completing the organization of the campaign club and to hear addresses from Hon. Charles O'Neill and A. Wilson Hemsley, Esq. A brass band was in attendance, and several popular patriotic airs were discoursed during the evening.

In the absence of the president, Mr. James V. Kerr was called to preside, and in assuming the chair, he briefly expressed the objects for which the meeting was convened, and earnestly called upon the gentlemen present to take part in the great work before them in order to enlist doubtful citizens might perch upon their banners in October and November. A roll of members was then opened, and a large number of persons walked up and subscribed the constitution and signed their names with the club. John G. Holman, Jr., was then unanimously elected secretary, and, on motion, he was authorized to appoint the necessary assistants.

Hon. Charles O'Neill said that he was sorry that the weather had proven so unfavorable for the meeting, and he was glad to see so many were present. He said that he did not propose to make a speech, but would talk to the mourners about our candidate for President, General Grant, who would give full estimate of the man. He looked upon him as a statesman, because he is endowed with a firmness and determination of purpose, and because he can well administer the executive duties of his office in times of peace. The speaker said that in his short career he had seen three men distinguished above all others—Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and Ulysses S. Grant; they are great because they were true to their country during the rebellion, and true to their principles. Whoever has had the pleasure of talking with General Grant always left him with favorable impressions, and feeling that he was the man well calculated to be entrusted with the destinies of the country. To compare him with Horatio Seymour would be like drawing a comparison between a pigmy and a giant. The one was the distributor of the peace and the friend of the veterans of the army, while the other was ever ready to serve his country, and by worse than bullets, assisted in crushing the rebellion. General Grant is, therefore, a statesman, because he is a true patriot, true to his fellow principles and maxims, and faithfully enforced them. The great battle is to take place the second Tuesday in October, and upon it depend the hopes of the Republican party in November. The speaker then exhorted every man to do more than he had ever done before, for success is not but no votes were lost. He said the Democrats had commenced their campaign against Grant and Colfax. The speaker said he did not propose making a speech, but offered a few remarks to a close. He felt that the Tenth Ward would be true to her principles, and prophesied a majority of 1,400 for the Republican party.

Mr. William Hemsley followed in a short address replete with patriotic allusions to the services rendered by Grant and Colfax during the under him. He invoked the assistance of every man to aid in the work, and exhorted the people to triumph over the [illegible] of the Democratic party.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Full Returns of the Wilmington (Del.) Election.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of last evening publishes the official returns of the municipal elections held in that city on Tuesday, as follows:

FOR MAYOR.	Total.	*Maj. Gen.*	
Joshua S. Valentine (Rep.)	1,547	314	44
Francis Berry (Dem.)	1,233		
FOR ALDERMAN.			
Francis Vincent (Rep.)	1,510	290	99
George O'Neill (Dem.)	1,220		
FOR CITY ASSESSOR.			
George C. Maris (Rep.)	1,538	297	110
Thos. B. Gibbons (Dem.)	1,241		
FOR CITY ASSESSOR.			
W. H. Hawkins (Rep.)	1,520	275	101
Wm. G. Force (Dem.)	1,245		

Organization of a Berry Club.

The Union Republican citizens of the 5th Ward met last evening, at the southeast corner of Third and Dashill streets, for the purpose of organizing a Berry Campaign Club of the 5th Ward. A large number were in attendance, and within a few minutes after the opening of the meeting some sixty names were subscribed. In order to do this, they had to enlarge the roll, and sufficient to form "Ward Clubs." Samuel H. Ivins, Esq., and *feared the result would, if not speedily put an end to the war.* Mr. Vallandigham's interview with the rebel emissaries in Canada was kept up while in the party convention, and he was, while our rapidly growing weakness of the rebel Confederacy, and that holding out hope to the rebel sympathizers which the Democratic leaders had broached to Lord Lyons in November, 1862, could speak in true utter and entire ruin."

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CHESS COLUMN.

OF THE
PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.
FRIDAY, September 4, 1868.

ALL communications for this column must be directed "Chess Editor of EVENING BULLETIN," and should reach the office at latest, on Thursday morning. All Problems must be accompanied by the solution and name of the composer.

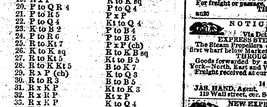
Answers to Correspondents.

"W. E. T."—Your solution is correct. In the copy you sent us no mention is made of pawn at K B 5th for Black.

——The seventh annual meeting of the West German Chess Association was held at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) on the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th of August. The first prize was carried off by the famous author and player, Dr. Max Lange, a most creditable victory, considering that he had to play against Andersen, W. Paulsen, Zukertort, Schallopp and others.

——In Mr. Tinney's interesting problem, last week, the black Knight at Q R 5 should be transplanted to K R 8, and a black pawn inserted at K B 5.

Problem No. 609.
BY MR. B. HENRY.
THE "HOLLOW SQUARE."
BLACK.



White to play and mate in six moves.

CHESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Game No. 2019.
Between Messrs. R. and J. M. Brown.
(*Ware Defense—Bishop's Opening.*)

Wh. (Mr. R.)	Bl. (Mr. J. M.)
1. P to K 4	P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3	Q Kt to B 3
3. B to B 4	B to B 4
4. P to Q 3	P to Q 3
5. B to K 3	B to K 3
6. P to Q R 3	P to Q R 3
7. Castles	Castles
8. P to Q Kt 4	P to Q Kt 4
9. P to Q 4	P to Q 4
10. P to Q 5	P to Q 5
11. Q Kt to Q 2	Q Kt to Q 2
12. P to K 4	P to K 4
13. P to K 5	P to K 5
14. Q Kt to Q 4	Q Kt to Q 4
15. B to Q 2	B to Q 2
16. Q to K 2	Q to K 2
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	Q R to Q Kt sq
18. P to Q R 4	P to Q R 4
19. Q Kt to Q 3	Q Kt to Q 3
20. Q Kt to K 2	Q Kt to K 2
21. P to Q Kt 4	P to Q Kt 4
22. Q Kt to Q 3	Q Kt to Q 3
23. P to Q R 5	P to Q R 5
24. P to Q Kt 5	P to Q Kt 5
25. Q Kt to Q 2	Q Kt to Q 2
26. P to K 6	P to K 6
27. Q Kt to Q 3	Q Kt to Q 3
28. Q Kt to Q 2	Q Kt to Q 2
29. P to Q Kt 6	P to Q Kt 6
30. P to Q 6	P to Q 6
31. P to Q 7	P to Q 7
32. B to K 2	B to K 2
33. Q to Q 2	Q to Q 2
34. R to K 2	R to K 2
35. R to K 5 (ch)	R to K 5 (ch)
36. Q to K 2	Q to K 2
37. R to Q 2	R to Q 2
38. R to Q 3	R to Q 3
39. R to Q 2	R to Q 2
40. R to Q 3	R to Q 3
41. R to Q 2	R to Q 2
42. R to Q 3	R to Q 3