

"One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."

WATHESBURG, The WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

"While the army is fighting, you as citizens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and your rights as citizens."
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

The Constitution and the Union I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fail, they witt fall together." -- Daniel Webster.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. Robert F. Johnson. of Cambria, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Wm. Loughlin, 13th Paul Leidy,

2d E. R. Helmbold. 14th Rob't Sweinford 82 Edward P. Dunn, 15th John Ahl, 16th Henry G. Smith, 4th T. M'Collough, 5th Edward T. Hess, 17th Thaddeus Banks, 6th Phil. S. Gerhard, 18th H. Montgomery, 19th Jno. M. Irwin, 7th Geo. P. Leiper, 20th J. M. Thompson 9th Patrich M Avoy, 21st Erastus Brown, 10th T. H. Walker, 22d Jas. P. Barr, 11th O. S. Dimmick, 23d Wm. J. Koontz, 22d Jas. P. Barr, 12th A. B. Donning, 24th W. Montgomery.

Whom the Rebels want Elected as President.

It is a favorite notion among the small fry Abolitionists that the Rebels want Gen. Mc-Clellan elected. But the Rebels know much better their own wants, and what their true interests are, which is the election of Lincoln. The reason is very obvious: they fear a reaction of public sentiment in the South in favor of the Union, in case or country, and as incapable of command- Had a rule been adopted requiring that the election of McClellan. His election they see, would make a restoration of the Union probable, while the election of Lincoin would have the very reverse effect. To be fostered and stimulated in the South; a foundation must be laid, upon which a Union party could stand. With Lincoln's negro notions, they know, the South can never sympathize, and that it would continue united against the Union. .

But the best evidence of what we assert is published a week or two ago a long article from the Richmond Enquirer, of Sept. 5th, the known organ of Jeff. Davis, showing this quite conclusively. The following ex tracts are made from that article:

"Both the Abolitionist and the Democrat is our enemy—the one because we have slaves, the other, because

we are disunionists." "If reconstruction were possible, it would be more probable under McClellan, and the Democracy, than under Lincoln and the Republicans!"

"Thus, whether we look at the nomi nation in the light of peace or war, WE PREFER LINCOLN TO McCLEL-

LAN." The Richmond Dispatch, of about the same date, said :

"We, at least, of the Confederacy ought to be satisfied with Lincoln, for he has conducted the war exactly as we ought to wish it to be conducted. He has confirmed the wavering, heated red hot those who were careless, converted cold indifference into furious passion, and calculating neutrality into burning patriotism. He has made the South the most united people that ever went forth to battle with an invader; and for every Southern man.'

Another rebel paper in Richmond, the Examiner, said:

"Should McClelian be elected President, and should he offer an armistice for negotiation—even though it should be a real, genuine cessation of hostilities by sea and land—the cause of the Confederacy's Independence would then begin to have a new kind of perils to encounter, and we would have to meet them by a new effort of public virtue, more heroic than military achievement

In the face of evidence like this. can any really loyal Northern man hesitate how to cast his vote? If he votes for Lincoln, he votes as these Southern Rebels wish, and if he casts his vote for McClellan, he casts it, according to these Rebel views, so as to give "new perils" to the "Southern Confedera-

Make your choice, you who want the Union restored! Vote for McClellan, and you vote for Union; vote for Lincoln, and you vote for Disunion!

THE DEMOGRANC PLANSES - The Union at all hazand THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, -- "Abolition at Shaunds."

Administration at Washington !---A Marked Specimen of the Hypoerisy and Treachery of Secretery Stanton---General Naglee's Statement.

Gen. Naglee, a. West Point graduate, and a high-toned Pennsylvania officer and gentleman, who served as a Brigadier General under McClellan, in the Peninsular campaign, has lately made an expose of some of the ineffably mean things done by the Administration to defeat Gen. McClellan's Peninsular campaign, and destroy his military reputation. The occasion for this damaging expose that prince of Demagogues, Judge Kelly, of Philadelphia a short time ago, into which he had introduced the name of Gen. Naglee.

We regret our inability, for want of room, to publish the whole of Gen. Naglee's letter. It can scarcely be abridged, so as to do any kind of justice to the manly and indignant expose of one of the foulest conspiracies that was ever hatched to blast the reputation of Gen. McClellan, and the able Generals by whom he was sustained, by a majority of the Peninsular campaign over the famous "my plan" of President Lincoln, which has since cost the country so many valuable lives. The following is a specimen of Stanton's veracity and treachery:

"The Peninsular campaign was not indicated by Senators Latham, of California, and Rice, of Minnesota, and a brigadier in the column of Joseph Hooker,' as asserted by you. General Naclee was at Washington with proper leave. and with the run knowledge of Gen. Hooker, and was a member of the council of war by direction of Gen. Mc-Clellan, to represent the division of the army at Budd's ferry, in the absence of Gen. Hooker, who was too far removed from Washington to be present. And unfortunately for the veracity of Mr. Stanton, the impertinent remarks which you ascribe to him could not have been made, for there were no officers of the council of war entitled at that time to

more than one star.

Now, judge, you know, or should know, that the reputation of Mr Stanton for truth and veracity is not above suspicion, and that you may well believe anything that may be said regarding his great incivility and rudeness, for, not excepting yourself, I never seen or heard of an officer or civilian who di not condemn him for the utter want of all of the requisites of a gentleman.— This is not the first time Mr. Stanton has been guilty of the most deliberate. malicious misrepresentation; and for your gratification I will relate an instance that occurred upon my arrival in clusion of the "seven days' fight," in such extraordinary conduct. I could have terminated long ago.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1862.

To Major General McClellan, DEAR GENERAL: I had a talk with General Marcy, and meant to have writcountry, where Mrs. Stanton is with her prit du corps of any army, and all have children, to see one of them die. I can. therefore, only say, my dear general, in this brief moment, that there is no cause in my heart or conduct for the ed upon so many of their old friends tween us for their own base and selfish purposes. No man had ever a truer friend than I have been to you, and act." shall continue to be. You are seldom absent from my thoughts, and I am accept the Chicago nomination: ready to make any sacrifice to aid you. Time allows me to say no more than

lead you on to victory.

E. M. Stannon.

Now, judge, what think you of this man, who, made Secretary of War by the request and influence of General McClellan, was villifying, and abusing, and uttering falsehoods against him, and and deliberately write such a letter?"

The Peninsular campaign was proposed by General McClellan while commander in chief of the armies of the United States, and was intended to be made with the forces under his command in Eeastern Virginia, estimated at over 200,000 men. It was so ac-

cepted by the President, and the movement was commenced upon that basis General McClellan had scarcely left Washington to take the field, when the Secretary of War relieved him of all the armies not under his, General McClellan's, immediate command, and assumed command of them himself."

How Gen. McGlellan was treated different ly from other Generals, whose aclitics agree with these of the Administra

"With the above division of the Way on the 26th day of June, General Mo. Jesta:

with eighty-five thousand men (including McCall's division), and was attacked by the concentrated confederate force of one hundred and seventy-five thousand men at the very moment when Mc-Dowell, under protest, withdrew his assistance from McClellan, by the orders of the President and Secretary of War-The campaign under General of May, 1864. That of Chancellorsville, in which the casualties of that ar my were estimated at thirty thousand men, and which but for the providential killing of "Stonewall" Jackson would have been annihilated, was planned by by Gen. Naglee was a speech delivered by the President and General Hooker. or to use the President's own words. by "Joe and I," of which the Secretary of menced until May 2, 1863, while that ability of the Abolition press. of the Peninsula, for the delay of which General McClellan was so much censured, was commenced on the 25th of March, 1862, forty days in advance of

either of the others."

The losses of Grant "The families and friends of the 130,two to one, in the preference for his plan for 000 men lost south of the Rapidan since the most abiding and utmost confidence in the 4th of May last proclaim it everythousand more men.

General Grant crossed the Rapidan with an army variously estimated from one hundred and eighty thousand to He afterwards added Butler's 40,000

Making, exclusive of Sigel's, 30,-

He was reinforced

On the 1st of September our forces were estimated exclusive of Sheridan's 30.000 at 50,000 General Lee had on the Rapidan, after he had concentrated his

Beauregard joined him at Rich-35,000 mond with his forces from the South, which, with those near Petersburg, amounted to Breckinridge brought

Making in all On the 1st of September his forces were estimated, at Rich-

mond. Exclusive of Earlev's command 30,000 Showing the discharges and loss from Grant to be And that of Lee to be

introduced: "The army of the United States, the beginning of July of 1862, and wher, orable, gallant set of men fully equal to of any man in the United States." I was surprised to learn that, during the contest before them they had always the continuance of that desperate strug- studiously avoided all political controgle, and during the time of dreadful sus- verses many of them had been thirty Gen. McClellan and his gallant army, and had never voted. They held their Mr. Stanton had everywhere denounced country and the honor and integrity of Pendleton, Gen. McClellan as a traitor to his it above every other consideration ing a regiment. I learned this from no political subject should be introduced ly sought from me some explanation of for the conduct of the war, it would Pendleton to its mast-head. render them no satisfaction, but report- McClellan, and Sedgewick, and Mced the circumstances to General Mc- Pherson, and Franklin, and Buell, and Clellan, upon my arrival at his head- Meade, and Averill, and Porter, and a quarters on the following day, 8th of score of other general officers, with July. His surprise, judge was greater hundreds, if not thousands, of officers than mine: without uttering a word, of an inferior grade been offended and he turned to his portfolio, took from it held back, and many of them dismissed a letter which he placed before me, and from the army without a word of explato be found in the Southern newspapers. We said: "Read that: I have just receiv- nation, an arbitrary act unknown in ed it from Mr Stanton. With his coq- Great Britian, with Pope, and Burn- tor McClellan and Pendleton. sent, I made a copy of the letter, and, side, and Hooker, and Butler, and returning to Washington, placed it in Hunter, and Banks, and Siegle, and the hands of those who had heard the Sickles, and hundreds of others, cerdenunciations of Mr. Stanton, and who tainly no better than the former, have had advised me of them. They desir- been preferred? Why was General ed to read it to the Senate, and to pub- Stone, than whom there is not a more

lish the outrage and the vindication, and loyal man, and accomplished gentlethey telegraphed to General McCle lan man, and gallant soldier in the counfor his permission, which he declined to try, confined in prison for fifteen give them. The following is a copy of months? And when released by an the letter:

act of Congress, why was it that neithact of Congress, why was it that neith- ly recommends their election. er the President, nor Secretary of War, nor Secretary of State, or other perany knowledge or any particulars in Vice President, the arrest? Such outrages are calculaten you by him, but am called to the ted to break down the honor and eslooked on with disgust and horror, and pain at the snameful injustice and outrages that have been continually heapknow incapable of an ungentlemanly,

dishonorable, unsoldierly, or disloyal

"So far as the objections to his (Gen. McClellan's) military qualifications are that he deserves the lively gratitude of that I pray Almighty God to deliver concerned, we have only to remind you you and your army from all peril and that, within the last sixty days a confidential friend of the President was sent to offer him one of the most important commands of the army. But this prop-Administration, and gather under the banosition was coupled with the most dishonorable condition that he should decline to be be a candidate for the Presidency. Gen. McClellan restrained who could at the same time sit down his indignation, and replied to the bearnd deliberately write such a letter?" er of the message, 'Go back to WashWhat Gen. McClellan expected, and what ington, and say to the President for me, man of her first choice, we enter upon his that when I receive my official written orders he shall have my answer."

A Small Manoeuvre.

The Pittsburg Post states that Republi can soldiers have been assessed, and sent into certain strong Democratic counties, as Cambria and Greene, under the pretence of enforcing the draft, but really to be voted there for the Republican candidates, and to be used in the Presidential Election as evidence of the falling off of the Democratic vote in those counties! The Greene county Antietam. Democrats can't be fooled in that way, Mr.

Ciellan.

We copy the following opinions of Gen. much of the public attention-Vallandigham and Burnside. There is a remarkable concurrence in the opinions of these men, widediffering in almost all other respects. Burnside was the instrument of the Administra-Grant did not commence until the 4th tion in inflicting the cruel and unconstitutional punishment upon Vallandigham, but yet they cordially unite in bestowing the highest eulogy upon our candidate for the Presidency! This speaks well for General McClellan's virtues and worth.

By the way, it has only been a few weeks since the Abolition telegrams represented Vallandigham as hostile to McClellan, and War and General Halleck were kept intending to take the field against him; this profoundly ignorant, and was not com- is but another evidence of the utter unreli-

Extract of a speech delivered at Sydney, Ohio, on the 27th of Sept. last, by Mr. Vallandigham.]

"I have told you that if this country is to be saved, it is through the party that has made Gen. McClellan its candidate. I have his patriotism. I believe he loves his counwhere. Mr. Stanton told the country try in every fibre of his body. I know he at that time, he had a hundred thou- has courage and capacity as a military man. sand men more than he wanted, and I believe that that capacity can be and will now he tells you he wants a hundred be rightly directed in the civil service of his country. I know that he has the power of endurance, and the earnestness of purpose, and the fortitude and persistency which go to make up a man for the times. He has borne patiently and uncomplainingly, the 45,000 persecution and obloquy of his foes. He army of the United States, rather than yield 205,000 up the convictions of his judgment as to the or and faith of the Government of the Uni-

> [Extract from a speech delivered by Gen. Burnside, at a meeting in New York, after

the battles of the Peninsula] "I have known Gen. McClellan most intimately, as students together, as soldiers in the field, and as private cit zens. For years white officers will be insisted on by the how you knelt with me in prayer for God's 30.000 we have lived in the same family, and I know Government BEFORE ANOTHER REBEL blessing upon them, many a brave fellow 10,000 him as well as I know any human being on SOLDIER OR OFFICER WILL BE EX-And Lee was reinforced probably 30,000; the face of the earth, and I know that no CHANGED. more honest, conscientions man exists than Gen. McClellan. I know that no feeling of ambition, beyond that of the good and the success of our cause, ever enters his breast. All that he does is with a single eve, a single view to the success of the Government, and the breaking down of this rebellion. I 85,000 know that nothing under the sun will ever The tone of the army before politics were induce that man to swerve from what he knows to be his duty. He is an honest, Christian-like and conscientious man; and Washington, immediately after the con- you found it at the commencement of let me add one thing, that he has the soundthis war, compsed of a high toned, hon- est head, and the clearest military perception

For "Little Mac" and the Union. Ex-President F.llmore, who was elected on pense, while nothing could be heard of years in the service of their country, the Whig Ticket with Gen. Taylor, in 1848, is an ardent supporter of McClellan and

Geo. D. Prentice, for many years the leading opponent of the Democracy in the number of the members of into the army, but that all political State of Kentucky, is out strong for Mc-Congress, who were astonished and rights should be respected, and had ar- Clellan. The Louisville Journal, Prentice's confounded, and who, with pain, eager- my officers only been held responsible Paper, runs up the names of McClellan and

> Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, whose election was claimed by the "Republicans," as a Lincoln victory, supports McClellan and

Gen. Leslie Coombs and Hon. M. Underwood, of the same state, are also strong sup-

porters of Little Mac Geo. S. Hilliard, of Massachusetts, always beretofore opposed to the Democracy, it out

Amos Kendall, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General, is one of the most ardent sup-

porters of Little Mac in the whole Union. The National Intelligencer, the most reliable news journal in the United States, and which never before supported a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, comes out in a long and able leader, endorsing the nomina-

The Somorset (M.I.,) Herald, hitherto a strong opposition paper, hoists the names of sons at Washington would assent to the Democratic nominees for President and utterly reckless of lite. Numbers, crazed by

Washington Hunt, formerly Whig Governor of New York, supports McClellan and line, and are remorselessly shot down.

Pendleton. Jas. S. Thayer, the most eloquent orator in the State of New York, and once the bo-

Democratic nominees. this State, and one of the leading men in released, they would soon return to the ar-An offer to bribe Gen. McClellan not to the Republican party, is opposed to Abra- my again to do vigorous battle for our ham Lincoln, and favorable to Geo. B. Mc-

The St. Louis Anzieger, German Republioan, has abanponed the cause of Lincoln and advocates the election of Gen. McClellan. It says thousands of Republicans will desert the incapable, corrupt and perjured Lincoln

ner of McClellan to save the Republic. The Cincinnatti Volkefreund, German

Republican, says: "The old, venerable Democratic party, support with all our energy and conviction. Supported by the whole Democratic party, and the whole conservative element of the United States, the hero of Antietam will enter the White House on the 4th of March. 1865. as surely as the usurper will leave it Hurrah for Geo. B. McClellan, the candidate of the regenerated, united Democratic par-

Thus, the ball is rolling. The best men support Little Mac. Harrah for the hero of

Hurrah! The Newcastle (Lawrence county)

All who are in fever of not stop-ping the war till negro slavery is abol-ished, and negro equality established, head and places in their stone, the many will cost their splitts for Abushan Lie-

Treatment of Gen. McClellan by the Clellan found himself before Richmond Vallandigham and Burnside on Mo- Why Federal Prisoners Suffer and Views and Conclusions of the Memor- coin is pledged to carry on the war for the Die--Abraham Lincoln Responsi-

McClellan, by two men lately occupying The offer of Lincoln's Commissioner of Exchange.

* Mr. Ould has not proposed to yield to us a certain number of prisoners of war, and to receive a like number in return, WHICH WOULD BE A MOST HAPPY CONSUMMATION THAT WOULD BE AT sand suffering, starving and dying enlisted ONCE ACCEPTED BY THIS GOVERN-

E. A. HITCHCOCK, Maj. Gen. and Com. of Exchange.

The Acceptance of the rebel Commissioner. RIGHMOND, Aug. 10th, 1864. I now consent to the proposal, and agree

to deliver to you the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorites, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of Confederate officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. ROBERT OULD,

Confederate Com'r of Exchange. The rejection of the acceptance by Lincoln's and Hitchcock's agent after three weeks' deliberation

VARINA, Va., Aug. 31st, 1864. I have no communication on the subject from our authorities, nor am I yet authorized

J. E. MULFORD, Maj. and Assist. Ag't. for Exchange. The reason for the rejection—the negro the

only obstacle. The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our (white) soldiers would move pacificed his position at the head of the me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, EXCEPT to barter away the honmanner in which this war ought to be con- ted States, which has been solemnly pledged to the COLORED soldiers in its ranks. BENJ. F. BUTLER,

Maj. Gen. and Agent of Exchange. All other questions between us may be postponed for future settlement, but the fair exchange of colored soldiers, and their

WM. WHITING, Solicitor of the War Department. HOW THE WHITE SOLDIERS SUFFER AND DIE.

From the Memorial of the Thirty-five Thousand Perishing Prisoners in the Pen of Pestilence and Famine at Andersonville, Ga.

The Situation of the Men.

To the President of the United States :a field of thirty acres, enclosed by a board brance of the pleasant service held in your citizens. In a large number of instanhave various kinds of indifferent shelter, or every day to ask God to bless you Your per and the arrest of the editor came dieven shade of any kind, and are exposed to way is rough. Many do not know you. the storms and rains, which are of almost Many are jealous of your success. Many daily occurrence; the cold dews of the will try to fetter you. But let no cloud night, and the more terrible effects of the above, or thorn beneath trouble you. Above upon their unprotected heads. This mass of the Holy Ghost our comforter. God will men jostle and crowd each other up and hear our prayers. It may be a weary footor sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless bless you. their backs, few of them having even a sake, blanket. Thousands are without pants of coat, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

The nty ration.
men, indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three quarters of a pound of bread or meal, and one-eighth of a pound of upon it the prisoner must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat such as in the North is consigned to

Sickness and death. But to starvation and exposure to sun and

storm, and the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent.-ON AN AVERAGE ONE HUNDRED DIE DAILY. It needs no comment, no efforts at word tion of McCleilan and Pendleton and earnest- painting, to make such a picture stand out boldly in most horrible colors.

Despair and idiocy-death courted. They are fast losing hope, and becoming their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy; others deliberately cross the "dead

The character of men left to such a fate by Lincoln.

Few of them have been captured except som friend and political partizan of Henry in the front of battle, in the deadly encouncloud that wicked men have raised be- and comrades in arms, whom they Clay, is an enthusiastic supporter of the ter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our Hon. Edgar Cowan; U. S. Senator from armies as carry our banners anywhere. If

Why They Suffer and Die-The Men Under

staud the reason-The Negro. We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that the cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confedererate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of

The Negro Prisoners for Whom our White Men are Sacrificed-How They Live and are Cared For.

The blacks, on the contrary are seldom

imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed.-They are neither starved nor killed off by the postilence in the dungeons of Richmond and truth. Charleston. It is true they are again made and trucet patriots in the opposition ranks slaves; but their slavery is freedom and are tenfold greater, than these of the white the flore and pour of secondon.

We are profoundly impressed with the ent that the government can honorably consent to an exchange, waiving for a time the applicable in the case. Let thirty five thou- rights under the old constitution. men aid in this appeal. By prompt and demore fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

Interesting Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. My Dear Bishop-Will you do me the favor to perform divine service in my camp this evening? If you can give me a couple may be able to inform the corps in the vicinity. After the great success that God vouchsated us, I teel that we cannot do less than avail ourselves of the first opportunity to render to Him the thanks that are due to Him alone; I, for one, feel that the great result is the result of His great mercy; and would be glad that you should be the medium to offer the thanks I feel due from this hoping you will accede to my request,

I am, very respectfully, Your humble servant, GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major Gen. Com'g.

FREDERICK, Sept. 27. 1862. My Dear General-I have spent the day in visiting your brave boys who are in the hospital here. I had the privilege to visit the wayside hospital between here and the camps; I am sure it will gladden your heart, and it surely did my own to see the great love they have to you. When I told them how tenderly you had spoken of them, and wept for joy; and on every side I heard "God bless the General," while here and there some veteran claimed the privilege to say, "God bless Little Mac." I had the opportunity to commend some dying men to

their ear for the last journey. If I did not fear of wearying you, I could write an hour, telling of words of loving confidence spoken by these brave sufferers, who have been with you in good and evil report. I will not. But I cannot close and discussed it with the freedom to These thirty-five thousand are confined in without telling you how sweet is the remem- which we claim a right as American fence, heavily guarded. About one-third camp, not to assure you that it is a pleasure ces the order for suppression of the pasun striking with almost tropical fierceness you is God our Father. Christ our Saviour.

earth at night with no other clothing upon I am, with love, your servant, for Christ's mobs were no more lawless than the

Tax! Tax!! Tax!!! Let the People Know the Truth! Real Estate to be Taxed! meat per day. This is the entire ration, and Twenty Millions of Dollars to be bam Lincoln and his party by it. By Raised Annually by Direct Tax.

> The Abolition papers of this country have attempted to make the people believe that Congress has passed no law imposing tax on real estate. By reterence to the act of Congress, of August 5th, 1861, (see Congressional Globe of the 27th Congress, 1861, page 34 of the appendix) it will be seen that twenty millions of dollars are to be raised jected to his will. annually by taxation from lauds, lots of ground with their inpro-ements, buildings and dwelling houses.

SE: 8th of said act reads as follows, to-

"And be it further enacted that a direct tax of twenty millions of dollars be and is hereby annually laid upon the United States, and the same shall be and is hereby apportioned to the States respectively in manner

following." (Then follows the sum apportioned to each

State:) "To the State of Pennsylvania one million ine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and nineteen and one third dollars. Nearly two millions annually to the State of

Pennsylvania! By the tax law of July 1, 1862, page 99, the law was extended to the first day of April, 1865.

By the law of June 30, 1864, pages 97 and 98, the law referred to is declared in full

Therefore, on the first of April, 1865, the tax upon real estate of all kinds is to go in force and remain until changed by Congress. The annual proportion of this State is near two millions of dollars, and the proportion of Lehigh county is not less than

thirty thousand dollars annually, The manner of assessing these taxes is by an assessor appointed by the President, who is to make a new and special assessment ac_ cording to the direction of the act of Con-

The acts of Congress and the laws in relation thereto are all in our possession and can be seen by any one who desires to learn the

This tax will fall heavily upon the people. Real estate cannot bear heavy taxes. The happiness compared with the cruel existence varying price of grain in the financial crisis imposed upon our gallant men. They are upon the country, will seriously affect every not bereft of hope, as the white soldiers, dy- tarmer and in many cases ruin the men who ing by peacemeal. Their changes of escape have debes upon their property. No man can stand increased taxes on encumbered coldiers, and their condition, in all its property. The whole system of taxation lights, is tolerable in someonises with that reaches the poor man and screens the rich. considered in the contest now upon us. Lin-

enslavement of the white man by taration and a deprivation of all our rights for the conviction that the circumstances of the elevation of the negro above the white in n, two classes of soldiers are so widely differ- at the expense of the latter. McClellad and the Chicago phatform is for retronshmen and reform, for the freedom of the white established principle justly claimed to be man and a restoration of peace with all our

Vote for Lincoln and you vote away yo property, and support an army of tax colleccided action in their behalf thirty-five thou- tors. Vote for McClellan and you take the sand heroes will be made happy. For the first step in favor of peace, and a cessation eight hundred commissioned officers we urge of taxes. The taxes which are forced upon nothing. Although desirous of returning to us by the Abolition rule, speak loudly to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with every tax-payer, warning him to steer wide of the party which has so greviously burdened him. It is their declared purpose to spare neither money nor blood in the furtherance of their schemes, and experience teaches us that it is not the money and blood of those who rise the cry which will be taken, but ours, the result of the labor of the hard working farmer and mechanic. Shall we continue in power the party which is robbing us of all we we hold dear on the earth? of hour's notice, I shall be glad of it, that I Let our votes in October and November an-

American Liberty.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.1 We present to our readers herewith a catalogue which will at once be recognized as the most astounding record of tyranny known in the entire history of nations. Nothing like it can be shown in Russian, Austrain, or Spanish army and from the country. Earnestly history. The world never saw such a record of despotic acts.

The liberty of the press is the bulwark of a people's freedom. The editor is not more free than any other man, but he is entitled to the protection of law, and it is emmently important that the freedom of discussion should be limited only by the provisions of the known law, and not by the arbitrary will of one man. Even Congress is forbidden to abridge the freedom of the press .-Abraham Lincoln had no power or right to suppress one of these newspapers. Each instance was a breach of law, a blow at freedom, and a violation of the Constitution. He used the physical force he possessed to violate law, tram. nle on the Constitution, defy the guarantees which the people once possessed, and thus silence the voice of political opponents. Nine arrests out of ten were made solely because the newspa-God and to whisper the Saviour's name in pers were anti-abolition. These new -papers were guilty of being conservative. They disapproved of Abraham Lincoln's ruinous policy. They were suppressed by mobs of Republicans, or by direct order of Abraham Lincoln, solely because they opposed his policy, rectly from Abraham Lincoln himself. In all the cases mentioned he assumed the responsibility of the order, by approving the officer's course. In some cases he indorsed the work of mobs, b excluding from the mails papers which

had been mobbed. The spirit of the radical party is well down the limits of their enclosure, in storm sore way, but there is light beyond. God illustrated by this fearful list of violent acts. Each and all were lawless. The H. B. WHIPPLE. suppressions by order of Mr. Lincoln. ere were, not improbably a hundred cases besides these. Our list is, of course, incomplete. Washave no means of learning all the despotic acts of Mr. Lincoln. But we give the catalogue as we have kept it. And we beseech the American patriot to look at this fearful statement, and judge Abratheir works we know them. The horrible treatment given to some Democratic editors by Mr. Lincoln's officers. and by Republican mobs passes descr.ption But this is of less importance than the blows struck at the liberty of the press. Shall we re-elect this administration? The Baltimore platform approves these acts, and if Lincoln is reelected the press in America will be sub-

> Remember that the Boston Liberator during this time flounted its motto at the head of the sheet. "The Constitution is a league with death and a covenant with hell;" but Mr. Lincoln never thought of suppressing that! He only suppressed the newspapers which defended the Constitution, and opposed his violations of it.

[Extract from the U.S. Constitution]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrents shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

[Attached to the above is a list, occupying nearly three columns of newspapers suppressed, suspended, or their circulation in the army forbidden, with their names, places of publication and date of suspension. &c. !-This is a fearful exhibit of the tyranuy and oppression of Lincoln's Administration, and one that should shock the People, and quicken their determination to rid themselves of the administration, who could so wickedly trample upon one of their most cherished rights, which is expressly guaranteed by the Constitution and Laws of every State in the Union, in addition to the constitution of the United States quoted above.] -Messenger.

Mr. Lincoln says, "if slavery is not wrong then nothing is wrong." Suppose it is? The whole Protestant clergy of the country will say, with unction and sincerity, that if the Romish church is not wrong, then nothing is wrong. What then? Are shot and shell the remedy!—Hartford Times.

Josiah B. Grinnell, member of Congress from Iowa, said in his place in the House of Representatives. "I would rather a thousand times let the country be divided—the South go their way all slave, and the North all free-rather than see this country ones more under Democratic rule." This earnest advocate of disunion is ardently supporting Mr. Lincole, because they agree exactly in sen-