THE TELEGRAPH

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MORNING AND EVENING,
BY GEORGE BERGNER.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION.

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WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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Pennsylvania Daily Telegraph.

"THE UNION—NOW AND FOREVER."—*Webster.*

BY GEORGE BERGNER. HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1864 PRICE THREE CENTS.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.

ADVERTISING RATES—DAILY TELEGRAPH.

The following are the rates for advertising in the TELEGRAPH. Those having advertising to do will find it convenient for reference:

☞ Four lines or less constitute one-half square. Eight lines, or more than four, constitute a square.

FOR A HALF SQUARE.		FOR ONE SQUARE.	
One day	$ 30	One day	$ 60
Two days	50	Two days	1 00
Three days	75	Three days	1 25
One week	1 25	One week	2 25
One month	3 00	One month	6 00
Two months	4 50	Two months	9 00
Three months	5 50	Three months	11 00
Six months	8 00	Six months	15 00
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Auditor's Notices			1 50
Funeral Notices, each insertion			50

☞ Business notices inserted in the *Local Column*, or before Marriages and Deaths, EIGHT CENTS PER LINE for each insertion.

NEW ADVDRTISEMENTS.

When will Wonders Cease?

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE WORLD!

DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN

WILL cure any ache or pain in from one to sixty minutes!

It acts like magic upon the absorbant and glandular systems, reducing swellings and regulating the secretions and excretions. It is of a diffusive, penetrating nature, exerts its influence from the periphery to the centre of the nervous organism, thence by reflex action its power is felt throughout the entire system, restoring the circulating fluids and checking disease with invincible strength.

THE KING OF PAIN IS INFALLIBLE!

No matter what the pain, apply the medicine and you will find instant relief. It is an internal and external cure.

THE KING OF PAIN

Cures almost instantaneously, Headache, Earache, Neuralgia, Deafness, Sore Throat, Colds, Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Dyspesia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Diseases of the Bladder and Genital Organs, Cramp, Chelic and all spasmodic pains, Fever and Ague, Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Sprains and wounds of every description. It proves itself the mastery, as the testimony of thousands prove its meritorious worth.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by
S. A. KUNKEL, druggists, Sole Agents,
118 Market street, Harrisburg.

SOLDIERS READ!

The following letter from a soldier, in reference to the efficacy and powerful restorative qualitities of DR. McBRIDE'S KING OF PAIN, speaks for itself:

NEWVILLE, CUMBERLAND COUNTY, Sept. 14, 1864.

Messrs. S. A. Kunkel & Bro., druggists, Harrisburg, Pa.:

GENTS:—I would inform you that I received the bottles of McBride's Great Pain Killer, and enclosed please find five dollars more, for which send me five bottles additional to-morrow. I leave for camp to-morrow. Let me know whether you can supply me with it in the army. I am in Company H, 202d Regiment P. V. I have been in very bad health for upwards of four years, and two of the one-dollar bottles have cured me completely, and have made me feel like a man. Besides, I have cured a number of my comrades of various diseases incident to camp-life, and can recommend it to be the best medicine the soldier can provide for himself.

Yours respectfully, JOS. E. WHITE.

☞ All orders from a distance promptly attended to by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO.

A HOME CERTIFICATE.

The following certificate is from a well-known citizen of Harrisburg:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 30, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC:—It gives me great pleasure to recommend to the public the medicine prepared by DR. J. J. McBRIDE, which he calls the "KING OF PAIN." I was induced to use it as an external remedy for a bruise, which it relieved immediately, and subsequently cured entirely. Its success induced me to use it internally for Diarrhœa, with which I was afflicted in a chronic form for nearly eighteen months, and to such an extent that my kidneys were seriously deranged. The medicine has cured me, and certainly that is saying a great deal in its favor, when I reflect how many other remedies I tried without experiencing anything but temporary relief. For my part, I shall always keep a supply of it in my house, believing as I do that it is a most invaluable family medicine.

DANIEL E. WILT.

The unexampled sale of this medicine proves it to be the most wonderful discovery of the age in the medical art.

The undersigned are the sole agents for the State, and will supply it wholesale and retail.

S. A. KUNKEL & BRO., Druggists,
sep15] 118 Market street, Harrisburg.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA,
Lock Haven, Jersey Shore, Williamsport, Muncy, Uniontown, Watsontown, Milton, Lewisburg, Northumberland, Sunbury, Treverton, Georgetown, Lykenstown, Millersburg, Halifax, Dauphin,

AND HARRISBURG.

The Philadelphia Depot being centrally located, the drayage will be at the lowest rates. The Conductor goes through with each train to attend to the safe delivery of all goods intrusted to the line. Goods delivered at the depot of WILLIAM E. BURK, 812 Market street, Philadelphia, by 6 o'clock P. M., will be delivered in Harrisburg the next morning.

Freight Always as Low as by Any Other Line.

JOS. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
Philadelphia and Reading Depot,
oct21-tf Foot of Market street, Harrisburg.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND OTHERS.—The undersigned offers at *wholesale*, to the trade, a choice lot of the *best liquors* ever brought to Harrisburg, viz: *French Brandies, Holland Gins, Scotch, Irish, Bourbon, Wheat and Old Rye Whisky; Foriegn and Domestic Wines*, such as *Champagne, Claret, Catawba, &c.* All liquors warranted, as represented. Landlords and others will find it to their advantage to call and examine the assortment at the store, on South Second street, two doors below Chestnut.

my27-d6m GEORGE WINTERS

CANNED FRUITS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SAUCES of all the celebrated manufacturers. SARDINES,
OLIVE OILS,
MUSTARDS,
of every description.

Also, BROWN STOUT, FINE TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR and SYRUP of all grades and prices, and the best selected stock outside of Philadelphia.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Particular attention paid to all orders from a distance.

Goods carefully packed and delivered to all parts of the city free of charge. SHISLER & FRAZER,
my6 successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co.

FINE ROMANO SHERRY, imported 1848. Warranted the Finest Sherry Wine in this country For sale at SHISLER & FRAZER,
successors to Wm. Dock, Jr., & Co.)

MICHENER'S excelsior hams, of this season's curing. Just received and for sale by
SHISLER & FRAZER,
dec18 (successors to Wm. Dock, jr., & Co.

CAMPAIGN TORCHES,
Manufactured and for sale by
J. HALL ROHRMAN,
se26-6t 606 Cherry street, Philadelphia.

MESS SHAD and FINE NEW MACKEREL, just received, at
BOYER & KOERPER.
jy18

NEW FISH.—New No. 1 and 2 Mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kits, and by the pound, at [aug6] SHISLER & FRAZER.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR and CORN MEAL always on hand, of the best quality, at
18 BOYER & KOERPER.

SALMON.—Fine salt Salmon, at
aug6 SHISLER & FRAZER.

HUCKSTERS' BASKETS.—Shisler & Frazer, successors to W. Dock, jr., & Co., have on hand 35 dozen hickory baskets. Price $5 50 per dozen. je9

CRANBERRIES.
Just received, a very fine lot of Cranberries, at
oct3 SHISLER & FRAZER.

190 ASSORTED BEREA GRINDSTONES for sale. A. K. FAHNESTOCK.
aug24-dlw

WINDOW SASH FOR SALE.—168 lights, 9x14, well seasoned. Inquire of
G. S. BENDER,
se20-3m At Ziegler's Liquor House, Market st.

A NEW SUPPLY of FRESH SMOKED HAMS, just received this morning, at
SHISLER & FRAZER,
je17 Successors to W. Dock, Jr., & Co

NEW MACKEREHL, ERRING AND SALMON at [my2] BOYER & KOERPER

EVENING EDITION.

GRANT.

AN ADVANCE OF THREE MILES.

THE ENEMY'S POSITION DISCOVERED.

The Rebels Attack Our Forces but are Repulsed.

Some Five Hundred Prisoners Captured

MANY OFFICERS AMONG THE NUMBER.

The Rebels Again Repulsed on Thursday.

REBEL FORT CAPTURED.

A Rebel Colonel, Major, Captain and Twenty Men Captured.

TWO GUNS BROUGHT OFF.

Another Advance of Our Pickets.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Oct. 29.

The late movements of this army have resulted in extending our line as far as Hatcher's run, on the Duncan road, a distance of about three miles beyond our former position on the left, and in the discovery of the exact position of the enemy's lines and works erected for their defence, as well as the more complete knowledge of the country between us and the Southside railroad.

It was not believed that the enemy had any very strong works in this direction, and that taking them by surprise they could be easily driven into the inner lines of Petersburg; but, to the surprise of all, not only were the enemy found entrenched on both sides of the Boynton plank road, but that they had strong works on both sides of the Run, extending several miles.

The second corps, in their charge on the plank road, drove the rebels from their works on the south of the run, and across the bridge, of which they held possession until ordered to withdraw. In the advance of the fifth corps they moved on the South of the run, and the road being very crooked in this vicinity, by keeping close to it there was a gap between its left and the right of the second corps. The enemy took advantage of this, and massing in the woods under cover made a most determined assault on the right of the 2d division of the 2d corps, evidently with the intention of capturing the entire force on the right; their charge for a very short time was a success, but our men rallied, charged in turn, and driving the rebels back cut off the greater part of Anderson's brigade of Hill's corps.

The number of prisoners thus taken here was about 400, including many officers. In the meantime the 5th corps had reached the enemies works on their front and became hotly engaged; the loss here was not so heavy. Darkness approaching, and it being deemed unsafe to occupy so extensive a line with strong works in front, and exposed to flank attacks from cavalry, orders were issued to withdraw about two miles, which was done without loss.

During the engagement the enemy drove our men from two guns, but before they could be removed our men charged and retook them. The loss of the enemy cannot be stated but it is thought to be about as heavy as our own in killed and wounded, while their loss in prisoners is much larger than ours.

We took about 500 altogether during the day.

General Grant and staff were present during the entire day, and in company with Gen. Meade witnessed the various movements.

During Thursday night the rebels made an assault on our works south of where the mine was sprung, but were driven back with considerable loss.

Near the same place a party from the 1st division of the 2d corps made a dash on a rebel fort and captured it, taking a Colonel, a Major, a Captain, a Lieutenant with 20 men prisoners, and bringing off 2 guns. Our picket line was advanced here for some distance, and our men still hold their new ground.

(Signed) W. D. McGREGOR.

The Ballot-box Stuffers Come to Grief.

They Go Five Years to the Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

It is rumored that the finding of the Court in the case of the Baltimore forgeries of the soldiers' votes is five years in the State Prison. Colonel North, the State Agent here, will probably soon be released.

Pennsylvania Election.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

EBENSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.

The following is the official vote of Cambria county, including both home and soldiers vote, for Congress:

Johnston, (Dem.)	2,688
Bucker, (Union)	1,886
Johnson's majority	802

Last year the Democratic majority for Governor was 836. How are you "Great Democratic Gains."

The soldiers' vote stood thus:

Bucker, (Union)	295
Johnston, (Dem.)	54
Bucker's majority	241

"The soldiers vote as they fight, and they fight nobly."

POTTER COUNTY.

COUDERSPORT, Pa., Oct. 28.

The vote in this county stands as follows: Home vote, Wilson, (Rep.) 702; Soldier vote 82; total, 984. Home vote, Wright, (Dem.) 581; Soldiers' vote, 1; total, 582. Wilson's majority 402.

In addition to those, 2 votes were cast in the army for Isaac Benson, supposing him to be the Republican candidate in this district, and one for Glenni W. Schofield. So that really the Soldiers' vote stands Republican 106; Democrat, 1.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SENATORS FROM THIS DISTRICT.

HUNTINGDON, October 29.

L. W. Hall's majority 287; Kirk Haines' majority 150, over the highest copperhead candidate, Christy.

HEAR A MINISTER OF CHRIST

EXPOSE TRAITORS!

And Denounce Treason!!

Scathing Review of the Chicago Convention!

A Democrat Demolishing Modern Democracy.

"The Peace Panic—Its Authors and Objects."

The following powerfully eloquent and argumentative article, in review of the peace platform and proceedings of the Copperhead Chicago Convention, is from the *Danville Review*, and was written by the Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge. We will not detain our readers from its perusal by attempting any irrelevant comments of this magnificent production. It is in the following language:

The Peace Panic—Its Authors and Objects.

1. We have before us a small outline map of the United States, entitled "*Historical Sketch of the Rebellion*"—published at the office of the United States Coast Survey. It has, no doubt, been inspected by many thousands of persons, and could be studied, without much trouble, by every one. A new edition, bringing down the information it conveys to the time of the new issue, and widely scattered over the country, should do more to direct and satisfy the minds of men—both loyal and disloyal—than all the party documents that will flood the country during the impending Presidential canvass.

2. The waving lines drawn across this map, from east to west, and from the southern edge of the loyal States, as they stood when the war began, drawn south, present to the eye, most distinctly, the progress of the nation in subduing the rebellion, in the *territorial* aspect of the matter—during the two years and a half, extending from July, 1861, to January, 1864. The blue line divides the loyal States from those that had seceded; and shows that in point of territorial extent, the rebellious States were fully as large, if not larger than the loyal States, in July, 1861—the period at which all parties may be considered as having openly taken position.

3. No line runs north of this blue line.—No conquest has been made by the insurgents. All their attempts at invasion have utterly failed. All their destructive raids have ended in defeat, and, probably, in the aggregate, the whole raid, invasion, and guerrilla systems of the rebels, have cost them a great deal more than they ever gained by them.—The bare inspection of this map shows that the insurgents were never able to wage aggressive war with the United States. Their silly boasts, their insolent pretensions, their absurd demands, their boasted skill in war, are all exploded by this map. It is clear to every one who will look at this map, that the independence of the revolted States never was possible, by arms.

4. The red line shows the state of the territorial question, in July, 1863—two years after the war began. This red line embraces, adding the spaces blockaded, nearly the entire Atlantic and Gulf coast of the rebel States; they had lost it all. Then it embraces a country, extending from the Atlantic to the west, as far as the Indian country south of Kansas, a distance of fifteen hundred miles, or more. This red line runs, waving south, from both its eastern and western extremity, so as to embrace the country on both sides of the Mississippi river, and that on the Gulf shore, for some distance both ways from New Orleans. In its greatest width, from south to north, this conquered region is a thousand miles wide, or more, and its average width cannot be less than five or six hundred miles. That is, a country fifteen hundred miles long, by five hundred miles wide, is conquered, overrun, occupied, and rendered useless to the rebels in their further attempts. Their whole seaboard is lost, the best half of their country is conquered; and the portion left is cut in two; all in two year. And yet, men who desire us to believe that they are not only loyal, but honest and truthful, profess to believe that the war has been a total failure, and that the safety of the nation demands the immediate cessation of hostilities, and the conclusion of peace on the best terms we can get!

5. The yellow line across this map, shows the territory we conquered from the insurgents, during about half a year, extending from July, 1863, to January, 1864—when the "Historical Sketch" terminates. This yellow line adds to our conquests a considerable territory, along its eastern course, and south of its western portion. So the territorial question stood at the commencement of the year 1864. The disgraceful reverse of our arms under General Banks, has temporarily lost us territory west of the Mississippi. The disreputable failures by General Sigel and General Hunter, have temporarily arrested our conquests in Central Virginia.* But the glorious career of General Grant, General Meade, General Sherman, and Admiral Farragut, are extending and confirming our conquests in the very vitals of the rebel country. As far as can be clearly understood at this moment, the fall of Richmond, of Mobile, and the destruction of the rebel power in Georgia—all three of which events are eminently probable and near at hand—would put the whole rebellion at the mere mercy of our Government. On the other hand, our failure of complete success, for the present, in all three of these enterprises, which is utterly improbable, would leave the campaign of 1864 one of decisive success to the United States; and would leave the insurgents without the least rational hope from the further prosecution of the war. Yet, it is in these circumstances, when an outraged people have absolute triumph immediately in their grasp—triumph that secures for all time the greatest blessings—among them Union, independence, and freedom—and at the same time, punishes the greatest and most heinous crimes; that the most vehement efforts are made to alarm the nation into a disgraceful and ruinous compromise with the rebels, under the false and base pretext, that we are ourselves ignominiously beaten! It is a mockery to speak of patriotism, or loyalty, as actuating such attempt.

There is another material aspect of this question of ignominious and destructive peace, so fiercely urged upon us, which is suggested by a population table, taken from the census of 1860, and printed in one corner of this map. The total population of the nation, by that census, was a little under 31,500,000. Of these, a little under 27,500,000 were free people; of whom a little over 22,200,000 belonged to the twenty-four loyal States—including Kansas and West Virginia—and including about 200,000 inhabitants of the Territories, and a little under 5,300,000 belonged to the eleven disloyal States. For a moment let us recount these eleven disloyal States, and fix in our minds what their 5,300,000 inhabitants have been able to do against the 22,500,000 inhabiting the twenty-four loyal States and the Territories, to justify the enormous clamor, that we must sue for peace. We have shown the case in the aggregate; let us see the details. Alabama—the northern part and the sea-coast conquered and in our possession; the southern part, the present seat of war. Arkansas—the western part still in arms—the northern and eastern parts conquered and held by us. Florida—all its sea-coast, and portions of its interior conquered and held by us; the rest a theatre of war. Georgia—occupied on the sea-board by us; its northern and western parts conquered—its central portion occupied by the army under Sherman. Louisiana—the greater part of it conquered and occupied by us—the western portion a theatre of war. Mississippi—conquered and occupied; bands of guerrillas roaming over it, completing its desolation. North Carolina—its sea-board chiefly held by us—its frontiers, on all sides, partial theatres of war; its immediate fate depends on the operations of Grant and Sherman. South Carolina—portions of it held by us, including all its sea-board, its fate follows that of Georgia. Tennessee—conquered and occupied by us; still desolated in portions of it by rebel guerrillas. Texas—large portions of it have been conquered and occupied; the defeat of General Banks in Arkansas, 1864, temporarily preserved Texas from complete subjugation. Virginia—poor Virginia, has lost the whole State of West Virginia, and has suffered more in three years of rebellion than all the rebel States would have suffered in three hundred years in the Union, even if every grievance they complained of had been strictly true. This completes the eleven States. And we demand, in the name of all that ought to be held sacred by truthful men, if there is anything here to justify our alarm, even if we were all poltroons? There may be much to excite our wonder at the infinite folly of the insurgents—and our compassion for them; much also to excite our abhorrence of those parties in the loyal States that have habitally deceived the insurgents with false hopes, and habitually sought to dismay the loyal people with pretended dangers.

7. But this aspect of the case is not complete, until we have considered the slave element in the two sections, and its bearing upon this peace panic. There were in 1860, not quite 4,000,000 of negro slaves. Of these a little over 3,500,000 were embraced in the eleven States that revolted; a little less than 450,000 inhabited slave States that did not revolt. Observe, there were, therefore, eight negro slaves in the eleven revolted States, for every negro slave in the twenty-four loyal States. Observe, on the other hand, there were four free persons in the twenty-four loyal States, to every free person in the eleven revolted States. Observe again, there were two negro slaves to every three free persons in the eleven revolted States; while there were fifty free persons to every negro slave, in the twenty-four loyal States. If slavery was an element of strength, the revolted States had this element in an enormously preponderating ratio. And in this case, the loyal States had the clearest possible right to destroy it; for however clear might be the right of the slave States, under the Constitution, to hold slaves as property, their obligation was equally clear not to turn that property to the destruction of others, much less the nation itself; and the right to destroy the property was perfect as soon as it was used in that manner. If, however, the existence of slavery was an element of weakness, then just to the extent of that weakness, was the one free rebel's hopeless inability to conquer four free patriots, made more hopeless from the start. But, in effect, all of the 4,000,000 of slaves, may be said, without exaggeration, to have been on the side of the nation, and against the rebels; which at once changed the ratio from four to one, to five to one, as between the loyal strength and the rebel strength, when the war began. From one hundred thousand negro soldiers, and upward, to whatever number they may grow, is one appreciable result of the change of ratio of strength, just stated; and it is but one amongst many such elements. We have no use to make, at present, of this entire branch of our great national question, except to bring it face to face with this ignominious peace panic. Utter contempt is the natural emotion, with which every soul capable of one brave throb might be expected to look upon the attempt to alarm us into a humiliating cessation of arms, preparatory to the independence of the insurgents. We do not feel inclined to offer indignities to brave men, because those who plead their cause, rather than fight for it, make it ludicrous. But we suspect, if the ferocious peace patriots of the loyal States had been put in the place of the 5,300,000 rebels, the 4,000,000 of slaves would have been nearer their match than the 22,200,000 free people. It is proper to say, before leaving this part of the subject, that we use, in all we have said, the nearest round numbers; and that in speaking of loyal persons and rebels by States, it is again as if speaking in round numbers. No considerable errors that it would be possible to guard against, could arise from this universal method; for whatever are inherent in the mode of statment offset each other, by occurring ratably on opposite sides.

8. There is, undoubtedly, no very inviting prospect to the authors of this peace panic, founded upon the complete triumph of the national cause by arms. Their past and present conduct is too conspicuously bad, in every sense, to secure them anything but infamy, if they fail. The greater their disloyal endeavors may be, provided they come short of completely destroying the nation, and destroying with it all virtuous public sentiment, and all wholesome law; the more sure and the more signal will be the retribution which outraged public opinion will hereafter demand from them, and righteous laws enforce upon them, and national embarrassments they have created require of them. Their own alarm arises from the certainty that the nation will conquer the rebels, if the war goes on; from the certainty that all their own sympathy with the rebels in arms, and all the aid they can give them, even to the extent of armed insurrections in the loyal States—can not prevent, nor long delay, the crushing out of the rebellion. They, therefore, with a common accord, lift up this frantic cry for immediate peace on any terms—on the shameless pretexts that the war, which has been signally successful, has been a failure—and that its continuance, which is fatal to them, is fraught with nothing but our disgrace and ruin. Their alarm for their own fate, the obvious ground of which we have just explained, is manifested in another way, entirely inconsistent with the pretext that the nation is exhausted and defeated but very pertinent to men conscious of their offences, and dreading the consequences—when the nation completely triumphs. They say, when we have conquered the rebels, we shall have subverted the Constitution and laws, in the process; and then they also will become the slaves of the despotism set up by loyal men. By despotism they mean, what every body else means by regulated liberty under just laws. What they mean by becoming slaves is, that their party should be out of power, and that they should be required to behave themselves, or be punished when they do not. The whole disloyal clamor against the public authorities, since this war began, about tyranny and oppression in all the varied forms, and innumerable instances charged, rests upon the insane assumption that the very end of a government of laws, is to protect equally violations of them, and obedience to them. If it has any other foundation, it is the assumption that it is more pleasing to God, and far better for mankind, that all governments and laws should be destroyed, than that they should be used for any purpose whatever that does not tend to gratify, promote and honor the so-called Democracy in every infamous caprice which vile and disloyal factions successively combine to force upon society. In 1860-61, it was through secession that a political millennium was to be secured. In 1864—that millennium being exploded—it is by sudden and ignominious peace, sued for in the midst of a career of triumph, that a new millennium of impunity, and perpetual slavery, is to be inaugurated. All the time the nation is the victim, and the same priests officiate at her sacrifice.

9. There are two aspects united in this peace movement, which the parties to it seem mutually axious to keep distinct, while melting into one. The platform adopted at Chicago is claimed, as far as yet appears, by all the factions in that convention, as *sufficiently* expressing *a view* in favor of peace, in which all can *sufficiently* unite to vote for M'Clellan for President, and for Pendleton for Vice President. But you must look at both of those candidates at the same time, or else you can not see the true sense of the Platform. If you shut the M'Clellan eye, that Platform changes its appearance very materially. If, contrariwise, you shut the Pendleton eye, the change is equally great, but in an opposite direction. Both eyes open are supposed to see both the candidates at first; and then, by steady looking, a new object, supposed to combine them, comes forth; this they call the *Platform*. The conception is ingenious, and the process cunning. Most of our readers have, no doubt, seen the handsome toy called stereoscope, and very pretty photographic cards, by which *binocular vision*, as they call it, is illustrated; and have been instructed and delighted by the beautiful manner in which some very curious and interesting truths are disclosed. We cannot tell whether the inventor of that instrument took his hint from the time-honored practice of the Democratic party, so carefully illustrated at Chicago, or whether the Democratic party got the hint from the toy maker. Suffice it, the principle has been as well applied to the coarse art of politics for cheating adults, as to the fine arts for teaching children how they can cheat themselves. We the more readily comply with the desire of these factions to be considered as only delusively supervened, one upon the other, under special circumstances, since, in effect, other circumstances might possibly occur, in which the safety of the nation might be promoted by the reappearance of each faction in its own distinct character.

10. The great difference to be conciliated in the Platform, by means of looking with one eye on McClellan, and the other on Pendleton, at the same time, was peace by war, or peace by panic. The panic party won the Platform and the Vice President; the pretended war men won the President. The Convention, the Platform, the factions, every thing, is for immediate peace of some sort.—Some partial exception might once have been contended for, by obstinate disputants in favor of General McClellan, and the backslidden Union men of Kentucky. But we imagine, their transitory favor for the suppression of the rebellion is allayed by the danger of the "peculiar institution" in the latter case, and the temptation of the Presidency in the former. It is true that the first paragraph of the Platform appears to intimate that fighting was possible; it professes that all of them "*will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.*" But there are so many, and such mysterious conditions expressed and implied, that such a declaration, uttered by such people, under such circumstances, and with such excessive caution in the use of words, that the declaration may really mean *peace at any price*. Sincere men look upon the matter pretty much as the old Romans did on the straw that was tied to the horns of a bull. They were not afraid of the bull—they feared nothing; but that whisp of straw was the sign that the bull was vicious. There are many bad signs here, and the character was bad to begin with. They say they will adhere, etc., "*in the future as in the past.*" To which we reply, if that is all, their "unswerving fidelity to the Union" has already disgusted every loyal man in America. They limit, moreover, their fidelity to the Union, while under that special Constitution which now is, and as it is. Any change of it, to special pleaders like these, propably means that their pledge then fails, and they are no longer for the Union; especially if the change were detrimental to slavery—upon which, in Kentucky, they are risking everything. At the best, the pledge is not the expression of any devotion to American nationality, above, before and beyond any particular form it may assume; but is such an adhesion as a secessionist might make, to a constitution actually existing. And besides, a very large part of this very Convention profess to believe, we are no nation at all, except so long as this Constitution exists; and another large part profess to believe that the secession of the Southern States destroyed the Constitution, and dissolved the Union; and another large part have actually conspired against the President as a usurper, on the ground that there is no longer any lawful Government.—Considering all this, the Conservatives might profess that the pledge is distinct to a Union—at once popular and territorial—making a nation of States; while the secession peacemen might just as well contend that it is for a Union of sovereign States, by way of confederation. And, in fact, these factions, by their organs, appear to have already so professed and contended. Moreover, the two reasons they give for their devotion are every way suspicious. The first one, about the "solid foundation," etc., can last only so long as we are "*a people;*" which the bulk of these men either believe we never were, or believe we have ceased to be; while not one in fifty of them, if any one at all, appeared to have any idea that we should any longer maintain, by arms, our status as "*a people.*"—The other reason, about "a frame work of Government," etc., seems to mean, they are for the Constitution, because, and so long, as it teaches ultra States' rights doctrine. We do not pretend to say that this paragraph of the Platform can mean nothing different from what we have suggested; nor that anyone, merely reading the words, without known parties, or their special situation and objects, would, at once, see all we have suggested in it. But we believe no loyal man, on reading what we say, and reading this pretended profession of devotion to the Union, will consider it honest, and sufficient, in any patriotic sense. Undoubtedly the great body of the American people fully believe, that the Chicago Convention could not have *honestly* constructed and uttered a pure and simple profession of devotion to the nation and the Constitution, or *have honesly* declared their purpose to sustain either, by arms, against the insurgents. We do that body no injustice, therefore, in saying they did neither. They were not loyal; they were for immediate peace; those who did not believe the war to be illegal from the start, because secession was a constitutional right, believed that the war was a failure, and its continuance infinitely ruinous.—*Immediate peace, on any terms*, is demanded.

11. We have heard persons, respectable for intelligence, and occupying important positions in society, denounce the Union party, the Baltimore Platform, and the President, as being all committed against the possibility of peace, except the institution of slavery shall first be every where destroyed. Coupled with this, has generally been a defence of the peace panic party, and of slavery, on the ground that all they meant was peace, irrespective of every thing but the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, with a special rejection of any particular condition against slavery. We observe that this aspect of the matter has passed from private talk into the newspapers, the "*campaign documents,*" and the enormous current oratory. It is proper, therefore, to disentangle the case.

12. The Baltimore Platform of the Union party, in its first resolution, declares for the maintenance of the integrity of the Union, and the permanent authority of the Constitution and laws; and for quelling the rebellion by force of arms, and punishing the crimes of traitors and rebels. The atmosphere we thus get into, is widely different from that of Chicago. The second resolution denounces all compromises with the rebellion, and repudiates "*any terms of peace, exept such as may be based on the unconditional surrender of their hostility, and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States,*" and an express demand is made "*upon the Government to maintain this position,*" and from it to prosecute the war, crush the rebellion, and save the country. There is the *peace doctrine* of the Union party in the United States. They have never held or uttered any other, and never will. Peace, based on unconditional surrender of hostilities by armed rebels, and their return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States

13. Now contrast this with the *peace doctrine* of the Chicago Platform. Its second resolution declares it to be the sense of the Convention, and of the American people, that we have had *four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war;*" that is, we are whipped. It then proceeds to allege that these four years of failure by war have exhibited what may be called a succession of usurpations and crimes, on the part of the Federal Government, and a prolonged season of suffering, oppression and disgrace on the part of the people. Then it demands "*that an immediate effort be made for the cessation of hostilities.*" Then it explains that what it had next in view is, "*an ultimate convention of all the States*"—including, of course, the rebel States, and to be held during the "cessation of hostilities." If this cannot be had—and it is pretty hard to get—then these patriots want some "*other peaceable means*" tried! No more war, of course; and this public notification is given to the rebels, that they may be made to understand that they have the whole matter in their own hands, and will get whatever they demand. Then the end of all this atrocious and shameless infamy, the sound of which makes an honest and brave man tingle all over, is avowed to be, "that at the earliest moment, peace may be restored." The meanest thing we remember to have seen in print, is the detestable hypocrisy which declares that all these seditious purposes, and traitorous desires, are "on the basis of the Federal Union of these States." Our want of space renders it inconvenient, even if it were necessary, to show that the remaining portions of this Platform are of the same spirit, and all tend in the same direction, with the paragraph we have now analyzed. There, then, is the peace doctrine of the Disunion party in the loyal States: the war a failure—the nation whipped—an immediate cessation of hostilities—ultimate convention of all loyal and rebel States—any other *peaceable* means—to the earliest possible peace that can be got without any more fighting! And this is what we are asked to take in satisfaction of the blood of a million of our brethren—of the utter and eternal disgrace of being frightened into idiocy after we had triumphed—of the partition and ruin of the nation our immediate ancestors created—of three or four thousand millions of public debt—and of the everlasting destruction of human liberty, by proving that free governments are worthless, and human nature too base to be trusted with the care of itself! Even beyond all this horrible weight of shame and ruin, there is a self-pollution still deeper, if that be possible; for we are asked to put this detestable scheme into effect ourselves, by giving power to those who propose it!

14. Now it is to be seen how far the question of slavery modified the patriotic principles of the Baltimore Platform and the party that adopts it; and modified the scandalous principles of the Chicago Platform and the factions that adopt it: especially with regard to the question of *peace*—about which both platforms, as we have shown, speak with per-

*The failures in the Shenandoah Valley referred to by the reviewer, have since been redeemed by the gallant action and glorious victories of Gen. Sheridan and his brave followers. The Shenandoah Valley is now completely rid of the invader. No doubt Dr. Breckinridge will acknowledge this fact in some shape, but we deem it of sufficient importance to record it with our reprint of his great article—EDITOR TELEGRAPH.