

Raftsmen's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864.

VOL. 11.—NO. 7.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.
The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesdays at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square for three or less insertions—Twelve lines for less counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents a square. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS Dealers in Square & Sawn Lumber, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Bristolia Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.
FREDERICK LEITZINGER Manufacturer of H. kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Or, dersolicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863.
CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.
ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 29.
H. E. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c., in Graham's row, Market street. Nov. 10.
H. BUCHER SWOOPÉ, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.
WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. December 17, 1862.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, JOHN O. HALL.
HARTSWICK & HUSTON, Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., etc., Market street, Clearfield, Pa. June 29, 1864.
F. A. FLEMING, Lumberer, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubs. All orders by mail promptly attended to. May 13.
P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth, &c., Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, &c., Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.
WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Market street, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10.
JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet-ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa. He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a license. April 18.
D. R. WOODS, PRACTISING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions. Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry streets, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.
THOMAS J. McCLELLAN, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.
J. B. McNEALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practice in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 24 street, one door south of Lanch's Hotel.
RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liqueurs, &c., Room on Market street, a few doors west of Journal Office, Clearfield, Pa. April 27.
LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6, 1864.
D. R. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Mohanshan and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Mohanshan, Centre Co., Pa. May 13, 1863.
W. M. ALBERT & BROS. Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.
AUCTIONEER—The undersigned having been licensed an auctioneer would inform the citizens of Clearfield County that he will attend to calling sales in any part of the County whenever called upon. Charges Moderate. Address: H. B. SWOOPÉ, Hegarty's X Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa. February 24, 1864.
AUCTIONEER—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield County that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the County, whenever called upon. Charges Moderate. Address: JOHN McQUEIRIN, May 13, Bower Pk., Clearfield Co., Pa. N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of \$50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.
BONDS AND NOTES FOR SALE—The undersigned is prepared to furnish, to those seeking investments, Government and county bonds. Also five per cent Government notes. H. B. SWOOPÉ, Clearfield, Pa. 4th at Law.
MISS E. A. P. RYNDER, Teacher of Piano-Forte, Melodeon, Guitar, Harmony, and Vocal Music. Sixty private, and twelve class lessons included in one term. Rooms with Mrs. H. D. Welsh, Clearfield, July 1, 1863.
DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of Pain-Checker, Restorative, a cure for colds and coughs; and Anti-Bilious Physic. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.
DENTISTRY: DENTISTRY!—Dr. F. M. KIERMAN having located at Smith's Mills (Jacobsville), Clearfield Co., Pa. informs the citizens of that place and vicinity, that he will endeavor to render satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Professional calls in any part of the County promptly attended to. Work done on Vulcanite. Terms moderate. May 11, 1864—3m. Dr. F. M. KIERMAN.
NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the site formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workman in town or county. Come one! come all! to the Sign of the Big Watch. April 9, 1864—1y-pd. S. H. LAUCHLIN.
CLEARFIELD NURSERY—ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY—The undersigned having established a Nursery on the Pike, about half way between Curwensville and Clearfield boroughs is prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees, (Standard and dwarf.) Evergreens, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawton Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry vines. Also, Siberian Crab trees, Quince and early Scarlet Rhubarb, &c. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug 31, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

A VERY POINTED ARGUMENT.

The Chicago Democratic Resolution of Sympathy for the Soldiers Dissected.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, in a speech, a few days since, at Circleville, to the returned one-hundred day men, showed up Democratic sympathy in the Chicago platform for the soldiers, thus:

There is a body of men several hundred thousand strong, and with arms in their hands, who are endeavoring to uphold the dear old flag, and to bring us peace by lawful means. There are four hundred thousand men standing upon the fields of the United States under its banner, ready to lay down their lives for the success of the Union cause. There are four hundred thousand of those, that these scoundrels at Chicago were angling after. It was not do, therefore, after passing resolutions of armistice, and calling back the army in disgrace, to let this pill go without a little sugar coating. It is notorious that the soldiers have good jaws to crack hard tack with, and gullets to get them down, but they could not swallow that pill without a little sugar coating; so they must pass a resolution complimenting the soldiers.

I want your papers to print this platform at the head of your columns to the election. I want every man of you to read it, and to prevail on your neighbors to sit down and read the resolution in regard to soldiers. Coolly consider its language. It is the most infernal in-all to a body of brave and noble men ever offered, even by the Southern Confederacy. For Davis himself has acknowledged our men were brave and gallant.

ASSUMPTION OF THE REBEL DEBT.

The assumption of the enormous rebel debt is one of the conditions of General McClellan's plan of making peace with the rebels. This idea has cropped out at different times and in various places. It was put forth prominently by the so-called rebel commissioners at Niagara Falls, and it is known to be entertained by Democratic leaders generally. This is not natural. AUGUSTE BELMONT, who is Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and was one of the leading spirits at Chicago, is the agent in this country of rebel bond-holders abroad.

The crushing of the rebellion would of course prove to them an immense monetary loss. They consequently look to him, by hook or by crook, to secure them against such a calamity. Mr. BELMONT can do this only through his political position. To make it a Democratic measure, with the hope that his instrument, McCLELLAN, may succeed, is his only prospect. It is, therefore, a part of the Democratic rebel plan to assume the debt of the South—a nice little sum of some fifteen hundred millions to go into the pockets of foreign creditors, many of whom have done their utmost to destroy American commerce by fitting out rebel privateers.

Others have helped the rebels by building ships to run the blockade, carrying in supplies of all kinds and bringing out cotton. They are Mr. BELMONT'S friends—he is their agent—and at the same time the patron of McCLELLAN and the leading spirit in the Democratic party. What do the people of this country think of this plan for paying the rebel debt—by enriching our enemies, after we have spent so freely of our own blood and treasure to put down this wicked rebellion?

SIGNIFICANT FACTS.

We shall not be surprised if the South agree to the abandonment of slavery sooner than the Democratic party. Even now, General GANNETT, who fought and bled for the rebellion, is an emancipationist and in the Union, while McCLELLAN, SEYMOUR, VALLANDIGHAM, WOOD, SEWARD, VOORHEES, HARRIS, and other such "expounders of the Constitution," are the conservators of slavery, and more or less disposed to take sides with the rebellion. We shall not wonder, seeing that the sons of rebel planters and the increasing ranks of opposed to the resurrection of slavery, if the Democratic party yet learns its bitter lesson from those who were formerly rebels. The moral doctrine of the Democracy is inconjunctly absurd, and far behind the age. It is strange that, with all its partiality for the Southern side of politics, the Democratic party has not yet recommended to the South the same methods of "conciliation and forbearance" which it has urged upon the North!

THE DIRECT ROAD TO PEACE.

The only road to peace, the only direct route, and safe to travel, is that taken by our armies. It will surely lead to peace in the shortest time, and is the only one loyal men can take. We hear men talking of peace, as though it were settled, that all Mr. Lincoln has to do is to stop fighting and go to negotiating, as though the rebels were beseeching to come back, and were waiting for an opportunity to do so. So far from this being the case, every declaration from Richmond is to the effect that the South will not consent to an armistice, and does not desire peace without independence. It is folly to talk of peace with the South unless you are prepared to accept her terms by granting her independence.

It is perfectly evident, therefore, that there is but one direct road to peace, which is the one taken by the armies. We mean an honorable peace. It is true that peace can be obtained by surrendering to the rebels, and the first step would be an armistice. All the talk to the contrary is political clap-trap in the interest of the rebels.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

It is reported, through deserters who recently came into our lines, that the city is suffering to a very considerable and serious extent under our present bombardment. The 100-pounder shells have now attained the proper range, and throw shells two blocks beyond Calhoun street, in the business heart of the city. The range of the 30-pounders was not so much beyond the "burned district," and the present 100-pounders were substituted with marked success. Their range is greater, and the effect produced by the explosion of their shells is immeasurably greater. They have already destroyed a number of buildings, and are rapidly demolishing others in the neighborhood making it decidedly an undesirable place for quiet-loving men to transact business in. The rebels have 25,000 men at work on the defenses of the city, repairing and strengthening old works and constructing new ones. They are preparing for the day of trial thoroughly and as well as they may.

How to Help the Soldiers.

An officer in Sheridan's army writes home to his friends: "Fight against the Copperheads—crush them—and by so doing you will greatly encourage the army and make us perfectly sure of success, and that a speedy one." He is not the only one who has that feeling. Said Gen. Hooker, in his speech at the Union meeting in Brooklyn last week, "Your victories are dear to us in the front as the victories at the front are dear to you. The victories of last Fall were hailed with as much joy and as much enthusiasm in the army as though they had been achieved by other armies."

McCLELLAN'S ECONOMY.

In his letter of acceptance General McClellan speaks of "restoring economy in public expenditures," in the event of his election to the Presidency. It is to be regretted that he did not practice economy when he was commander-in-chief. All who have visited the army know that McClellan was the most extravagant General that ever commanded the army of the Potomac. If he had been continued in command till now, the nation would be bankrupt. His European trip, some years since, engendered a desire to ape royalty. It will be remembered that one reason assigned for inaction at Manassas was that it required considerable time to procure match horses for the headquarters wagons. Think of a General waiting for months in order to procure match horses for his transportation wagons to move against an enemy! Was this rigid economy?

THE PARTY OF SURRENDER.

The copperheads and Democrats are proposing, in the coming Presidential campaign, to conjure with the word "Peace." Availing themselves of the hardships, discontents and high prices incident to the war, they hope to secure a sufficient support for their candidate by spreading the impression that we cannot have peace under Mr. Lincoln, and by promising it, more or less explicitly, under some other candidate. The plan is well devised, and the fathers of it stronger basis. But it would be a pity, indeed, if any such wretched sophistry could succeed. There is no man in the country, probably, more heartily desirous of peace than Mr. Lincoln—unless it be General Grant or General Sherman. The loyal people of the country are, and throughout the war, have been eager for peace. What then is meant by the copperhead or Democrat when he calls himself a friend of peace? He means, if he means anything in particular, that he is in favor of conceding to the rebels the right of secession, or of laying down arms like the king of Denmark and making such terms as we can with the enemy. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is in favor of compelling the rebels to lay down their arms, and of forcing them to make such terms as they can with us. One advocates peace through surrender, the other advocates peace through victory. Both are peace men, seeking a common object by the use of different means. If the party of Mr. Lincoln is to be called the war-party—designating it by the means which it advocates to secure peace—then the copperheads and Democrats should be called, not the peace party but the surrender party.

COPPERHEAD THREATS.

True to their belief that the American people are conquered by the rebels, and are craven enough to ask for terms, the Copperhead orators and papers hope to frighten those people still more by threatening them with civil war at home if the Copperhead candidate for President is not elected. This kind of talk comes naturally from those who wish to compromise with men who began civil war four years ago because their candidate was defeated. It comes naturally from those who believe that the States need to submit to their Government, and need not upon the intelligence but the ignorance of the people; from those who do not prevail by reasonable argument, but by appeals to the basest passions. It comes naturally from a "Conservatism" which burns orphan asylums and massacres men because they are poor and defenceless.

AN ORIGINAL SPECULATION IN GOLD.

The New York Post states that certain merchants and capitalists, known as supporters of the Chicago ticket, are engaging in an attempt to forestall the gold market, and raise the price of gold; and that they have confided the operation to a prominent broker, furnishing him with the necessary capital. The Post says: "A correspondent, who gives us this information, sends us also the names of the prominent persons in this combination, and asks us to warn all concerned, that exposure awaits them if their plot is carried out."

MISSING PLANK IN THE CHICAGO, COPPERHEAD PLATFORM.

Resolved, That the Democratic Delegates, in this Convention assembled, tender their sincere thanks to His Excellency, Jefferson Davis, for the patriotic and fearless manner in which he has made war upon the Administration of Abraham Lincoln.

OF COURSE.—EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, who in 1856 declared that the election of Fremont to the office of President would justify the South in rebelling, has of course, taken sides for McClellan. Nothing could be more proper.

The entire amount of greenbacks to pay our armies has been forwarded to the regiments. Many in the army of the Potomac will receive eight months pay, the original bounties and re-enlistment premiums.

The Democratic leaders regard the victory at Atlanta very much as the great captain in the olden time: "Another such victory would ruin us."

The Democratic platform means peace with rebels, war with patriots. It recommends revolution against Lincoln and an armistice with Davis.

Arrangements are being perfected by which the cotton of the insurrectionary States is to be purchased on Government account.

Official notice has been received in New York that the quota for the State under the recent call for 500,000 men is full.

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

CLEARFIELD, PA., OCT. 12, 1864.

VAGARIES OF PEACE DEMOCRATS.

An old clergyman of Philadelphia used to say of certain members of his congregation who continually made trouble, that "they served God as if the devil were in them." Perhaps a similar remark might not be inapplicable to our present peace Democracy. Not only have its members been noted aforesaid for a truculent disposition when the occasion afforded sufficient reason—bullying foreign States and assaulting weaker ones—but even at the present time they are neither lamb-like nor amiable towards their own countrymen. They mutter threats of forcible resistance to election results, if the majority should go against them, and even menace Mr. Lincoln's life if the people's choice should fall on him.

In fact, these men of peace are extremely belligerent towards all but traitors. To loyal men these pacificators present a face of flint, and are savage, unrelenting, vituperative. They have no word of approval for patriotic services, however great; no charitable consideration for our rulers, struggling against a mighty conspiracy; scarcely a word of cheer for gallant soldiers fighting for the nation's existence. No; to secure their approbation men must go over to the traitorous enemy, as so many of these same peace Democrats have already done, and fight against the noble republic which nurtured them. Then these sucking doves can yield fair words and many apologies for every deed of violence, perjury or murder, which in other men would be stamped as hideous and indefensible. Provided men are only traitors, then are they transformed to chivalrous gentlemen. They may fire canister shot on drowning sailors, as in the White river; may shoot or scold defenceless fugitives, as at combatants fleeing from their burning dwellings, as at Lawrence; or put to death a surrendered garrison, as at Fort Pillow. Few and gentle are the comments of peace Democrats on enormities like these; though for slight excesses on the part of loyal troops, justifiable, perhaps, under irritating circumstances, or else unavoidable as the fiery chariot of war sweeps forward amid smoke and confusion, our gentle-hearted friends of rebellion are overwhelmed with indignation, and unpack their hearts with words of bitterest invective.

In the eyes of a peace Democrat all things are beneficent or wise if performed by traitors. Not only may these do cruel acts, and have them justified by our lenient censors, but they may perform stupid or foolish deeds, and have them deemed patterns of statesmanship. Their currency may go down to five cents on a dollar, and still their sympathizing friends avert their looks and aver in counterpoise that Union loans are not at par in gold. The little molehill of demerit or deficiency looms up to Himalayan altitude, when loyalty is arraigned for trial, but perjury, repudiation and bankruptcy are things diminutive and invisible if only imputable to southern rebels. Their crimes, their boasts and their ridiculous failures, are lightly touched on by their peaceful allies here. They descend ominously and prophetically on our long delays in taking Richmond, but utter no words of marvel that their southern friends have never entered Philadelphia nor Boston.

They only wish we would forget the names of New Orleans, Vicksburg and Port Hudson; Nashville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and a hundred other strongholds wrested from rebellion. They search the map in vain to see the foothold on our soil which traitors were to make, and which they could not. The disappointed peace man seeks a solace by declaring the traitors got the victories, though they slipped continually backward for convenience sake. The rebels grow stronger by concentration and the loss of their resources, and will reach their maximum in that respect when Charleston alone remains to them.

Next to Calhoun and his disciples, these same peace advocates were the chief inciters of the present war. They in fact invited the traitors to begin it, who otherwise, with all their self-conceit, would scarcely have assaulted us with arms. Yet now that the bloody contest wanes to its conclusion, our inconsistent Marplots would interpose their schemes of armistice and withdrawal, to give the rebels breathing time to protract the war for an indefinite period.

This is the precious sample of their wisdom and forecast which is to induce their countrymen to confer on them the management of national affairs—this the mode of pacification which is to heal the national wounds and bring us repose and safety. And to cap the climax of their wondrous irrationality, even whilst they sing these dulcet notes they intermit the melody to talk infuriately of northern insurrection as a means of enforcing peace. They would desolate our free communities to match the picture of southern devastation, and bring home to northern hearthstones the woes which southern treason has inflicted in the slave States.

Such are the absurdities and contradictions of this unnatural party, which still usurps the Democratic name, though leagued with traitors who repudiate democracy. Wilful, perverse, and maddened by party spirit, they rush upon political destruction, for they misjudge their own countrymen, who can never be deceived by falsehood and sophistry so gross as the peace Democracy must use. Slavery, rebellion and every species of treason are doomed to destruction by the popular fiat, that the great republic may live.

Forty Million Seven-Thirties Subscribed.

The subscriptions to this popular loan are now over forty million dollars, and they continue to come in at the rate of about a million a day. The public are satisfied that there are no other investments so profitable as United States securities. While early all the hundreds of miscellaneous stocks sold in the New York market have been declining for several weeks (in many instances twenty-five per cent), Government stock has remained firm; and while lenders loan very sparingly, and at high rates, on the best mercantile paper, they have plenty of money to lend on Government paper at as low rates as ever. While the Government needs the people's money, and pays for it liberally, it offers the highest possible consideration besides, and that is safety. See advertisement, in another column.

Another Democrat for Lincoln.

HON. DAVID S. CODDINGTON, of New York, has written a letter in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting, in which "Your invitation to speak is received. A severe cold will prevent me. But neither cold nor heat can freeze or melt out of this country the belief that the Chicago Convention, has left a Democrat no chance between Jefferson Davis with all his crimes, and Abraham Lincoln with all his faults. The Vallandigham platform is merely an attempt of the Richmond authorities to run the blockade of the Northern ballot boxes, with the Union flag floating from the first section; so it does from the Florida and Tallahassee, until you get near enough for them to hoist the Confederate rag and scuttle the Union ship, while we, robbed of our compasses and stripped of our national consistency, are to be landed upon some bleak dogma of egotistical Statesrights and universal anarchy."

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

One of the grievances of which the copperheads are constantly complaining, is in reference to the introduction of politics in the army. We would like to know how the introduction of politics in the army is to be avoided, while incidents like the following are of daily occurrence. Sergeant Matthew Ryan, of the New York One Hundred and Twenty-second, writes to a friend at Syracuse, that during the skirmishing of our Regiment and other troops at Opequan Creek, when our party would drive the rebels or gain any advantage, they would cheer lustily, and the name of Lincoln being taken by our troops, the rebels set up equally enthusiastic cheering for McClellan. The copperhead leaders of the North have themselves to blame for the introduction of politics in the army, according to the account just quoted.

GEN. DIX.—This sterling patriot, because he declined to accept the Union nomination for Governor of New York, has been claimed by the Copperheads for McClellan. Going to Sandusky to catch piratical Copperheads, he takes occasion to make a little speech, wherein he says: "I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis." That seems explicit enough.

The latest Peace Commissioner, and one of the most improved patterns, is Phil Sheridan. He fights and defeats the rebels just as if the war wasn't a "failure," and as if the Chicago platform had never been written. He must be taught the necessity of an "immediate cessation of hostilities," or there will be more wailing and disappointment than comes from rebellion. Referred to General Orr.

General Custer having been asked if the soldiers would vote for Gen. McClellan on the Chicago Platform, replied: "When the army is ready to ask Jeff. Davis' pardon for having fought him; when it forgoes Wadsworth and McPherson and the hosts of others that have fallen; when it is ready to turn round and fight under Jeff. Davis, then you may expect it to vote that ticket and not before."

GETTING SHAKY.—They have heard from SHERIDAN in England. The effect was an immediate decline in the Rebel loan of nine per cent. It is as good as McCLELLAN stock here.

THE LAST PHASE OF THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

Presented by fighting Phil Sheridan. He has agreed that if Early runs so fast that he can't catch him, he won't fight him.

Is the war a "failure?" For particulars ask Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Ferragut!

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Another Democrat for Lincoln. HON. DAVID S. CODDINGTON, of New York, has written a letter in reply to an invitation to address a public meeting, in which "Your invitation to speak is received. A severe cold will prevent me. But neither cold nor heat can freeze or melt out of this country the belief that the Chicago Convention, has left a Democrat no chance between Jefferson Davis with all his crimes, and Abraham Lincoln with all his faults. The Vallandigham platform is merely an attempt of the Richmond authorities to run the blockade of the Northern ballot boxes, with the Union flag floating from the first section; so it does from the Florida and Tallahassee, until you get near enough for them to hoist the Confederate rag and scuttle the Union ship, while we, robbed of our compasses and stripped of our national consistency, are to be landed upon some bleak dogma of egotistical Statesrights and universal anarchy."

POLITICS IN THE ARMY. One of the grievances of which the copperheads are constantly complaining, is in reference to the introduction of politics in the army. We would like to know how the introduction of politics in the army is to be avoided, while incidents like the following are of daily occurrence. Sergeant Matthew Ryan, of the New York One Hundred and Twenty-second, writes to a friend at Syracuse, that during the skirmishing of our Regiment and other troops at Opequan Creek, when our party would drive the rebels or gain any advantage, they would cheer lustily, and the name of Lincoln being taken by our troops, the rebels set up equally enthusiastic cheering for McClellan. The copperhead leaders of the North have themselves to blame for the introduction of politics in the army, according to the account just quoted.

GEN. DIX.—This sterling patriot, because he declined to accept the Union nomination for Governor of New York, has been claimed by the Copperheads for McClellan. Going to Sandusky to catch piratical Copperheads, he takes occasion to make a little speech, wherein he says: "I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is a basis." That seems explicit enough.

The latest Peace Commissioner, and one of the most improved patterns, is Phil Sheridan. He fights and defeats the rebels just as if the war wasn't a "failure," and as if the Chicago platform had never been written. He must be taught the necessity of an "immediate cessation of hostilities," or there will be more wailing and disappointment than comes from rebellion. Referred to General Orr.

General Custer having been asked if the soldiers would vote for Gen. McClellan on the Chicago Platform, replied: "When the army is ready to ask Jeff. Davis' pardon for having fought him; when it forgoes Wadsworth and McPherson and the hosts of others that have fallen; when it is ready to turn round and fight under Jeff. Davis, then you may expect it to vote that ticket and not before."

GETTING SHAKY.—They have heard from SHERIDAN in England. The effect was an immediate decline in the Rebel loan of nine per cent. It is as good as McCLELLAN stock here.

The last phase of the armistice question is presented by fighting Phil Sheridan. He has agreed that if Early runs so fast that he can't catch him, he won't fight him.

Is the war a "failure?" For particulars ask Grant, Sheridan, Sherman and Ferragut!

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