

# Rafferty's Journal.

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## Is General McClellan for an Armistice?

### OPINION OF GEN. MCALL.

The letter of Major General George A. McClellan, read at the great Union Meeting in West Chester, Saturday October 1st, will leave no doubt in the public mind as to the views of that distinguished gentleman upon the great question now before the people. This letter is of great significance, for the position of its author is eminently representative. Long before the war, and up to a late period, General McClellan has been affiliated with the Democratic party. In the last contest for Congress he was the candidate of the Democrats in the counties of Delaware and Chester. To-day he is openly opposed to the party which he so long claimed as his own. This event marks a great change. But it is a change in Democratic principles—a vast metamorphosis of party faith. The Democratic party has more than retrograded—it has degraded itself. This is the great change. General McClellan's views, as he himself declares, are mainly the same.

It will be idle to impeach such testimony as this. Gen. McClellan is a most gallant warrior. His name is linked with the history of the war, especially of that portion of which Gen. McClellan was once so prominent a figure, and the valor with which Gen. McClellan led his command of Pennsylvania attained equal equality with the steadfastness and daring of Kearney and Hooker. With his organization and leadership the name of "Pennsylvania Reserves" became household words for courage and endurance, and their glory forms one of the redeeming chapters in a campaign of failures. We need not, therefore, dwell upon the fact that General McClellan was a comrade-in-arms and friend of General McClellan. His letter will speak most ably for itself. It will surely strike the hearts and minds of undecided Democrats, who are loath to accept the truth that their party and its candidate have committed themselves to a shame which was the fate of perdition. General McClellan's letter will leave by great degrees the minority of War Democrats who support General McClellan.

The following is the letter of Gen. McClellan, which elicited loud and long-continued cheering:

BELAIR, Sept. 20, 1864.

Messrs. W. E. Butler, W. P. Marshall, and others, committee:

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 29th inst., inviting me "to preside over a mass meeting of the loyal citizens of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, to be held at the Agricultural Fair grounds, on Saturday next, the 1st of October." Although I am constrained to decline the honor you have thus intended to confer, I will avail myself of the occasion to express to you my views with respect to the great question (the conduct of the war) now before our country, and soon to be decided at the coming Presidential election, which views in the main have never, under any circumstances, undergone a change. No one can understand more than myself the serious necessity which required the Northern States to take up arms to quell the rebellion of the South, yet no one more than myself felt the necessity of rousing and exerting all the energies of the country to this end. One of two things then stared us in the face: either the positive suppression of the rebellion and the preservation of the Union, or the utter and irretrievable loss of position among the nations of the earth, and the entailment on our children of an everlasting disagreement, contention and war with the Southern people. I now believe, as I ever have believed, that if the Union is worth preserving, it is worth the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. With regard to the conduct of this war, I cannot say that I have approved or would now endorse all the measures of the present Administration; but I regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a cessation of the States until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
GEORGE A. MCALL.

## Who are Gen. McClellan's Friends?

Among the rebels who have declared that the election of McClellan and the success of the Peace party will give triumph to the rebellion and independence of the South, are the editors of the *Richmond Whig*, *Examiner*, and *Seaford*; Gov. Brown of Georgia, Hon. L. M. Curry of Alabama, Henry S. Foote, Davis, Benjamin, and the entire press and platform of the Confederacy. Added to these are Vallandigham, who was put under arrest by a Democratic general for disloyalty; Voorhees, who encouraged secret armed treasonable organizations in Indiana; Dodd, who was under court martial for conspiracy; Wright, the originator of a secret treasonable order; Price the rebel candidate for Governor of Missouri; Metcalf of Ohio, and Burr and Rodman M. Price of New Jersey, who have openly encouraged secession and rebellion; George N. Sanders, the Northern traitor; Henry Clay Dean, a Western Secessionist; Fernand Wood, who suggested that McClellan should seize upon Congress and proclaim himself dictator; Long, who openly advocated secession and rebellion on the floor of Congress; Harris, of Maryland, who did the same; Hughes, of Pennsylvania, who advocated the secession of this State into the Confederacy; Woodward, who spoke in favor of the rebellion and declared that "to think against slavery is a crime"; Horatio Seymour, who declared that to put down treason was as bad as treason itself; and a host of demagogues to whom only opposition gives importance, and whose declarations have violated every principle of "peace," and almost every article of the Constitution. Such for the cry of "Constitution," "honesty," "peace," and "conciliation." Such for the McClellan Chicago platform!

## ACCORDING TO GUNTHER.

The Peace Democratic Mayor Gunther of New York, has declined to comply with a request, made by the Common Council, that he should issue a proclamation directing a general illumination in honor of the recent victories. He says that if he should do so those citizens who declined to illuminate or were unable to do so would be denounced as disloyal; secondly, because the victories are claimed by those in power to be not Union victories, but the result of the Emancipation Proclamation; and, thirdly, because, if we are to believe the Administration papers, we shall have a succession of the victories, and the city would have to be kept in a state of constant illumination; and, further, that it is not the practice of civilized nations to rejoice over victories obtained during civil war.

Inasmuch as the peace organs have all not only abstained from exulting over the late victories, but have generally disparaged, depreciated or lamented them, it was hardly to be expected that a man so entirely in accord with them as Gunther should, either officially or as a private citizen, do anything to celebrate them. His heart is in sympathy with the South. He looks upon victories at this time solely with the eyes of a political partisan. In order that his party may triumph at the next election it is desirable that there should be no victories for the Union armies. It is necessary that something should occur to enable the Democracy to keep up the cry that the war has been a failure. If Grant's army should be destroyed there might be a chance of electing McClellan. What matter if a score of thousands of brave men perish, provided the spoils of office for the next four years be secured for the so-called Democrats? Gunther's message is exactly in the spirit of the Chicago platform. He wants a "cessation of hostilities." Grant, Sherman, Sherman, and Farragut, are going in direct opposition to the platform when they fight the rebels. Of course Mayor Gunther cannot be expected to celebrate their victories.

## What the Copperheads Have Done.

They have embarrassed the national government at every step in the progress of the pending war.

They have sympathized with the enemy arrayed in arms against us, and seeking the ruin of the republic and the humiliation of the free States.

They have defended the conduct of the rebellious States, and charged the responsibility of the war wholly upon the anti-slavery sentiment of the North.

They have opposed every effort of the government to procure reinforcements for the army, fomenting popular disturbance to arrest the draft, and leading the people to believe that if they enlisted it would only be aid in an abolition war, conducted by blundering and incompetent generals, and an equally untrustworthy war department.

They have magnified the national debt by artfully depreciating the national currency, so that the government has been obliged to pay nearly three times as much for its supplies as there was any occasion for.

They have increased the burdens of the people by the same process in order to make the war unpopular, and thus compel an ignominious peace.

They have undervalued every success of the Union arms in the field, and exaggerated every rebel success, however slight; they have systematically magnified all the perils and troubles of our armies, depreciated the abilities and achievements of every successful Union general and extolled every rebel leader; they have made much of imaginary dangers in our path, regularly exaggerated the forces of the rebels, at the same time that they have underrated ours.

They have assailed every general of our armies who was known to have his sympathies with us in this war, whether he were Democrat or Republican, and they have defended every general known to be of pro-slavery proclivities, whether successful or unsuccessful.

They have proven by their actions that they would rather save slavery than the Union.

They have defended every domestic traitor, however rank his treason.

And at Chicago they have formally declared in favor of a base and cowardly surrender to the Southern rebels.

## McClellan, the Rebels Hope.

One issue of the present contest must not be forgotten; namely, the effect of the election of McClellan upon our political relations with Europe. If such a misfortune as that election should fall upon us, it will be said in Europe, and will be acted upon by France and England, that the North, speaking at the polls, has accepted a peace policy in accepting its peculiar champion. The *London Quarterly*, which with equal wit and truth has described McClellan as "Athletism Unrestrained," would then see its hope fulfilled—that hope being the immediate recognition of the South as an independent nation, and this recognition would be hastened by the anticipation of obtaining a first commercial footing in the South. Let the Union candidates be defeated, and what we here predict must occur. Napoleon and Palmerston will at once receive the credentials of Sidel and Mason as ambassadors from Jefferson Davis. Elect the Union candidates, and the political hope of the South falls to the ground, and even the arch-rebel himself will have to admit his inability to proceed any farther in his treason.

The rebels in Missouri gobble up every man they come across, and ask if he belongs to the Federal army. If he says yes, they hold him as prisoner of war; if he says no, they then declare him conscripted under the conscription law. They have no substitute, except some flour, and they depend upon the country for forage. They have accumulated a great deal of plunder.

## PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN of Ohio made one of his magnetic speeches in Sandusky last week, to a vast audience that inclined to every word of his oratory. In the midst of his powerful argumentation, he threw off a personal sketch of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, which will be recognized every where as life-like.

"I know Old Abe, and I tell you there is not at this hour a more patriotic, or a truer man living than that man Abraham Lincoln. Some say he is an imbecile; but he not only held his own in his debates with Douglas, whose power is admitted, and whose I considered the ablest intellect in the United States Senate, but got a little the better of him. He has been deliberate and slow, but when he puts his foot down, it is with the determination and certainty with which our generals take their steps, and like them, when he takes a step he never gives it up. This firm old man is noble and kind hearted, he is a child of the people. Go to him with a story of woe, and he will weep like a child. This man, so condemned, works more hours than any other President that ever occupied the chair. His solicitude for the public welfare is never-ceasing. I differed from him at first myself, but at last felt and believed that he was right, and shall vote for this brave, true, patriotic, kind-hearted man. All his faults you have seen. All his virtues you never can know. His patience in labor is wonderful. He works far harder than any man in this country. At the least of this great nation, look at it; he has not the bill to sign passed by Congress. No one can be appointed to any office without his approval; no one can be punished without the judgment receives his signature, and no one pardoned without his hand. This man, always right always just, we propose now to reelect to the Presidency. To swap off such a man as this, my countrymen, for McClellan, idle, incompetent, and unwilling, would, in my opinion, be a devilish poor trade."

## Plain Questions for Honest People.

Under this caption the Washington (Towson) Democrat propounds the following questions, to which we append an answer:

"Have you ever known a stamp act enacted under a Democratic administration?"

Yes. The California Passenger Stamp Act.

"Have you ever known a Conscription Law to be passed under a Democratic administration?"

Yes; under the administration during the war of 1812, when many were drafted into the service.

"Have you ever known the time, except the present, when a citizen could be incarcerated in a dungeon without the authority of law?"

Yes, many times; when in the South many citizens of the United States were not only confined in dungeons, but hung, or tarred and feathered, "without the authority of law."

"Have you ever known a Democratic President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*?"

Yes, General Jackson. To be sure it was before he was President, but that suspension of *habeas corpus* was what made him a Democratic President, and a Democratic Congress afterward justified the act.

"Have you before this known, a time when the military was made superior to the civil power?"

Yes; during the last war with Great Britain.

"Have you ever known a citizen to be sent into banishment and exile under Democratic rule?"

Yes. Underwood and other citizens of that State, were exiled from Virginia when it was under Democratic rule.

## Drowned in a Spoonful of Water.

A Unionist of this city sauntered into a group of Rebel deserters, forty-one in number, on the corner of 14th and I streets, in Washington, last week, and was edified to learn from the whole of them that the fighting temper of Lee's and Early's armies was maintained wholly by the hope that McClellan would be elected President. They declared, too, that if this hope was disappointed, the Rebel soldiers would generally feel their cause was gone, and would desert to us by battalions. One of the lot, a German, was stormy in his denunciation of McClellan. He said, had that General walked right into Richmond when he saw his church spires, as he could have done, and as thousands were praying he would do, much of the subsequent misery and bloodshed would have been spared; "but he so little man," he perorated Hans, "I drown him in one spoonful of water."

## The Politics of American Scholars.

The four great American historians, Motley, Bancroft, Hildreth and Kirke, are advocates of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. All the distinguished poets of our country, Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, Holmes, Bayard Taylor, Steadman, and Boker, are steadily engaged on the same side. The most eminent scholars, such as Emerson, Marsh, Everett, George William Curtis, Leiber and Sparks all give the weight of their great influence to the party of Union and liberty. In short, whatever is of renown and literature and science in America is thoroughly patriotic, and at this turning point in our history is happily ranged where it will best serve the interests of the nation and promote the welfare of mankind.

"Where's the fire?" asked a Copperhead tearing out of his house in Batavia, in a hurry at the ringing of the church bells over Sheridan's victory. "In the front, thank God," he replied. "In the front, thank God, and rear of the allied Democracy of the South and the North," was a Union neighbor's ready reply.

## "HURRAH FOR McCLELLAN!" A REBEL BATTLE-CRY.

If England and France want a measure of the strength and endurance of the American People, and of Republican Institutions, let them watch the wonderful spectacle which this Presidential canvass presents—of the quiet establishment by a popular vote of a Government of the United States, for a new term of four years, in the very midst of a civil war, huger in its proportions and more sanguinary in its earnestness than the world has ever seen. The American armies will fight and vote in the same hours, and on the same ground, on the 8th day of November, in the year of God's protecting grace to Democracy, 1864. Our soldiers now this day slaughter the Rebels with rifle-balls, and in the intervals of loading their pieces, debate with their adversaries across the death-space that divides the intrenchments, the politics which uphold the war on one side and demand peace on the other. Wonderful fact, and to be seen nowhere else on this earth! More wonderful, and to us Americans noteworthy particularly: the regiment and brigade of our own and the troops debate this political issue, necessarily in the short war-cries to which the occasion limits discussion, but debate them on open fields of battle, and in the midst of charges, and through the crashing of musketry and the thunder of artillery. From out of the smoke that curtains the Rebel defense of the Opequan, burst the cry "Hurrah for McClellan!"—and from the 123d New York, and the flanking and supporting regiments that were charging with it, went back responsive the HURRAH FOR LINCOLN!—and with them went the bayonets that swept the Peace Democracy from their front, as the ballots of these brave men will in November sweep them from their rear. Vote for a man for President of the United States whose name as a war cry and slogan of politics, fills the mouths of Rebels with the thrill of battle! Not a true man in America will do this thing.

We refer him who doubts this fact just stated, to Sergeant MATTHEW RYAN of the 123d New York. He fought, heard and saw at the Opequan.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

## Close up in Front? Forward?

The contest on Tuesday, must only be regarded as the first shock of the great battle which is fast approaching and which will be fought in November. It was a reconnaissance in force to feel the numbers and position of the enemy. Having fully accomplished all we desired, and ascertained the exact strength and position of the enemy, it now becomes necessary for the front along the whole line of the great Union army to be closed up, every man at his post, every soldier ready for the mighty struggle, and then Forward for victory! The contest of Tuesday taught us that our foes do not intend to present us with a triumph. The bold lad men who have deluded ignorant people into their support, and who lead the factions composing the Democratic party, are determined to die hard. Defeated Tuesday, they will only fight the fiercer a month hence. Utterly lost to shame or the influence of principle, our opponents are resolved to fight the coming contest for results of personal revenge, for the creation of an anomaly, if possible, throughout the free States, which will insult the whole country in the bloody way of civil war.

Our friends must at once set about re-organizing. The man who stands aloof from his party now—the man who neglects to make every effort for the increase of our vote, has no claim upon the blessings of a good government, no interest in the hope of a speedy end of the war and restoration of the whole country to peace and prosperity. Let us all go to the polls, from this hour forward until the polls close in November, and the last loyal vote has been cast. Nothing now but action will prove our determination to increase our success in November.—*Telegraph.*

A GOOD ONE.—Two ladies, in passing along the street in Cleveland the other day, and their attention attracted to three little boys in earnest conversation on politics. They caught the following:

First boy—Who do you vote for?

Second boy—I don't know yet.

First boy—I'm for Little Mac, for they are going to give us boys three shillings apiece for carrying torch lights Saturday night.

Second boy—Oh, I'm for Mac, of course I am. Will they give me a torch to carry?

Third boy—So am I for Mike Lellen. I'll carry a torch, and I can holler like everything, if they'll give me three shillings.

And therefore the trio set up cheering for Little Mac and Mike Lellen, so as to be in voice for the Democratic procession on Saturday night.

Never till this year did we detect the managers of the Democratic party in sending out ballots which concealed or disguised the fact that they did emanate from that party, and were intended to promote the triumph of its principles. Now the mails going to the army are flooded with decoys, intended to conceal from the soldiers the fact that they are to be decoyed into voting for the traitorous old scoundrel Slavery and her Northern handmaid. Boys! look out for grayback guerrillas in blue overcoats! You know their treachery and their venom! Bid them keep their distance and let you alone!

The following from John Cochrane's recent speech in Philadelphia will bear a translation to every State in the Union, as well as Pennsylvania: It has been said that peace had her victories no less than war. Such a victory is within your grasp. Would you look with pride and gratification if the Army of the Potomac were beaten by Lee? No! So neither will that army look with gratification if you are beaten by the peace men of Pennsylvania.

## ARMED DEMOCRATIC CONSPIRACY.

The evidence adduced on the trial of Dodd, at Indianapolis, grows stronger and stronger as it progresses in developing the conspiracy of the Democratic leaders in the Western States to overthrow the Government.

The evidence thus far adduced is clear in showing that the Democratic secret societies throughout the West were military organizations, and were designed to be used, at the proper time, to co-operate with rebel armies that were to be thrown by Price into Missouri, and by BRECKINRIDGE and BUCKNER into Kentucky; that VALLANDIGHAM, the pilot of McCLELLAN's fortunes, was the Commander-in-chief of this brotherhood of traitors, and its inspiring genius; that he had, as such Commander-in-chief, for a staff officer, a Captain HYNES, previously of JOHN MONROE's staff, and to whom, as a Son of Liberty, was committed the duty of releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island!

It is also in evidence that two-thirds of Vallandigham's Order were armed—that the number enrolled in the lodges of Illinois was 40,000, in Missouri 40,000, in St. Louis alone 20,000 (it was already in testimony that Indiana had from 40,000 to 60,000 enrolled—that Ohio was to be invaded at three points by John Morgan or Wheeler, that Indiana was to be invaded by Longstreet, and Missouri by Price and Marmaduke—that the invading Rebels with Vallandigham's Sons of Liberty were in all these States "to shake hands and be friends!"—that the invasion of Missouri was posted in the Order for October, and that it was understood in the lodges that Price's army—now progressing—would stay in Missouri at least until after the election.

That the present invasion of Missouri is the fruit of this arrangement, there can be no doubt. The death of John Morgan and other slight accidents to the Confederacy, have disarranged the other details of the conspirators, but this is faithfully carried out. And in this treasonable conspiracy the whole Democratic party of the West is involved.

## Elect Little Mac and What Then?

Vote for Little Mac, and then look out for the opening of the Sixth Seal. For then you may expect the assumption of the rebel war debt, \$2,000,000,000 making with your own a total of nearly \$4,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you may expect to pay the rebels for spoils, losses, confiscations, as much more, making your national debt \$5,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you will never recover a dollar from England for the operations on your commerce committed by rebel privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned with British crews—a nice little sum of \$50,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, and compromise your troubles by paying pensions to wounded rebel soldiers for fighting your own brethren by these rebel braves.

Elect Little Mac, and have Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, &c., come back into the service which they have left in dishonor and pay them from your treasury the same salaries you pay to the patriot Generals of the Union armies.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon to the tender mercies of the slave oligarchs the Union families of the South who have aided our cause, and the Union men who have fought under our flag.

Elect Little Mac, and have your national currency superseded by localized bond trash, and add \$500,000,000 to your debt to achieve this feat.

Elect Little Mac, and welcome Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Mason, Slidell, &c., back to the Cabinet and the Senate to crack their slave whips again around the ears of freemen.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon the cause of freedom forever.

## Prominent Democrats for Lincoln.

The Chambersburg *Repository* sums up the prominent Pennsylvanians who have given their support to Mr. LINCOLN. It recalls the fact that in 1860 Gov. Packer's Cabinet was opposed to Mr. Lincoln. Now Mr. Heister is the Union candidate for Congress in Berks, and Mr. Knox is stamping the State for Lincoln. Hon. James L. Reynolds, brother of the late Gen. Reynolds, who fell at Gettysburg, was on the Democratic Electoral ticket in 1860—now he is zealously for Lincoln; Gen. McClellan, who led the gallant Pennsylvania Reserves through the Peninsula campaign under McClellan, and who ran as a Democratic candidate for Congress in Chester in 1862, exposed the cause of Lincoln as soon as McClellan was nominated. So with Judge Cunningham, of Beaver; General Geary, of Westmoreland; Hon. Daniel Dougherty, Hon. N. B. Browne, Buchanan's Postmaster; Hon. B. F. Brewster, Hon. D. Paul Brown; Hon. W. Strong, Democratic Judge of the Supreme Court, and others in Philadelphia; Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford; Hon. John Rowe, of Franklin; Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, and many others, who were leaders in the Democratic party in 1860, are now earnest in the support of Mr. Lincoln.

ALEXANDER LONG, the Copperhead Congressman who advocated disunion, writes from Cincinnati: "There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy, and the election is almost going by default. I see nothing but defeat. What else, when for years past Mr. LONG and his friends have been preaching nothing but defeat and surrender? What else after they have attempted to sell their party and the country?"

Among the attractions at the late Fair at Ellsworth, Me., was a girl twelve years old, weighing 260 lbs., and measuring forty-four inches around the waist, being only forty-five inches in height. Her name is Barlett, and she was born on Badett's Island, in Bluehill Bay.

## The Hot-Mutton Pie Democracy.

We have seldom seen a more apt illustration than the following by George Sennott, a Boston lawyer, famous for having defended old John Brown, in a late speech at Roxbury:

"One freezing February morning a negro hawked mutton pies in a basket round Faneuil Hall Square, roaring out 'Hot mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' A teamster bought and tried to bite one, but found it frozen as hard as the curb stone. 'What do you call them hot for, you black and blue swindler,' yelled the teamster to the shivering pie-man. 'Wy—wy—a white man giv' 'em to me hot this mornin'!' 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them in that old basket. Why call them hot now?' 'Wy—God bless you dat's de name ob dem—de name ob dem! If I didn't holler der right name ob dem nobody wouldn't tetch 'em! You want me to holler freeze pies I suppose? No, Sa! You can't fool me dat way!'"

"Thus it is with the Democratic party. They received from Jefferson and Jackson, as a free gift, their principles. Those gifts they meanly put up for sale and hawk round in the deadly market of slavery to freeze up in their shabby old party basket. They roar out, 'Democratic principles! Democratic principles! for sale being understood. And when you pay the price of your vote for them, you find slavery bubbling under your fingers, paralyzing your tongue, contracting your heart and turning your stomach. Ask the swindlers why they call such stuff Democracy, and they tell you blandly that Mr. Jefferson gave them the original article—that they have kept it ever since—that it is just as good as new, only not quite so warm perhaps—and that you really must purchase with the pie-man, for what he calls it is its name. If you want it more Democratic, you may take it home to your State and warm it; but in the meantime do not interrupt the sale."

## The Fighting Generals for Lincoln.

Against General McCLELLAN and for President LINCOLN are all who have earnestly toiled, suffered, and bled for the country. What attests a citizen's manhood, patriotism, and convictions more eloquently than his wounds? We call the witnesses:

Generals U. S. Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, (an anti-slavery Catholic Democrat,) Meade, Sheridan, Hooker, Hancock, Warren, Ord, Butler, Birney, Dix, Sickles, Burnside, Schofield, Logan, Granger, Banks, Canby, Carter, Garfield, Howard, Crawford, Bartlett, Seymour, Humphreys, A. J. Smith, Baldy Smith, G. H. Thomas, Lorenzo Thomas, Slocum, Carr, Stanley, McCook, Kilpatrick, Gregg, Castor, Averell, Hunter, Kelly, Tyler, Torbert, Hamilton, Peck, Hallowell, Hittensperger, Heckman, Prince, Prince, Roush, McClelland, Meagher, Mott, Hunt, Graham, Grierson—and we might name hundreds of other well-authenticated names of those who have signaled their devotion by gallant service against the enemy. The list includes an immense majority of all the officers in the Union army, from general and colonel down to subaltern, and yet a large proportion of these were Democrats, slaveholders, and sometimes friends of McCLELLAN.

THE WHAT-IS-IT.—The *North American Review* calls the Chicago nomination and so forth the political What-is-it, and adds, "Voters are expected, without asking important questions, to pay their money and make their own choice as to the natural history of the animal. Looked at from the Northern side, it is a raven, the bird of omen, to be sure, but white-washed, and looking as decorously dove-like as it can; from the Southern it is a dove, blackened over for the nonce, but letting the olive branch peep out under its wing."

The very absurd lie that President Lincoln receives his salary in gold is effectually refuted by L. E. Chittenden of Vermont, the late Register of the Treasury, who had charge of all payments of that kind. Mr. Lincoln and all his Cabinet receive the ordinary greenbacks, just like ordinary men in ordinary business, and the regular income tax is regularly deducted from Mr. Lincoln's salary. The only officers paid in gold are our ministers abroad, in places where our currency is not recognized.

"I HAVE lost dear friends who gave their lives in this war to save the Republic. I dare not vote for a candidate who declares that their lives have been given in vain for a country not worth having." So spoke an honest workman, lately, and his words will find an echo in the hearts of thousands who scorn the betrayal of this sacred cause and of the nation's life by such a surrender as the Chicago platform proposes.—*Tribune.*

How shall we have peace? There are two ways, and both appear to be war methods. General McCLELLAN's friends propose to make peace by hostility to the North; the friends of the Union propose to obtain peace by putting down the rebellion of the South. The issue is a square one—between Union and Disunion, Government and Secession, liberty and slavery, courage and cowardice.

A Presidential Platform is a Party's soul—a candidate is the Party's body. Separate the body from the soul and Party death ensues, or a thundering swindle. Thanks to the People! we are going to escape the latter. Thanks to McClellan and Belmont, we are going to obtain the former. They have killed the false Democracy stone-dead.

"Secession was not the event of a day," said Rhett of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the bantling was sent North to Chicago for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and is now at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.