The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

46th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864. No. 50

Terms.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street.) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept. 28, 1863. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES. Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Derborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1863.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞ Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞ A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.

Dec. 14, 1863.

Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1863.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25 1864.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,
Patent Medicines,
Stationery,
Fancy Dry Goods,
Confections,
Groceries,
Notions,

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.

Jan. 18, 1864.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassimets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER

Coffee.

OWING to the very high price of Coffee, and the great difficulty in procuring a good, uniform and reliable article, our customers have often expressed a wish that they could be supplied from first hands. It was the intention of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

to do a strictly Tea business, but as we have had some customers living at a distance that have relied upon us to supply them exclusively with Tea and Coffee, it being inconvenient for them to come to New York, THE GREAT TEA AND COFFEE EMPORIUM of this country—and as our TEA Taster was possessed of information relating to a Coffee that could be furnished at a moderate price, and give universal satisfaction, and at the same time afford the retailer a handsome profit—we have been compelled to supply those parties. THIS COFFEE HAS BECOME SO POPULAR with our customers and their sales have increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to make large additions to our machinery, which will enable us to supply a few more customers with it.—We will therefore send it to those who may order.

IT IS FAST SUPERSEDING ALL OTHER COFFEES.

This Coffee has been used for more than a century in Paris, and since its introduction into this country it has been in use by some of the leading French Restaurants here. The Parisians are said to be the best judges of coffee; and the great favor in which it is held by them is the best recommendation that can be produced for its fine flavor and healthy effects upon the human system.

We put up but one grade of this Coffee, and that is of a quality that our customers have found from experience will give perfect satisfaction and meet all the demands of their trade. It is the lowest price that we can recommend.

We do all our business on the most extensive scale, buy by the cargo and sell at only two cents per pound profit.

We put up this Coffee in Barrels only, of 125 Pounds each. This method of putting it up saves from 2 to 5 cents per pound to the consumer, and by its being in a large quantity it retains its fine flavor much longer in this form than in any other. We send with each barrel Show-Cards, Circulars and Posters, to assist the dealer to introduce it to his customers. We hope our customers will take pains to have them well posted up and distributed, as it will be to their advantage to do so.

This Coffee we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, and if it does not please, the purchaser has the privilege of returning the whole or any part of it within 60 days, and having his money refunded, together with all the expenses of transportation both ways.

We issue a Price Circular of our TEAS and COFFEES, which we are glad to send free to all who wish it. Consumers of Coffee should enquire for the *French breakfast and dinner Coffee* and be sure that it was purchased of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
35 & 37 VESEY STREET, NEW YORK.

July 18, 1864. 3m

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R HORNER'S Drug Store.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Borma, for salest Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery are always warranted to give satisfaction. TYSON BROTHERS.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

MISCELLANY.

PEACE AND UNION.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE

Democratic National Convention

AT CHICAGO.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conducive to the welfare of all the states, both northern and southern.

Resolved, That this convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the *material prosperity* of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities with a view to an ultimate convention of all the states, or other peaceable means, to the end that, at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the federal Union of the states.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a *repetition of such acts in the approaching* election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the federal Union and the rights of the states unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil by military law in states not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in states where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of state rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, are calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

THE PLATFORMS.

The New York *Herald*, which, politically, *professes nothing in particular*, but has had a decided hankering after the fleshpots of Old Abe's Egypt, institutes the following *comparison between the three platforms* now before the people:

"The platform adopted by the Chicago Convention has at least the merit of brevity. It has but six planks; whereas, the platform of the Baltimore Convention has eleven, and the platform of the Cleveland Convention *has thirteen*. We suppose that we may set aside the Cleveland platform, as Fremont will now probably withdraw from the contest. The Baltimore platform sustains the integrity of the Union, and so does the Chicago platform. The Chicago platform says nothing about slavery, while the Baltimore platform tries to make slavery an issue. The Baltimore platform thanks our brave soldiers, and so does the Chicago platform. The Chicago platform condemns the arbitrary arrests, and the Baltimore platform approves them. The Baltimore platform calls for a change in the Cabinet, and the Chicago platform calls for a change in the whole *administration*. The Chicago platform extends its sympathy to our soldiers who are confined in rebel prisons, and the Baltimore platform does not. The Baltimore platform refuses to have any peace except that of "unconditional surrender" of the rebels, while the Chicago platform offers a cessation of hostilities and a convention of States, with a view to peace on the basis of reunion. The Chicago platform denounces military interference in political elections, and the Baltimore platform endorses this interference. Here the contrasts and similarities alike cease. The Baltimore platform has a plank about foreign emigration, a plank about the Pacific railroad and a plank about Mexico—since taken out by Lincoln—in regard to which subjects the Chicago platform says nothing."

THE COST OF ABOLITION.

The New York *Herald* truly remarks of the condition of the negroes South: "More than half a million niggers, who, three years ago, were fed by planters on hog and hominy, are now fed by the United States on hard tack and salt horse. To bring about this change it has cost the United States about five thousand dollars and the life of one white man per nigger. No one can pretend that the sable wretches were not in all respects better as they were. Northern and Southern men, *to the number of a million*—the first choice and very flower of the race—have fallen in battle or have died more horribly in hospitals, and the nation is nearly broken down with financial embarrassments, and all this has been done to make some hundreds of thousands of niggers even more wretched than they were."

☞ The rebels are getting a large supply of horses from Canada.

SPEECH

OF

HON. WILLIAM ALLEN,

OF OHIO,

In the Chicago Convention.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Men of America; during the last four years our rulers have been so unfortunate as to make political and military mistakes, which have exposed this nation to the complicated dangers of disintegration, despotism and anarchy. [Cheers.] The people of the nation at large, irrespective of party badges and distinctions, have become appalled at the dangers which threaten it in the near future, and have looked around to find on *earth some power capable of rescuing them* from these dangers to which they are exposed, and by which they are environed.—They have found but one power, and that is the old Democracy of the United States. [Great cheering.] In obedience to the call of this endangered country, you have come forward here and tendered your services to aid the balance of your countrymen in the salvation of your country. [Cries of "good" and cheers.] Your deliberations are about to be brought to a conclusion; and, fully aware that it was the unhappy split in our ranks four years ago which opened the way for the ingress of this destructive power, *you are now bound by your own allegiance* to the constitution of your country to close up your ranks and act unitedly, as the only means of saving it. [Cheers.] Hence it is that, notwithstanding the necessity and unavoidable diversity of sentiment with regard to unimportant and irrevelent issues, and with regard to the individuals named for the great office of President, in the end we behold what we are about to enjoy—the grand consummation of the union of the *Democratic party first, and then the union* of the States. [Loud cheers.] Whilst there is a Democrat in this land whose reason is not obscured by error, and whose heart is undaunted by danger, there need be no despair of the Union or of the liberties of the people. The people have done wisely in calling the Democracy to make this great effort for the country. I think they have done wisely, because our party, the great Democracy, can say—what no political party on earth can say—that before the breaking out of our troubles and the commencement of the war it conquered all the territory of the Union, extended the country successfully through two foreign wars, and so administered the government as to leave the people, at the end of its lengthened term of office, happy, prosperous and contented. [Cheers.] The States were then all in their proper places within the Union, and under the constitution, and that constitution four years ago remained as uncontaminated and unbroken as when it received the signature of the Father of his Country. With such a record for the party in the past, what could the nation do, than to see for itself that that party has never betrayed us, and that under its wise administration we prospered and were happy. Under it we put down Hartford nullification and South Carolina nullification without drawing a drop of blood. [Cheers.] We never drew a drop of blood, and we can say what no government on earth could say before, that under our administration peace and harmony prevailed, though the country extended over thirty-four States, a place well nigh as large as the whole of Europe; occupied by a population made up from all parts of the world, speaking nearly all languages and entertaining all manner of religious sentiments, and spread over a land with adversity of climate and having a variety of local interests.

We maintained happiness and prosperity as long as the Democratic party had control of the government. [Loud cheers.]—We administered the government without having drawn a drop of blood for a political offence. [Renewed cheers.] Our President put down two such local difficulties as *that which existed in the South in 1860*, without even drawing a sword. How many men, I would like to ask, were murdered, and how long did the civil war last, in putting down the Hartford convention? [Applause.] Mr. Madison was then in power. Where are the thousands and hundreds of thousands who by his order lost their lives in putting that insurrection down? Why, sir, he never injured even a pumpkin.—[Laughter and cheers.] How was it in South Carolina, that State which threatened to secede from the Union in 1833? Andrew Jackson was then in power as President. Did he murder hundreds of thousands of citizens in order to get rid of that local difficulty? There was not a word of it; but on the contrary he appealed in a great proclamation to the reason and sense of the people to maintain the Union and the country. He did what every Democrat had done before him, and will do afterwards—he assumed the proposition that mankind was capable of self-government, and that human reason was sufficient to maintain it without powder and steel. [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.]

The illustrious and eminent gentleman who presides over the deliberations of this body, threw out some remarks the other day, in his inaugural address, which, in my judgment, were eminently proper to be considered and acted upon by every Democrat. One of the difficulties which you will have will be in getting all the votes you want, and the way you can get them is by adopting the idea of our illustrious President in this convention; and that is to proclaim that we are not seeking power to massacre our enemies. Not at all. The men of the South were never as well protected *as we used to protect them*, and they never will be protected as well as we will protect them if they will come back. States as well as individuals will be regarded, for our administration, if elected by the Democratic party, will thereby be placed under the wholesome restraint and direction of Democratic instincts. [Applause.] That administration, instead of becoming the enemy and persecutor of any part of our people, will act like that celebrated woman in modern history, the first Catharine of Russia, a peasant girl born, by a marriage with Peter the Great, and upon the death of her husband, became the sole sovereign of the Russian Empire. The first act of her power was to issue an order that all the gallows and gibbets of the country should be pulled down—[applause]—and that all the instruments of human torture should be broken to pieces. [Renewed cheering.] That is the spirit in which we commence this contest. We will have no Bastiles put up, but we will have the present Bastiles opened and cleaned out. [Tremendous cheering.] Our President will be the friend *and guardian and protector*, in obedience to and within the limits of the constitution, of every State, and of every man, woman and child within the sweep of our flag.—[Applause.] In this spirit we will present ourselves with a fascination so great that the timid Republicans, who are now afraid that we will be down upon them with more blood and more taxes, will come to our camp and sit in protection under the broad ægis of the constitution and the law, as administered by the *faithful interpreters of* that constitution, the Democratic nominees. As matters stand we have been in somewhat of a predicament for the last three or four years. The Democratic party during that time has been without any organized representation. With the exception of the State of New York and the smaller State of New Jersey, there was not an organic thing on this continent that was not against us. The Federal government, including the army and navy, was in the hands of Mr. Lincoln. State governments, with the two exceptions mentioned, were all against us; and yet, with all this organic power opposed to us, what do we behold? Why, we behold a rising power from among the body of the people,—a spontaneous current made up of the contributions of individual wills, and individual feelings: and that power is so great as to make Mr. Lincoln and his people in Washington tremble in their boots. [Cheers.] We have not a musket; we don't want any—we don't need any. We have the ballot-box, we have human reason, and all we ask of Mr. Lincoln *is that he will keep the road to that ballot*-box unobstructed by fraud or force; that he will make that road open to the people; give us a clean ticket and a fair count out. [Laughter and applause.] That is all we want. We do not care how many revolvers he has so that he will keep them away from the people. We want him to do that.—Mark you! We don't want him to interfere, and I don't think he will try it after this demonstration.

Now, my friends, I know how anxious you all are to get through with the glorious doings of this day. I am not going to detain you. Nor am I going to say that I will support the ticket. *Great God!* I never did anything else. [Cheers.] I will not only support it, but I will do it with all my heart, with all my might, and with all cheerfulness. I once voted for a man on the Democratic ticket for Congress, and refused to speak to him, as I returned from the polls, because he was on the ticket; and, my friends, I take it for granted, and always have taken it for granted, that, whatever else happens in the world, God and the people can't be wrong [Applause.] I came here without any personal feelings in this business. I have no desire, but that the desires of others shall be gratified. I think now that any *fears which some of* our friends may have entertained in regard to this eminent man already nominated are without any foundation. I will tell you why. We have had Presidents of the United States before this who commanded the whole army and navy, and were victorious Generals. Did they do us any harm? Did Andrew Jackson enslave his country? [Loud and enthusiastic cheering.] Did he employ armies to silence the clamors of a *few factionists in South Carolina?* Not at all. How many men did he send to the Bastile? Not one. He was a military man, with military instincts as strong as Gen. McClellan, and with this difference: that Jackson came in upon his own popularity, and McClellan comes in as a man believed by the Democratic party to be fittest for this particular emergency. McClellan has been suggested by the perilous condition of the country for reasons, all of which have been given to the people; but it makes no difference whether they have been given to the people or not; there is a secret instinct in the breast of every Democrat which at night, *when he is alone and passes his eye* over the darkened aspect of this country, will lead him to feel and see a reason to have some person of McClellan's stripe near at hand. [Applause.] Do you understand it? The army, this great citizen army, does not belong to any one man in this country. It belongs to the people; it is a part of the people; it is under the patronage and protection of the people, and the army will know what we want very well. They know *that we don't intend* to say to them, "Go on, you brutes, into the field; no matter how many thousands of you are slaughtered to-day I will draw a drag net through the country and haul up as many more to be slaughtered to-morrow." [Loud cheers.] Nothing of that kind. We don't want a cold blooded joker at Washington who, while the District of Columbia is infested with hospitals, and the atmosphere burdened by the groans and sighs of our mangled countrymen, when he can spare a minute from Joe Miller's Jest Book, looks out upon the acres of hospitals and inquires, "What houses are those?" We want a man who *can entertain* a proper appreciation of their sufferings, a man who knows what a soldier means when he points to a missing arm and says: "This arm was lost at such a battle;" or raising a mutilated hand, says: "This hand was fractured at such a battle—this limb was broken at such a battle, where I fought at your order in defence of the government of my country, as you told me." When a soldier comes to Geo. B. McClellan he will not be answered in a ribald joke. The soldiers all understand this thing. They know what the Democratic party means; that, so long as the army exists under Democratic rule, *the brave children of the country who* have enrolled themselves under its banners will be respected, regarded and cared for, their pensions paid, their families provided for, because there will be some humanity as well as blood in this business. There will be no call upon half a million of young men to go and be cut to pieces under any pretence, hashed worse than an imale, worse than the Roman gladiators, and then come back to be put off with a jest.—[Cheers.] They will all know, every one of them, that Gen. McClellan is no joker, and will know, every one of them, when they are told to fight, that it will be for something *that is constitutional and legiti*mate, and when they are told the fighting is ended they will be willing to say, "Well, General, Mr. President, I expect you are about right." Willingly and cheerfully they will acquiesce in the decision of the nation as exhibited in the person of the President. The army will throw up their caps in spite of subordinates, because the election of Gen. McClellan will reconnect them with a gentleman. Hitherto orders *have been* issued and plans devised to cut off the army from the people, to separate them and array them against each other, and that has been the great danger of the last four years. *This vote will reconnect* the army with the people, and give the civil the paramount authority over the military of the country. [Loud cheers.]

☞ Widows of black soldiers get the same pension as widows of white soldiers.

WORK FOR THE MASSES.

The nearer an organization comes home to the masses, the more effectual it will be for good. Men are often moved by a personal appeal, who can be reached in no other way. The friends and immediate neighbors and associates of an individual *are the agencies* by which to reach him, and enlist his feelings in behalf of a movement or cause. These facts being applied to political action and movements, it is plain that *local organization is the fountain from which* the mighty stream of Democratic success is to be fed. It is in vain to have National and State associations, with arms extending into all sections of the country, if the people of the several localities are dull and apathetic, or unwilling to put their shoulders to the wheel and roll on the car of Democratic triumph. The first effort must be to arouse the people; to bring whatever effort is made upon a plain level with the masses, and *thus insure their* full, earnest and hearty co-operation.

This can be accomplished by precinct and township clubs. Such organizations can bring within their operation all the Democrats in each locality, and in this manner make them efficient. The frequent meeting of these clubs, extending, as their field of action would, over but a small amount of territory, would make the Democrats familiar with each other, cement them together as a band of brothers, and infuse fresh life and activity into all movements of a party character. More than this, in such a club each member could *make a careful canvass of the opposition in* his neighborhood, note the numbers, mark the surroundings of such persons, and thus be prepared on election day to prevent fraud and insure a fair expression of opinion at the ballot-box. If the work be thus divided and sub-divided, but a small portion will fall to the lot of each, and hence it can be *well* done, and all the ground covered.

As this matter is important to the success of the Democratic ticket at the coming election, we urge upon the Democracy to organize clubs in each precinct at once.—There is no time to be lost. Each moment is precious. The period for action has *arrived. Our candidates are in the field*, and if success is to crown our efforts, it must be at the price of work-organized and well-directed labor. The contest will be fiercely fought by the abolitionists. They will not let go the sword and purse, power, patronage and shoddy contracts at the mere bidding of the Democracy. The contest of 1863 should be remembered by the Democracy when they speculate upon the coming election. But important changes are taking place in every precinct, and all over the Commonwealth; and it is to take advantage of this change in public opinion that local organization should be attended to. If a man *is willing to acknowledge his* errors, to confess that he has been wrong in the past, in almost all cases he will act with the party that opens the path by which relief can come. This road is through the success of the Democratic party, and it must be pointed out, and voters urged to travel in that way, by the united action of all friends of the country, the Constitution, and the laws. At all events, the Democracy should attend to this matter of precinct and township organization at once, and the most glorious results will flow from labor thus directed.

Reader! Do not wait for somebody else to begin this good work in your neighborhood. Begin yourself! Begin to-day! *Age.*

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency is a distinguished lawyer of the city of Cincinnati, and a Democrat of tried *integrity. He was born in Cincinnati*, in July, 1826, and is consequently but thirty-eight years of age. He was a prominent member of the Ohio State Senate during the years 1854 and 1855, and has represented half of the city of Cincinnati, in the 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th Congresses. He occupies a position on the Committee of Ways and Means in the present Congress. Mr. Pendleton is a man of distinguished ability, and has proved himself upon many critical occasions, to be made of just such material as the party needs in this dark hour of our country's history.

Mr. Pendleton occupied from the first a *prominent position in the House*. He was always placed on important committees, and discharged the duties pertaining to such positions with rare ability and fidelity. He is a man of pleasing appearance and a fluent speaker. His popularity is proverbial among his political opponents, as well as those attached to the same party with himself. His record during the continuance of the present war is as clean as his best friends could wish. Though sympathizing with those who were in favor of peace, he has always voted for bills for supplies for the army and navy, and for the support of the government, but ready at any moment to advocate pacific measures when they promised to result in a restoration of the Union. Aside from his ability, Mr. Pendleton's personal popularity throughout the West will be a tower of strength for him in the coming canvass.—His nomination is eminently one fit to be made.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE AGE:—Stanton, *in another of his very accommodating war* gazettes, with which he has the magnanimity to enlighten the people at sundry times, at length allows us to know that Grant asks for but "one hundred thousand" men with which to "finish the rebellion." And now, in the calmness of reason, let us see how this is to be brought about. Grant started at the beginning of his campaign with five armies under his order. General Butler, General Sigel, General Hunter, General Meade, and the "Middle Military Division," of which Wallace was in command. Each of these armies was over fifty thousand strong—the army of the Potomac *numbering one hundred and three thou*sand men; then, averaging them at the above figure, we have the following result:

General Meade,	103,000
General Hunter,	50,000
General Sigel,	50,000
General Butler,	50,000
General Wallace,	50,000
	303,000

With this host, Grant began his campaign to fight all summer on one line, to which history will bear testimony how closely he adhered, and at the end of four months, he confesses his inability to proceed; that *the 300,000 men are almost gone*, and one hundred thousand more are required to fill the ranks. Now, does it appear credible that, having failed with such an army as he began with, and which has been unable to bring the campaign to a successful issue, or is it probable that with the remainder of his former army, with one hundred thousand fresh men, he can accomplish that which he has found he cannot do with one three times as large? Are these one hundred thousand also required to be offered? Alas! the hecatombs of those already slain have made the land one vast Golgotha.

From one who was lately a

REPUBLICAN.

WORDS OF WARNING.

The New York *World* utters some words of warning to the friends of Lincoln, which, to those who know the secrets of the Presidential mansion since the advent of the present Administration, are pregnant with significance. If the supporters of the Administration *will* "leave the high ground of manly discussion in order to mislead the people by wretched falsehoods, uttered against Democratic candidates," they may, indeed, drive Democrats to publish some *painful truths in reference to the conduct* of those who now occupy that once honored mansion—truths which the *World* well says, "for public honor, had better be kept buried." We print below the article from the *World*, and call upon the President's dogs in this region, who are barking at the heels of General McClellan, if they have any pity for the man whose re-election to the Presidency they advocate, to heed the warning:

The *Tribune*, in an article headed "McClellan Nominated," indulges in its usual suppression of truth, and suggestion of falsehood; when writing to influence a State or National election. Increased venom, on *the part of the Tribune*, in this line of detraction and calumny, the country has been led to expect by a recent appeal to its partisans to make the coming Presidential canvass the shortest and bitterest in our public history. All this is quite natural for a party *in extremis*, and more especially, for a party, like the Lincoln organization, whose only chance for continued life is in appealing to prejudice, passion, and all the baser qualities of human nature, instead of addressing, calmly and truthfully, the conscience and judgment of mankind.

In the article to which we refer, the *Tribune*, after indulging in aspersions upon an *honored name, which ought to make even* the yellowest and blackest face in the Republican party redden with shame to find that one could be found in its ranks sunk so low in depravity as to speak or to write such barefaced untruths, adds:

"The rebel journals have charged and we have seen no denial on his (General McClellan's) part, that he offered his sword to the Confederacy before he did to the Union."

This is on a par with the vile calumny, of similar purport, which that journal malignantly published, a day or two since, in reference to ex-President Pierce. Both statements are uttered by poor cowards, *willing to wound, but afraid to strike*. Both being thought necessary to prop a cause, and a candidate, tottering to a disgraceful fall, are, however, fitly printed in the same newspaper, and by the same editor, which stigmatized the starry flag of our blessed Union as "Hate's polluted rag!"

Now, in respect to all this pre-announced purpose, and actual effort, of the *Tribune* to make the approaching canvass bitter, by reason of personal crimination, we wish to *speak a word of suggestion and warning*.

Although no one will, at this day, question our perfect love for George B. McClellan; our faith in his character; our confidence in his unsullied honor; our trust in the greatness of his intellect, and, more than all, our knowledge of his overflowing, burning devotion to that flag to whose service he was given in early boyhood, and which he has so often borne in honor and in glory—yet notwithstanding all this, we would much prefer to go before the people, not alone upon the personal qualities of our noble candidate, which, wherever known and understood, will command such heart-*felt homage, but rather upon those great* principles of public policy announced at Chicago, of which he is now the recognized exponent, and with which no word or act of his life is in conflict. But if the friends of Mr. Lincoln (whom he can and must control) will have it otherwise; if they will leave the high ground of manly discussion in order to mislead the people by wretched falsehoods, uttered against Democratic candidates, then, much as we regret the necessity, we will not only expose their calumnies, but we will become aggressive, and print the *truth* about those for whose longer retention in high places they solicit votes. There will be blows to give, as well as blows to take. We shall recount, not by falsehood, but by facts capable of proof—facts which, for public honor, had better be kept buried. We will strip from Abraham Lincoln the false garb of honesty he has worn so long! We will, if need be, show up, among other things, the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House!—If necessity requires, we will call Senators and traders people, in this city and elsewhere, *to attest the truth of what we say*. We have no heart to expose such public and personal infidelity as, since Mr. Lincoln's advent, has festered there, because of the disgrace it would bring upon so many innocent persons; but yet this war of malignant falsehood and detraction against General McClellan, which the partisans of Mr. Lincoln have begun, HAS GOT TO STOP! *Does the Tribune comprehend? If not, let the editor take this article to the White House and ask what it means!*

THE BLUFFER MET.

An active Republican yesterday asked a Democrat who the candidate would be at Chicago? The reply was, "McClellan."—"H—m—m—*um*. Well, if he is he won't be elected." "Do you want to bet on that?" "Yes—certainly." "How much?" "Twenty dollars," said the Republican. "Good," replied the Democrat, drawing out his wallet—"here is the money." "O," said Shoddy, "there is no need of putting up the money. It'll be all right?" "I don't know about that," replied the Democrat, "at least let us have it in black and white."—He invited his friend into a store and there proposed to have the agreement written and signed. It was done apparently with some reluctance on the part of the Republican. "Now," said the latter, in a "bluffing" tone, "now I want to bet $500 against $450 that he won't be elected." A Democrat who happened to hear this, promptly pulled out his wallet and handing to the storekeeper a roll of $500 in greenbacks, said, "I take that bet, and here is the money." What did the Lincolnite do? He silently glided out of the shop, without a word.—*Hartford Times.*

The Serenade to Gen. McClellan.

The following is a verbatim report of General McClellan's response to a serenade from his friends in Orange, New Jersey, on Wednesday evening week:

MY FRIENDS: The events of the day are so new and of such vital importance to us, to our children, and to our country, that I cannot as yet realize them; nor do I yet fully comprehend the position in which I am placed. I thank you sincerely for coming here, for I know from my daily experience the fatiguing walk you have taken, and the difficult hill you had to climb. I am sure that you will not expect me to make a speech. If the action of to-day leads to the results we all expect, I think you will have no cause to regret what has been done. *Most sincerely do I thank you*, my friends and neighbors, for this kind visit and these hearty congratulations.

"YOU CANNOT FIGHT ALWAYS."

EXTRACT FROM THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, MARCH 4TH, 1861.

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it.