

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

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BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864.

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THE PLATFORMS.

Baltimore.

The National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 7th of last June, and there nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for re-election as President, with ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President, adopted and presented to the American People the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That, as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength, of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American People are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unwavering fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war; and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the public Debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

Chicago.

The Democratic National Convention which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, agreed on and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering 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 and prosperity 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 of a war power higher than the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trampled 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 the 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 the civil by the 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, as 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 interest and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery 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 and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Points of Difference.

The rival Platforms just given, differ, as will be seen, mainly on these points:

1. The Union Platform affirms that the Union is to be maintained "by quelling by force of arms the Rebellion now raging against its authority;" while the Democratic Platform condemns the National effort to do this as a failure, and demands "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities" with a view to "peace at the earliest practicable moment." In other words; The Union Platform looks to the ending

of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors.

2. The Union Platform regards Slavery as the inciting, guilty cause of the Rebellion, and demands the suppression of that cause in the interest of "justice and the National safety." The Democratic is silent in terms as to Slavery, but manifestly contemplates its perpetuation and fortification under the "restored" Union it longs for.

3. The Union Platform regards the Rebellion as flagrantly *wrong*—iniquitous, inexorable, and justly exposing its contrivers to punishment. The Democratic, on the other hand, has no word of condemnation for the treason, nor of reproof for its authors.

4. The Union Platform approves generally and heartily the efforts of President Lincoln and his Cabinet to put down the Rebels and save the Republic. The Democratic, on the other hand, condemns the National effort to do this as a failure, and demands "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities" with a view to "peace at the earliest practicable moment." In other words; The Union Platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors.

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4. The Union platform approves generally and heartily the efforts of President Lincoln and his Cabinet to put down the Rebels and save the Republic. The Democratic, on the other hand, condemns the official action of the President and his cabinet most sweepingly; finding fault with their almost every act as arbitrary, usurping and pernicious.

5. While the Democratic Platform professes sympathy to the soldiers and sailors fighting against the Rebels, it nowhere intimates that the cause for which they fight is righteous and just. It censures our own government for the cruelties and privations which our captured soldiers have endured at the hands of the Rebels, but has no word of condemnation for their authors. The Union Platform not only returns the thanks of the American People to our soldiers and sailors, but propose a National recognition of their patriotism and valor, with permanent provision for those disabled in their country's service, and efficient protection for so many as are exposed to peculiar perils.

Free men of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE! This is preeminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account.

DEMOCRACY CLASSIFIED.—Petroleum V. Naby classifies the various cliques in the modern Democratic as follows:

- 1.—Them as would nominate Mick Lelon on a war platform.
- 2.—Them as would nominate Mick Lelon on a peace platform.
- 3.—Them as would nominate Vallanguy on a peace platform.
- 4.—Them as would nominate Vallanguy on a war platform.
- 5.—Them as would favor the war of slavery could be let alone.
- 6.—Them as is opposed to the war in any shape.
- 7.—Them as in Kenady in consensens uv the drafts.
- 8.—The bewixed and beweeners, who er ashamed uv our party and aint suitable for enny other.

They are with Democracy as the Michiganians with the itch—wood like to get rid of it, but can't.

"ALECK" of the Tremont Hotel in his place, is perhaps the most "fidgity" man in the Territory. Being a thoroughbred Democrat, he is sometimes pretty hard on the upper ten—or aristocrats, as he calls them.

"And what kind of an animal was an aristocrat be?" Asked a bystander. "What species of the genus Aristocrat do you mean? There are a number of them," said mine host. "The Cod-fish." "Well sir, a cod-fish aristocrat is one of those customers who can pin a dried herring to his coat tail, and imagine himself to be a whale!"

UNION CHORUS.

Hurrah, hurrah for Uncle Abe!
Hurrah, hurrah for Andy!
Hurrah for all the Union boys,
And Yankee double dandy!
Three cheers for every one who loves
Our glorious Yankee nation,
We'll whip the rebels with my boys,
Then manage all creation!
Hurrah, hurrah for Uncle Abe!
Hurrah, hurrah for Andy!
Hurrah for all the Union boys,
And Yankee double dandy!
Hurrah, hurrah for all the land,
From ocean's shore to ocean;
Hurrah for every patriot band,
That serves for with devotion!
Three cheers for all the ladies, too,
Their beauty, wit, and graces;
Three cheers, our soldiers give for them
God bless their smiling faces!
Hurrah, hurrah for Uncle Abe!
Hurrah, hurrah for Andy!
Hurrah for all the Union boys,
And Yankee double dandy!
Hurrah, hurrah for those who fight,
So valiant can be braver!
Hurrah for Hall Columbia, too,
That serves for with devotion!
And now three cheers for every one,
With spirits in communion;
Three cheers, our soldiers repeat it well,
For ladies, soldiers, Union!
Hurrah, hurrah for Uncle Abe!
Hurrah, hurrah for Andy!
Hurrah for all the Union boys,
And Yankee double dandy!
Three cheers for every one that loves
Our glorious Yankee nation;
We'll whip the rebels with my boys,
Then manage all creation!

Army Correspondence.

CAMP PEARSON, NEAR SOUTH SIDE R. ROAD,
Virginia, October 5, 1864.

ED. CITIZEN.—Dear Sir:—Will you allow me, a soldier, to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of one of Butler county's noblest sons, who now sleeps beneath the green sod of this Rebellious state! Mr. Abraham Black, a member of our Company, who served a nine months term, and was honorably discharged; but afterwards re-entered the service in the month of August 1863. He was a member of Co. K, 62d Reg. P. V. I first formed his acquaintance in that fall's campaign, and can testify to his good moral character and soldierly bearing.—We became associates during the last winter—went out together this spring, often meeting, always fast friends. No truer soldier was to be found than he, enduring every hardship, performing every duty, and never known to grumble or complain.

When the 62d Regt. was mustered out, he with some others, were transferred to this Regiment, (155th.) Here we became intimately associated; and knowing how to appreciate a noble fellow and true soldier. I loved him as a brother, his commanding officers, all loved him for his courage, and his open generous heart. On the morning of the 30th, of Sept. he seemed to be as happy as ever, and as we marched out of our works in obedience to orders

"There was one among that number,
Tall and slender in his mein,
Firm his step, his look undaunted,
Scarce a nobler youth was seen."
We halted once or twice in the march, and each time I left my place by the colors to see him. When we parted for the charge, our Regt. rested upon the main road from Petersburg to Reams Station, on the Weldon Rail Road. The order to charge was given, and forward we went, on double quick. We reached the People's House, a princely residence about halfway of the distance we were to charge over, our line swept past and while rushing onward to his country's foes, he fell—nobly fell, pierced by a ball from a rebel musket. Our colors was the first planted on the rebel works, but Black, poor fellow, was not there! he had gave his life for his country—his company feel deeply, his loss. He now lies buried in the green lawn that surrounds the People's House, scarcely twenty paces from where he fell; and we who loved him as a brother soldier, can only express to his parents our sympathy, in their great loss, and like him await that summons that shall call us home to answer the last roll call.

RICHARD W. CLINE,
Color Bearer; 155th Reg. P. V.

Another Brave Soldier Gone. — Died on the 25th of September, 1862, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Mr. C. G. Russell, a private in Co. H, 134th Reg. P. V., in the 22d year of his age.

The mother of the deceased has sent her three noble and patriotic sons to the army, (all that she had) of which but one survives. Disease carried off one lovely son and brother, who left his home in Woolfereek township, Mercer county, in 1858, to seek a home in the far distant West. In August, 1861, he joined the army, and by his gallant and heroic deeds he won a name which was esteemed by all who knew him. He was a tender and dutiful son, a kind loving, and affectionate brother. As a friend he was kind, true, faithful and much esteemed. But it was in his religious walk he was to be esteemed especially.

He united with the church while quite young, and took an active part in the public prayer meeting and in the church.—He was a devoted christian. He had that true and living faith which inspires the breast of every true follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. But now his work is ended, but the glory is his.

The last and youngest son, at the break-

ing out of the rebellion, was anxious to volunteer in defence of his country, but was detained by his aged mother, as he was her only support, her husband being dead twenty years ago. But his ardent love of country inspired him to abandon friends and home and volunteer in defence of his country. But the short term of four months put an end to his earthly career. And as it has pleased God in his infinite wisdom to remove from life those esteemed friends and former school mates, so endeared to us by the ties of companionship, and whose young lives gave such high promise of future usefulness, yet we know it is the will of our heavenly Father. In this we hope the bereaved and sorrowing relatives and friends find the balm of consolation; and that family has our tenderest regards and heart-felt sympathy in this the hour of their very heavy affliction. But we trust their affliction will be lightened when they consider their loss their great gain. In the death of our young friends we are again reminded of the frailty of life and of the certainty of death. We too are mortals and know not how soon we may be called to render up an account for the deeds done in the body; therefore, it behooves us to always be ready, for in such an hour as we think not the Son of Man cometh.

Soldiers, in thy quiet graves,
Far from home and relatives,
Rest ye, till the trumpet shall sound,
To call the dead from out the ground.
Then on wings of faith you'll rise,
And soar away above the skies;
And when before your Father's face
At his right hand you'll find a place.

What Peace?

What man does not know that this Rebellion is the most stupendous wickedness and crime recorded in written history—that the essence of Wrong and Iniquity is at the bottom of the objects for which the South rebelled? Notwithstanding this wickedness, this crime and iniquity, it is proposed to make peace with the men guilty of it all. No wonder that the spirit of Christianity and Patriotism throughout the land has become aroused at the monstrous proposition. Shall we make terms—sue for peace—with down-right wrong, unperiled wickedness, un-nixed crime? It is but another proposition to sacrifice principle and manhood, and degrade ourselves for all time in the estimation of the whole world. We ask the loyal man whose eyes fall on this page, —What have you done that you should be required to make a sacrifice like this? Are we right, or are the rebels? The conflict is between right and wrong, and must be eternal; there can be no honorable truce; whoever proposes it, proposes to surrender right to wrong. The struggle, when renewed, as renewed it surely would be, would be only the more desperate. "Is it peace, Jehu?" said a wicked prince of a most wicked dynasty. The answer came, searching and stinging as the swift arrow which almost immediately sped to the tyrant's heart: "What peace; so long as the whoredoms of thy mother Jezebel, and her witchcrafts, are so many?"

There can be no peace with wrong and iniquity. There can be no peace with slavery—"the sin of all villainies." In the progress of the world, under the great design of Providence, slavery has thrust its neck beneath the axe. Shall it descend, or shall we rush to place it there? It prope that it cannot? All enlightened Christendom is watching to see how we decide. The serpent is beguiling and crying peace; "but there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." Against the black crime of rebellion and the stupendous iniquity of slavery, He "sends not peace but a sword."

The question is a practical one, and needs a practical answer. It is—shall we have a truce with the rebels, which would be the beginning of a proceeding that would end in peace according to the Chicago Platform? The answer will be according as the minds and hearts of the people are. We do not believe that the civilized world is going to be confounded by it.—Pitts. Com.

The Conspiracy in the North.

Dodd, the Grand Master of the Sons of Liberty, in Indiana, who has just been on trial in Indianapolis for treason, has managed to effect his escape by breaking his parole, and has fled the country. Only a portion of the testimony against him has been put in by the Government, but the guilt was fastened upon him, and the organization of which he was the head, so conclusively, that flight was his only resource. It was proved that the organization extended through Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and other of the Northwest States; that its members were bound to secrecy under the penalty of death, and that their plan was to arm and drill all of its members, and to prepare them for a rising against this Government whenever word should be given from the chiefs of the Order. The developments of this

infamous conspiracy have made a great sensation in Indiana. Among the persons implicated and arrested, is the editor of the Indianapolis *Scimitar*, the principal Copperhead organ of the State. It is put beyond question that many of the members of this treasonable combination, and among them Vallandigham himself, the framer of the Chicago Platform.

It was the discovery and seizure by the Government of a few of the arms belonging to the Sons of Liberty" that prompted the charge against the Administration, in the fourth resolution in the Platform, of "interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence," and which also instigated Horatio Seymour to denounce President Lincoln so vehemently in his Milwaukee speech, for attempts to disarm the people. Though Dodd has taken to flight, we trust that the Government will bring to trial some of his companions in this infernal treason, and visit upon them condign punishment. These miscreants should be made to understand that they are living in a land of law. The people will quickly settle accounts with the party which has given them its countenance.

The Armed Conspiracy in the West.

The progress of the trial of Dodd in Indianapolis lifts higher and higher the curtain which has covered the conspiracy of the Democratic leaders in the Western States. Read the additional testimony published in another column.

The cross-examination by the defense of the principal Government witness, failed to disturb the proof that the secret Order of the Sons of Liberty was founded nominally to effect by political action the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; that it was converted in the ripeness of time into a military organization, to be used to cooperate 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 fortune, 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 Capt. Hines, previously of John Morgan's staff, and who was captured and escaped with Morgan, and to whom, as a Son of Liberty, was committed the duty of releasing the prisoner on Johnston's Island!

This, we apprehend, is about as big a load of treason as the pilot of McClellan's political bark can stand under. But the second witness introduced by the Government proves 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 or Marmaduke—that the invading Rebels and Vallandigham's Sons of Liberty were in all these State "to shake hands and be friends"—that the rifles and revolvers with which these Democratic traitors are armed came mostly from Nassau through Canada, and were furnished by the Confederate authorities—that the invasion of Missouri, now in the bloody flood, was posted in the Order for October, and that it was understood in the lodges that Price—excellent McClellan Democrat!—would stay in Missouri at least until after the election—and that the grand signal for the uprising of the Sons of Liberty "was to be given by the Supreme Commander, C. L. Vallandigham."

If there is a prudent, a thoughtful, a patriotic man in this country who thinks of voting for McClellan, we pray him to study the astounding testimony in the treason trial at Indianapolis.

Who Support McClellan and Pendleton?

I. Every Tory and anti-Liberal journal in the British Isles is a bigoted, noisy, violent champion of our Rebel slave holders, insisting that their Confederacy must and ought to triumph over the Union—that "the South" can never be subdued, and never should be. Every one of these journals advocates and hopes for the success of McClellan.

II. Every Imperial, anti-Republican journal issued in France, together with the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, the Imperial organ in this city, is a champion of our Slaveholder's Rebellion, of Southern independence, and of the election of McClellan. They evidently consider the last of these desiderata the condition or complement of the two former.

III. Millard Fillmore, who in 1856 volunteered the assertion that, in case of a Republican triumph in the impending Presidential election, the South would break up the Union, and be justified in so doing, is out for McClellan.

IV. Richard W. Luthers who, about the time of her secession, wrote that whenever South Carolina should call on

him to do so, he was ready to fight in her service, is an active and paying McClellanite.

V. Henry Grinnell, who has been quoted without contradiction in the Richmond journals, as heart and soul with the slaveholding Rebels, is an active and prominent supporter of McClellan.

VI. Gen. Robert Patterson, who, in flagrant defiance of his orders, turned his army away from fighting or holding Jo. Johnston's Rebel force in the Shenandoah near Winchester, marching it back toward Maryland and so allowing Johnston to hurry his troops to join Beauregard at Manassas, and thus defeat the Union army at Bull Run, is a zealous supporter of McClellan.

VII. Gen. Fitz John Porter, who was Gen. Patterson's chief of Staff, and who has since been found guilty by a Court Martial of treasonable neglect of orders and refusal to fight at the second battle of Bull Run, whereby Gen. Pope was defeated, and who was therefore cashiered from the army, is a thick and thin supporter of McClellan.

VIII. George W. Woodard, who declared while secession was in progress, that he wanted any line of separation of the States to run North of his State (Pennsylvania) and who last year pronounced filling the Union armies by a draft unconstitutional, is a zealous partisan of McClellan's election.

IX. Horatio Seymour, who in 1861 proposed to a friend that the State of New York should adopt the Montgomery Constitution, and so join the Southern Confederacy, is stamping our State for McClellan.

X. Rodman M. Price, ex-Governor of New Jersey, who wrote a public letter to M. W. Burnett, of Newark, urging that New Jersey should secede from the Union and join the Southern Confederacy, is stamping day and night for McClellan.

XI. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of this City, has voted the Common Council's recent resolve to illuminate our City on account of the great Union victories, in a message surcharged with Copperhead malignity and thinly disguised sympathy for the rebel cause. He presided at the great McClellan Ratification in Union Square.

XII. Thousands of open, active rebels, many of whom have served in the Rebel armies, are now at home in Kentucky or Missouri, under the folds of the Union flag. Every one of these, while still a Rebel, will vote (if permitted) for McClellan; while every one who has got his "rights," and wants the Union to triumph over the Rebellion, is for Lincoln and Johnston. And so with the thousands of Southern refugees and fugitives in this and other Northern cities.

Fellow citizens! I speak what we do know, and what you also may know if you will drop into any place of popular resort and sit quietly till you hear one whose talk betrays his sympathy with the Rebels and his hope and trust that they may yet triumph, and you will soon hear him blowing for McClellan and cursing the President for not keeping him longer at the head of the Union forces. (We can hardly forgive him for keeping the Great Unruly there so long.) And wherever, from Lapland to Australia, you find a man who wishes success to the Slaveholder's Rebellion, there you have a man who favors the election of George B. McClellan.

If you like that company, go in! The Union cause can do without you.—N. Y. Tribune.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BEGGING LETTER.—The *Messenger du Moli* states that Baron de Rotheheld possesses the most voluminous collection of begging letters that any financier ever received. They form a complete series. Among the number is one lately addressed to the Baron, containing the very tempting proposition that for the bagatelle of 500,000F. the writer would engage to show how he could prolong his life to the age of one hundred and fifty years. The following is the Baron's reply: "Sir—it has frequently happened to me to be threatened with death if I did not give a sum of money. You are certainly the first that has ever asked for it in proposing to prolong my life. Your proposition is without doubt, far better and more humane. But my religion traches me that we are all under the hand of God, and I will not do anything to withdraw myself from his decrees. My refusal moreover, does not in any way attack your discovery, from which you will not fail, I hope, to profit yourself. Regretting that I can not accede to your proposal, I sincerely congratulate you on the one hundred and fifty years which you are called on to live in this world.—Accept, &c., J. DE ROTHSCHILD.

It is said a dog in Boston has been na-quota, because he never seems to be full.