The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA.

Friday, Sept. 23, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King,	13 Elias W. Hall,
2 George M. Coates,	14 Charles H. Shriner,
3 Henry Baum,	15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern,	16 David M'Conaughty,
5 Barlin H. Jenks,	17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 William Taylor,	20 Samuel P. Dick,
9 John A. Hinstand,	21 Everhard Bierer,
0 Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney,
1 Edward Halliday,	23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
2 Charles F. Reed,	24 John W. Blanchard.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Assembly,

JAMES KELSO, of Shippensburg.

For Sheriff,

E. P. ZINN, of Mechanicsburg.

For Commissioner,

GEO. W. CRISWELL, of East Pennsboro'.

Director of the Poor,

JOHN W. CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton

For Auditor,

DAVID FOGLESONGER, of Hopewell.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

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Union County Committee Meeting.

The Union County Committee will meet at Hannon's Hotel, on Saturday, October 1st, at 11 o'clock. A full meeting is earnestly requested, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before the meeting.

JAMES A. DUNBAR, Chairman.

LINCOLN CLUB.

A meeting will be held in Rheem's Hall on Saturday (to-morrow) Evening for the purpose of forming a Lincoln Club. Let every friend of the Union attend. COL. MALLORY, COL. J. M. THOMPSON and other eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Let no friend of the Union fail to attend.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER.

Soldiers who are on detached duty so as to be absent from the voting place of their company or regiment have the privilege of voting according to the provision of the law which we publish in another column. All soldiers so situated must enclose their ballots in a sealed envelope with the proper evidence of their right to vote and an affidavit that they will not vote at any other election or in any other manner at the said election, and transmit this with a written or printed authority to some qualified voter in the election district of which said soldier is a resident. The person who receives this sealed ballot will keep it unbroken until the day of the election and then deliver it to the election officers with the oath that it is in all respects just as he received it, and they will deposit it as other ballots are deposited. Now we appeal to the friends of the soldier in every district in our County to take measures to reach such soldiers at once. Tickets are printed and can be had at the office of the Carlisle American and we hope our friends will secure them at once and send them with the necessary papers and instructions to all soldiers who are absent from the place where army polls are opened. If this is not attended to at once we will lose many votes. Let every friend of the soldier go to work at once.

Union Meeting in Carlisle.

On Thursday evening, a large and enthusiastic Meeting of the friends of Lincoln and Johnson, was held in the Court House.—Capt. E. Beatty, was called to the Chair; James Marshall, E. M. Biddle, Jacob Noffsinger, Esqrs. acted as Vice Presidents; and Henry Mullen and W. A. Cheneweth as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by James A. Dunbar, Esqr, H. M. Johnson, President of Dickinson College, and Jos. A. Ross, Chaplain of the U. S. forces at Carlisle Barracks. Everything passed off admirably. The strictest attention was paid to the speakers, and their telling points were frequently applauded by the audience. The issues before the people were discussed in a fair, calm and argumentative manner which riveted the attention of all present. The Court House was filled to overflowing with the best portion of our population. The best of feeling prevailed, and every thing indicates that Carlisle will do her duty on the 2d Tuesday of October.

☞ Read carefully the Address of the Union County Committee, which will be found in another column. It will well repay an attentive perusal. After reading it, hand this paper to your neighbor.

☞ Let every Union man in the County read carefully the law providing for the manner in which soldiers are to vote, which we publish to-day. Make yourselves perfectly familiar with its provisions and then go to work at once and take all necessary steps to provide for the enfranchisement of the brave men who are fighting our battles.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham and his admirers at Chicago, who have persistently aided the rebels to the best of their ability since the Rebellion commenced, very gravely announced "that the war is a failure." Hardly had this humiliating confession been promulgated to the country, until Sherman telegraphed from the very heart of Rebeldom, "Atlanta is ours and fairly won." Yesterday Sheridan telegraphs from the Shenandoah Valley that he has captured 2300 men, 5 pieces of artillery and 9 battle flags and driven the enemy beyond Winchester. Our brave soldiers are thus daily giving the lie to this cowardly attempt to bolster up the waning fortunes of the confederacy. Rebels and sympathizers with rebellion every where rejoiced when a great party in the North solemnly asserted that our efforts against them were failures. It inspired the hearts of rebel leaders and rebel soldiers with more joy and courage than a dozen rebels victories could have done. The very declaration will have cost us many thousand lives before the war is ended, and may prolong it many days. But thank Heaven, the power of the Republic is invincible and will triumph over rebellion in spite of all the efforts of those who are determined that it shall not be crushed.

The bravery and patriotism of our noble soldiers can neutralize even the most baneful influence of copperhead teachings. Shall they not receive the support, encouragement and hearty cooperation of every patriot at home?

OUR DUTY.

In an emergency like the present there is a duty devolving on every man in the community. We are engaged in a political contest on the issue of which depends not only the welfare but the *life* of our nation. A great party is struggling for the control of our Government, which is fully committed to a policy which will ensure our National destruction. Their success would be but the precursor of the final dissolution of the Union and the overthrow of our Government. We have spent almost four years in a bloody and exhausting conflict to prevent traitors from accomplishing this by force. We have contributed men and money, freely, lavishly to preserve our Government. Our best and bravest men have sought the battle field by thousands, in order that they might rescue our country from impending destruction.—They have offered their lives a willing sacrifice in the country's cause and their bravery and patriotism have saved our Government and have nearly overcome its foes.—*They* have nobly done their duty, but are we performing ours? We profess to believe that the country's best interests require the re-election of the noble patriot, who has thus far guided the Ship of States in safety, through the most terrific tempests and over the roughest seas. We believe that a change of rulers now would be ruinous to the Union cause. We feel assured that the success of our opponents would be the country's ruin and the loss of all we have acquired by our immense sacrifices and efforts. We hardly dare contemplate the consequences of the Democracy, and yet what are we doing to prevent their triumph? There is a carelessness and apathy on the part of many of our friends that is really astonishing. They expect success and like to tell us what a glorious thing it will be to overcome those who are always cursing the Government while enjoying its protection. They manifest the utmost concern that the campaign shall be carried on vigorously but they never think it their business to do any thing to make it vigorous. They think there should be frequent local meetings where the people might attend to hear discussions of questions of policy, but they never think it their duty to attend them or insist on their neighbors attending them. They think that papers and documents should be distributed every where but are precious slow about contributing to their purchase or even assisting to circulate them. They think that Editors and Public Speakers should discuss with the utmost clearness and carefulness every thing that may be connected with the contest, contradict and prove false every local rumor or story that may be started to the prejudice of the party, but they studiously avoid all political discussions and can't afford the time or trouble necessary to counteract the efforts of the politicians of the other side.

Now it is high time that every Union man in the County should go actively, earnestly diligently to work. But a few weeks remain for effort and they must not pass by unimproved. Let every friend of Lincoln and Johnson resolve that he will devote every hour he can possibly spare to the success of the cause. Let every district be canvassed thoroughly; call meetings at every suitable or available point; distribute Union papers and documents to every man and to every house; see that arrangements be made for securing a full vote of the soldiers in the field; and leave no effort untried to bring out every voter at home to the polls. This campaign cannot be trusted to professional politicians alone. It is one in which the people have greater interests than they have had in any former contest. Politicians might survive it, but the people cannot. Then let there be no shirking duty. There is much hard work to be done and every one must help to do it. A most glorious success will be theirs if we will but labor to achieve it. If we fail it will only be because we fail to do our duty.

☞ The people have had enough of LINCOLN and his "loyal thieves," and in November they will put their feet upon their necks. Down you must and shall go; this is no party contest; it is a contest of the people against traitors, thieves, imbeciles, and perjured scoundrels.—*Volunteer.*

We have no wish to make comparisons with regard to parties or indulge in any remarks intended to exasperate party feeling, but we will not tamely take all the epithets that our opponents choose to heap upon us. The man who asserts that the party supporting President Lincoln are "traitors, thieves, and perjured scoundrels," is a miserable slanderer. That there are bad men, men who are up to the eyes in infamy who *may* vote for Mr. Lincoln we will not deny. A party cannot exist any where without having bad men in its ranks and it would be strange if under these circumstances ours should be free from them. But as the *Volunteer* chooses to say that this is a contest of the people against traitors, thieves," &c., we will draw attention to the character of the districts through the Country on which each party relies for its strength.

It cannot escape the observation of any reasonably informed man that since the origin of the Republican Party, its majority or minority in any given district has been in exact ratio to the intelligence, morality and loyalty of the people composing that district. We make this assertion boldly and dare any one to deny or contradict it. We are willing to canvass any district that may be named in or out of our own State, and if the the result does not prove that Mr. Lincoln will have a majority in almost every district that is eminent for either intelligence, morality and loyalty and that Gen. McClellan will have a majority in every district that is notorious for its ignorance, vice and treason we will at once confess that Mr. Lincoln's supporters are "thieves, traitors, villains and perjured scoundrels" and that the Democracy are the honest, upright, intelligent and righteous patriots, they claim to be.

Take the districts where men were so stupidly ignorant as to believe that the late Amendments to the Constitution gave negroes a right vote and where local politicians had the mean villainy to assert it; and every one of them will give McClellan majorities that will make the Democracy howl for joy. Go into the coal districts of our State, where it was necessary to send whole regiments from the service to enforce the conscription and where enrolling officers were unable to perform their duties without risking their lives and you will find their politicians boasting how many thousands majority they will give for little Mac. In New York City every man who participated in the riots of last year will as certainly vote against Lincoln as that he will cast a vote. Five Points District a place where the lowest and most degraded of the human family congregate; a place where there is so much vice, ignorance and general degradation that all decent men shun it as a moral plague spot casts about 1700 votes; and if Gen. McClellan don't get 1650 of them he will be less fortunate than any other Democratic nominee within the last five years. In the border States we all know how the vote will be cast. Every man in Baltimore who participated in the riot on the 19th of April, but who was too cowardly to go over to the rebels afterward; every man who objects to take the oath of allegiance to the Government will vote, straight for McClellan, if he votes at all. In Missouri the men who fought against Lyon and his noble army at Springfield or helped to besiege and capture Mulligan at Lexington; who stuck to the rebels as long as Price and Van Dorn remained in the State but who sneaked back to their homes, and took the oath of allegiance as soon as they had no decenter rebels to assist them, will help to swell the vote of the Democracy there. In Kentucky, men who are quiet farmers by day, who only want to be protected in the "Constitutional rights," and are thieving, murdering guerrillas by night, will swallow the "oath" and vote for McClellan. But we care not to pursue the subject further. What we have stated is so apparent and notorious that every one must admit its truth.

We do not assert that the Democracy are a set of "thieves, traitors, infidels and perjured scoundrels," nor do we mean to say so by implication. We know that in their ranks are many good and noble men who are no more responsible for the iniquity of their leaders, or the ignorance and vice of their associates than we are, and therefore we have no desire to apply epithets to the party at large. But we insist that, with the fact patent to all the world, that where vice, ignorance, perjury and treason most abound their party is the strongest, they shall desist from this wholesale and indiscriminate denunciation of their opponents.

☞ The Democracy had a mass meeting in Philadelphia last Saturday the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. They had of course an unusual amount of speaking by men who were regarded as oracles in their party and their delegations carried banners with inscriptions that indicated the feelings and sentiments of those who bore them. We wish we had space to give an extended account of all the treasonable utterances of their orators and the brutal and disgusting inscriptions on their banners. We will however give a sample of each. Hon. Emerson Etheridge over whose conversion to Democracy there has been so much crowing was one of the principal speakers. He made some startling disclosures of Democratic policy and among others this one. He said:

"Why, sirs, a broad acre of men are here before me to-night, resolved, *with strong arms and willing hearts*, to save the Constitution of the country. [Enthusiastic cheers.] On Saturday I heard from the Tenth Legion; they send a greeting to the effect that they *intended to keep the ballot-boxes open for a week.* [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her! to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that *they would keep the ballot-boxes open until they got votes enough.*—[Great cheering.] Fellow-citizens, all that I thus tell you is the truth."

This is the programme of the guardians of the purity of the ballot box and the freedom suffrage. They intend keeping the ballot-boxes open for a week," and "they will keep them open until they get votes enough." A very convenient way of carrying the election. In New York in the districts controlled by the Woodsists the usual practice to keep the polls open until the returns from other districts come in and then make up whatever is needed to carry the election by voting their men over several times under fictitious names; but we didn't know until now that this programme was to be carried out in Pennsylvania. Etheridge and every other prominent politician knows that the Keystone State will vote for Lincoln as surely as the election comes and therefore they intend to devote a week to stuffing the ballot-boxes with votes for McClellan and peace. But let them try this little arrangement on. They will find that law and order have yet enough of friends here to preserve our polls from being prostituted to *defeat* the will of the people.

Their banners too clearly indicated by what sort of men they were borne. Read this one carefully.

THE GRAVE OF THE UNION.

The great remarkable display that came under our notice was a transparency, about six feet by eight feet. This was carried in a wagon by the delegation from the Seventeenth Ward, where a majority was cast recently in opposition to the soldiers voting. This transparency bore as its motto: "*The Grave of the Union.*" It was evident that the artist who did the work paid some attention to the display. It represented President Lincoln and his Cabinet officers in a hearse. This melancholy vehicle was drawn by the most prominent Generals in the American army, now engaged in enforcing obedience to the laws. The Generals were represented as having the bodies or forms of jackasses or horses, with human heads. Expressions, supposed to have emanated from the lips of each General, were painted in black letters, but not sufficiently distinct as to be readily seen or deciphered. Beneath the figures were the names of Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant and Major Generals, President Lincoln and Cabinet officers.

Gen. Grant was made to say, "PULL FOR THE SIDE THAT PAYS BEST." In the foreground over two coffins, one behind "*Union,*" and the other "*Constitution.*"

What must be the sentiment and feelings of men who openly parade such infamous caricatures of them to whom are entrusted the administration of our Government and the overthrow of the rebellion. The insult to the President and Cabinet might have been overlooked, because it is a known fact the Democracy can never treat the candidates or the party opposed to them with ordinary decency, but what shall we say of the attempt to hold up the gallant defender of our country's flag, to the scorn and derision of an ignorant rabble. Not even the Commander-in-chief of our armies, who deserves the honor and gratitude of every man in his country escapes slander and insult. Their hatred of loyalty is so great and their contempt for patriotism so strong that they cannot avoid heaping ridicule and insult on the very men who are risking their lives daily, to prevent the overthrow of the Government. Could partizan meanness unless assisted by disloyalty go so far? The men who thus ridicule, insult and slander the brave leaders of our armies, when their success against treason is so marked and decisive have no love for their country, no respect for its flag; no gratitude for their delivery from the control of treason and worse and meaner than all, they have no love, respect or sympathy for any one who opposes the establishment and recognition of the traitor Confederacy.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

On Tuesday last a most frightful accident occurred on the Penna. Railroad, resulting in the death of some thirty persons, and the wounding of a large number.

The accident was the result of collision between the fast line coming east and the fast freight going West.

They collided near Thompsontown with a fearful crash, piling up the broken cars. Josiah Henry of Milflin township this county, is one of the sufferers, he having received some very severe bruises.

ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—A spasmodic affection of Bronchical Tubes, which are covered with a dry, tenacious phlegm,—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will in some cases give immediate relief. For sale at Elliott's drug store.

George Francis Train on General McClellan.

GEO. F. Train has made himself notorious in many ways, but he was particularly conspicuous as an ardent and early admirer of McClellan. When in England two years ago he made many speeches and sung many songs in honor of his hero. No man in the whole country did more to excite enthusiasm for "little Mac," than did Mr. Train.—"But what is friendship but a name," McClellan's star was then in the ascendant. He was commander in Chief of the Army of the Potomac instead of the Peace candidate for President. He was then the idol of the nation; he is now the pitied standard bearer of a disloyal party. Even Geo. F. Train's admiration for him is gone and he now denounces and ridicules his former *protege* and predicts for him inevitable defeat. Read his letter.

ROCKAWAY-ON-THE-SEA, Sept. 11, 1864.

To Major General George B. McClellan, Orange, N. J.—Dear Sir:—It is a mean thing to listen at the keyhole. It is meaner to open a private letter. It is the meanest of all to accept hospitality and abuse the host. But these mean things are Christian virtues compared to the act of accepting the nomination of a party in order to destroy it. A platform is the party's soul. A candidate is the party's body. Separate the body from the soul, and death ensues. It is as difficult to sit between two stools as to sleep with one eye open. You cannot worship God and mammon. Honesty is not the best policy, but the only one for an honest man. To cheat in politics is as wicked as to cheat in money. You know the Peace men controlled the Convention. They gave you a platform that was neither fish, flesh, fowl nor mackerel. Yet you insist upon the mackerel. Hence the Daily News, the Metropolitan Record, Freeman's Journal and Ohio Crisis fly off from you like hoops from an effervescing barrel. Singleton will follow Wood; Vallandigham will fall in, and in two weeks Pendleton will decline to be shipwrecked with the rest. "Come out from under the bed," said the indignant wife to her undecided husband. "Not," said he, "so long as I have the spirit of a man within me."

Mark my words, General, you will not carry a single State except New Jersey, and you will sacrifice seven Democratic members of Congress out of ten. Look at Vermont. Maine will be the same. Indiana will only lead the other States by a month.

You will find it as hard as the rebels have to fight such Democratic names as Foot, Farragut, Porter and Dupont, on the sea, or Grant, Meade, Burnside, Sickles, Hancock, Thomas and Sherman, on the land—all of whom are against you. The late letters of Sherman and Grant rattle through the Democratic ranks like lightning through a gooseberry bush. It only costs two thousand dollars to get up a McClellan meeting. Young Ketchum said so. If the explosion of a limited quantity of gas in Union Square killed two women and wounded several the other night, what will be the disaster when your whole party bursts up in November.

James Buchanan said that he was no longer J. B., but the Cincinnati platform. You reverse it, and say that you are not the Chicago platform, but G. B. Mac. Said Lord Byron in "Don Juan:"—

"The well-known Duke knew word, I am,
We English use to govern'd—m.

But to our letter. Bulwer said, the "Pen was mightier than the sword." Then he had not made your acquaintance, General. Nominated on your record. Yes. The draft. The Proclamation. The expansion of *habeas corpus.* The arrest of Legislators.—Military at the polls, and disobedience of orders. Is that that your public record? Do you mean, by alluding to your record, that you will do the same again?

"Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, informing me of my nomination (of course, who else did you suppose it was?) by the Democratic National Convention (certainly it was not the Republican National Committee,) recently assembled at Chicago (that's so; it did not assemble at Cleveland or New York,) as their candidate at the next election for the President of the United States. (Exactly; it was not for the last election.)

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought.—(Why say it, then?)

Take the whole letter, paragraph by paragraph, dissect it as I have this sentence, and you will find it as weak as dish water; undecided, inconsistent, ungrammatical and egotistical. The six allusions to the Union remind one of the stereotyped cry in the "Fortunes of Nigel," Watches, Clocks, Barnacles. The bright boy who cried Barnacles, watches, clocks, introduced a new idea into Scotland.

"If a frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union."

Why not say war right out, not dodge round a corner this way. Don't forget that old Cass killed himself with the Nicholson letter.

"Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination."

You don't believe anything of the kind. You know better. The Northwest were all peace. So reads the platform. Five hundred delegates unanimously agree upon a platform. Here it is:—

Resolved, To please, you, they have war.

Resolved, To please Pendleton, they have peace.

Resolved, To please all the outs, the war go on till the peace is signed.

Remember that the *Regal George*, in Bristol Channel, went down with all on board, the result of trimming.

Walter Savage Lander wrote on the Georges:

"George the First was reckoned vile,
Viler George the Second,
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third?
When from earth the Fourth ascended,
God be praised, the Georges ended."

I condense your letter in two lines:—

Gentlemen:—I accept the nomination, but acknowledge myself totally unfit for the position.

I mean nothing unkind in this, General, but you know that now you are a fair mark, not a large one, for all to shoot at.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN.

Address of the Union County Committee.

TO THE VOTERS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The October election draws near, and we have yet great and untiring exertions to make before we Union men of Cumberland county are prepared for its arrival. The time is short; the exertion, therefore, must be all the greater. The issue to be decided is so great, so vital to our very existence as a nation, and to our personal rights and liberties, that every man who loves his country, who has faith in Democratic Institutions, who believes that the war for the restoration of the Union is altogether right, and that the slave-holders Rebellion is altogether wrong, is called upon by the love he bears his country and humanity, to work as he never worked before to bring about the re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the only candidate whose platform or whose record settles, beyond question or cavil, his devotion and fidelity to the Constitution and the country. To you who voted for him, in 1860, all we would say is, you trusted him then, when unknown and inexperienced; he has not deceived you in a single act during four long and bloody years of a war such as the world never before heard of; he has been faithful to the Union and the Constitution, and in that faith he has toiled and struggled on alike through days dark and days bright, never for a single moment despairing of the restoration of the Union, and the advent of a "Peace that will come to stay, and so come as to be worth the keeping in all future time." Surely, if ever a public officer so conducted himself as to be entitled again to your support, it is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. To those who did not support him in 1860, but who, as the struggle has progressed, have learned to feel that this war can be honorably ended on our side alone by carrying it on until the rebels submit—to such men he is the only candidate in whom their reliance can be placed. Four years of heroic effort on his part have satisfied the loyal people of at least one fact, that he means war for the restoration of the Union, and war until that great and glorious object is accomplished.

The Platform adopted by the Baltimore Convention, and *upon* which ABRAHAM LINCOLN fairly and squarely stands, may be epitomized in these few words: thanks to our brave soldiers in the field, and a firm and solemn declaration to restore the Union by waging our just and holy war until the rebels submit. The one adopted at Chicago, and *along side* of which General McCLELLAN stands, may thus be expressed in brief:—Cessation of hostilities, raising of the blockade, withdrawal of our armies, a Convention of States, and, in the end, recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These, fellow-citizens, are the principles of the leaders of our opponents, and these principles, we are sorry to say, are the ones adopted and advocated by a large portion of their followers. Gen. McCLELLAN may write letters of acceptance, similar to the one he has now placed before the country, from this until the day of the election, and he will still be unable to alter the record of that Convention—a Convention, fellow-citizens, which does not utter one single word of even disapproval of what the Rebels have done, but which, on the contrary, has said our war is wrong, is a failure, and ought to be stopped. One would think, were he to take the resolutions of that Convention for his only information, that for the last three and a half years we have been living under a despotism heartless and relentless, and that Jefferson Davis is the avenger of our trampled rights. If McClellan feels as he pretends, and were he a *man* he should have repudiated with scorn its action, and have patriotically rejected its nomination. It is to be feared that his letter is but a *blind*, and that he, in his heart, as the New York "*Daily News*" boldly asserts, ratifies and glories in the action of that Convention.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY! such are the principles we oppose, and, hence, the urgent necessity of earnest, *organized* works on our parts. Do not let us believe that our county is hopelessly in the hands of our enemies. Let us carry on the contest in the faith and promise that, if we cannot wholly redeem it this time, we can at least greatly reduce the majority of our opponents. Our soldiers are bravely helping us in the field, and, if we see that they are properly assessed, and their certificates of assessment, with the collector's receipt on the backs of them, are in time forwarded to them, they will gloriously assist us on election day.—We ask you to work not only in behalf of the election of loyal county officers. We firmly believe that with the assistance of the army vote, that at least one or two of our candidates for county offices have exceedingly fair prospects. Let our meetings throughout the county be well attended and enthusiastic. Efforts are being made to furnish able speakers on every occasion. Let our Mass Meeting, on Tuesday the 4th of October, be the largest ever held by any party in this county. We can make it so, if you will but turn out and bring your neighbors with you. The State Central Committee have promised to send us some of the very ablest and most distinguished speakers in the country on that occasion. Organize Clubs in every township and borough in the county, stir up the enthusiasm of old, and we can safely promise you such a reduction of the Democratic majority as will fill all hearts with joy and gladness.

By order of the Union County Committee.

JAMES A. DUNBAR,
Chairman.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS IN CAMP

HON. JOSEPH BAILY NOMINATED.

At a meeting held in Camp Curtin on Monday afternoon, September 12th, Captain B. F. Miller, of the 208th regiment, was appointed chairman, and J. E. Paho and Lieut. S. T. Buck, secretaries. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, four hundred citizens of Perry county, now organized into four volunteer companies, at Camp Curtin, near Harrisburg, and about to march to the front to hazard our lives in defence of our country and institutions, against the attempt of armed rebels to destroy our unity and subdue our Federal Government, feeling the necessity of the co-ordinate support of our friends at home and of our representative in Congress:

And whereas, A portion of the citizens of the 15th Congressional District have put in nomination, as representative in Congress, Adam J. Glossbrenner, of York county, a man whose associations and antecedent warrant us in distrusting his friendship for the soldier, to question his desire to preserve the integrity of the Union, and, therefore, to consider him unworthy the support of either soldiers or civilians who love the Union and are determined to restore it;

And whereas, The Hon. Joseph Baily, our present representative, during the whole of his term in the 37th and 38th Congress, did, in his official capacity, and by his personal attention to the soldiers in an four of the hospitals, and by various acts of generosity and benevolence, show himself to be the ardent supporter of the cause of the Union, and the warm, sincere and devoted friend of the soldier;

Therefore we, the fellow-citizens, soldiers and friends of the Hon. Joseph Baily, (without distinction of party,) now composing four volunteer companies, from Perry county—one of the counties in the said 15th Congressional District—attached to the 2 8th regiment, do nominate and present the Hon. Joseph Baily to the citizens and soldiers of the said district as a candidate for Congress, as a gentleman worthy of their support, as a true Jackson Democrat, who has never wavered from the true principles of his party, and never betrayed a trust reposed in him; as a public servant who has proved himself, in perilous times, in favor of the integrity of the Union at any price; the friend of the soldier and of his whole country, and the advocate of peace as soon as it can be obtained upon honorable terms, which shall include the restoration of the Union, and make us again one nation; but in favor of war, also, if only by war such lasting peace and Union can be attained; and we call upon every friend of the soldier, and upon our relatives, friends and acquaintances, of all parties, in the 15th Congressional District, to support by their influence, their exertions and votes, the Hon. Joseph Baily, as the true Democratic and Union candidate for Congress, and as a man who can be relied upon in all emergencies to support the honor, dignity and interests of the nation—of the people at home and the soldiers in the field.

Resolved, That the officers of this meeting be a committee to inform the Hon. JOSEPH BAILY of his nomination, and solicit his acceptance of the same.

Letter of Acceptance from Mr. Baily.

To Capt. B. F. Miller and others, Committee.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note informing me of my nomination for Representative in Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District, by the four volunteer companies from Perry county, now in Camp Curtin, has been received and considered.

I thank you, gentlemen, and the gallant men associated with you in those four companies, for this act of partiality, evincing the truest friendship and most generous confidence, and accept the nomination in the spirit in which it is tendered.

If the nomination which you have made should prove acceptable to the voters of the District, and it should be my fortune to be re-elected to Congress, I shall endeavor to retain the good opinion you have been pleased to express of me by performing in the future, as I have endeavored to do in the past, my whole duty to our common country, to yourselves and fellow soldiers, to my constituents in civil life and to the people at large.

In the past—and my term of service in Congress has been a time of great peril to the country, and great responsibility to every man in official position—I have tried to perform my whole duty, as I understood it, conscientiously. If I have erred, or at any time fallen short of what fidelity to my oath and duty to my country required, my judgment and not my heart was at fault, and I can with confidence appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions. But, however good his intentions, no public man can expect to escape the censure. My course has been aspersed by men who profess to be Democrats and to speak for the Democratic party. I think they do me wrong who thus assail me. They misconceive my motives, and either misrepresent my action entirely, or place it before the public in a light in which it can be but partially, and therefore unfairly viewed. Every vote I have given on important national questions was given after mature reflection and under the fullest conviction of its rectitude. If it had been otherwise—if I had, in violation of my oath and duty, knowingly cast a vote or spoken a word inconsistent with my professed principles and detrimental to the interests of the Union, there would have been no need of assaults from my enemies to injure me in the estimation of my constituents; for I should have stood before them self-condemned, my own conscience being the accuser.—As it is, unless voting as I judgment and patriotism dictated, be a sin, I have committed none, and am ready to join issue with my opponents upon my official record. Judged fairly by that, I am willing to stand or fall, as the intelligent home voters and the citizen soldiers of the 15th District shall determine.

You have said correctly, gentlemen, that I am a Democrat of the Jackson school; and permit me to add that I have ever been true to the faith I professed. My first vote was cast for that great soldier, patriot and statesman; his sentiment—"The American Union, it *shall* be preserved"—has been my motto during my Congressional career, and will be to the end of my life.

To you, soldiers of the Republic, who have left your pleasant homes and all the comforts and endearments of domestic life, to breast and turn back the tide of treasonous rebellion, the gratitude of your country and the services of your representatives in Congress are especially due. It is, perhaps, but a poor reward for the hard services you will be called upon to perform, and the many and terrible risks of life and limb, of captivity and imprisonment, of hunger and thirst, of sickness and suffering you will have to encounter. But let the knowledge that you are in the line of duty, that you have come forward at the call of your country to sustain the Union, the Constitution, and the laws, cheer and sustain you in the darkest hours and amid the greatest dangers. Remember that the "Lord tempers the winds to the shorn lamb;" call upon Him to be your "shield and buckler;" put your trust in His protecting Providence, and ch rish a living faith that the same Almighty arm that delivered Daniel unharmed from the den of lions, and led the children of Israel in safety through the Red Sea, will guard and protect you.

Knowing your worth as citizens of my own county, appreciating fully the patriotism which led you into the army, and the courage and determination which will sustain you in actual conflict and carry you on from victory to victory, I shall take a deep interest in your future movements and actions, in everything that affects you as individuals or in your capacity as organized companies. May that benign Providence who governs the fate of men and nations, and beneath whose all-seeing eye not even a sparrow can fall unnoticed, guide and protect you in the path of honor and danger you are about to tread, and soon restore you to your homes, with the sun of peace shining upon your national institutions, and the whole country reposing over a restored Union, strengthened by the mighty purifying ordeal through which it has passed.

Here I might close; but the deep interest I feel in the great struggle now impending between constitutional government and despotic sway, impels me to proceed.

If we would continue to enjoy the liberties which the blood of our fathers won for us, and which are secured to us by the Constitution which they framed and the laws enacted under it, that Constitution and those laws must be thoroughly sustained against the armed hosts in rebellion against them.

As I understand it, it is my mission, in my place in Congress, the Government of the United States is the trustee of the rights of man throughout the world, and mankind have a right to hold it to a faithful execution of that trust. But to be enabled to execute it, the Government must be sustained in its efforts to crush the wicked and formidable rebellion which threatens the overturow of our Republican institutions. If it is not so sustained by the American people the voice of the world will heap scorn upon them for their cowardice in not sustaining the Republic in its hour of need. In my opinion, I have done right in my official capacity, voted men and money to put down the war against rebellion in a decisive and effective manner, for speedy and successful termination by the opposition of armed force, and all the States brought again to dwell together under the Federal Constitution and the glorious banner of the Union. My future course shall be the same, as I am convinced that our liberties will live or perish as the Government shall succeed or fail; and the Government can only succeed while its different branches act in unity, and all are supported by the people.

There can be no peace—in fact there must be interminable war, in any settlement of our difficulties which does not include a cessation of the Union, leaving the seceded States again in subjection to the Constitution and the acts of Congress consistent with its provisions.

I am happy in this respect to agree with Gen. McClellan. That distinguished soldier and patriot, our Commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, and now the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, in his letter of acceptance, says:

"The existence of more than one Government over the region which once owned our flag, *is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people.*"

And again:

"I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brothers have been in vain—that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often peiled our lives."

No, my friends, whatever sacrifices may be required to restore it, the Union must not be abandoned. It was bought by the blood of our fathers—it is the ark of our safety and liberty, and it must not be permitted to fall beneath the blows of traitors arrayed in armed rebellion against it.

If we are wise, if we are just to ourselves and to posterity, if we consult the future grandeur, prosperity and happiness of our country—in short, if we obey the promptings of pure patriotism, and are true to liberty and honor, we will neither make nor receive overtures for reconciliation which do not make a return of the rebellious States to their allegiance to the Constitution a condition precedent to negotiation.

We must look upon this rebellion, and treat it as it actually is, the most flagitious and damnable rebellion that has ever occurred since Satan and his legions made war in Heaven, and aspired to the throne of the Most High.

All prior rebellions of which I have read, have had their origin in arbitrary acts of government. In such cases the people have risen to resist the oppression of their rulers—to curtail the prerogatives of power and maintain or enlarge their own liberties.—The Southern rebellion had no such origin. From the Government the South had received no wrong; on the contrary, it had been highly favored. It was conceived, planned and consummated by a few bold men of talent and wealth, whose ambition panted for a stronger and more splendid government, of which they would be the ruling power.—It was the work of a heartless, bloated aristocracy who had grown tired of Republican simplicity, derided the idea of man's capability for self government, and meditated an empire ruled by king and nobles with hereditary succession. In short, the sole purpose of the leaders of the Southern rebellion was in the beginning and is now to curtail popular liberty, and concentrate all power in the hands of the few comprising the landed aristocracy.

If we, then, adopting the views, or acting upon the advice of ultra peace men, should permit a permanent division of the Union, such would be the form of Government established in the South. With institutions so different from our own, with the ambitious and reckless men who originated and conducted the rebellion at the head of public affairs, their hearts rankling with hatred of the North, and jealousy of its wealth and power—who is silly enough to believe that the peace bought at so great a price would be more than temporary?

Let us indulge in no idle dream of peace purchased at the expense of Union. The utterance of such a sentiment should be considered treasonable. The moment a line of separation is permanently drawn between the North and the South, that moment the question of disintegration will be agitated, and ere long we shall see the Northern States divided into several Republics, and in the course of years as many independent governments as there are States, and these always wrangling, one with the other, and all the prey (as is the case with the South American Republics,) to constantly recurring war.

May the Almighty give wisdom to Government and people, and avert from this nation so terrible a calamity.

JOSEPH BAILY.

HOW THE SOLDIERS SHALL VOTE.

The State Legislature, in conformity to the expressed will of the people in the adoption of the Amendments to the State Constitution at the late election, recently passed an act regulating the mode of elections by soldiers in actual service. Its provisions are as follows:

SECTION 1. That whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, and as such absent from their place of residence on the days appointed by law for holding the general or presidential elections within the State, or on the days for holding special elections to fill vacancies, such electors shall be entitled at such times to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at the proper places of elections, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, and whether at the time of voting such electors shall be within the limits of the State or not, and the right of voting shall not be affected in any manner by the fact of the voter having been credited to another locality than the place of his actual residence by reason of the payment to him of local bounty by such other locality.

SEC. 2. A poll shall be opened in each company, composed in whole or in part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain or other officer thereof, and all electors belonging to such company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not prevented by orders of their commanders or proximity of the enemy from returning to their company quarters, shall vote at such poll and at no other place. Officers other than those of a company and other voters detached and absent from their companies, or in any military or naval hospitals, or in any vessel or navy yard, may vote at such polls as may be most convenient for them, and when there shall be ten or more voters at any place who shall be unable to attend any company poll or their proper place of election as aforesaid, the officers present may open a poll at such place as they select, and certify in the poll-book, which shall be a record of the proceedings at said election and candidly in manner and form as hereinafter directed.

SEC. 3 to 16, Inclusive, regulate the holding of said elections, the tally of the same, the right of the person offering to vote, &c., all in conformity to the provisions of the general election laws of the State.

SEC. 17. Provides for the transmission of the returns to the prothonotary of the county in which said electors would have voted had they not been in the military service. A return is also to be