JOB PRINTING .- Our Job Printing Office is the largest and most complete establishment in the Coun y. Four good Presses, and a general variety of material suited for plain and Fancy work of every kind enables us to do Job Printing at the shortes otice, and on the most reasonable forms. Persons in want of Bills, Blanks, or anything in the Jobbins line, will find it to their interest to give us a call.

Your Information.

U. S. GOVERNMENT.

President—Abraham Lincoln,
Vice President—Harnibal Hamin,
Socretary of State—Wa. II. Sewand,
Socretary of Interior—Jnd. P. Usher,
Socretary of Treasury—Wa. P. Fersenden,
Socretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton,
Socretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton,
Socretary of Navy—Gideon Weller,
Post Master General—Montodment Blair,
Attorney General—Montodment Blair,
Ghief Justice of the United States—Roger B Taney

STATE GOVERNMENT. Governor—Andrew G. Curtin, Secretary of State—Ett Sliper, Surveyor General—James (*. Barr, Auditor General—Isaac Slenker, Auditor General—Isaac Slenken, Attorney General—WM. M. MERREITH. Adjutant General—A. L. Russell, State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore, bloffustle, of the Supreme Court—Geo. W. Woo RD.

____0___ COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge-Hon. James H. Graham. Associate Judges-Hon. Michael Cocklin, Uga Stuart. District Attorney-J. W. D. Gillelen. District Attorney—J. W. D. Gillolon.
Prothonolary—Samuel Shiroman.
Clork and Recorder—Ephraim Cornman,
Register—Geo W. North.
High Sheriff—J. Thompson Rippey.
County Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter.
Coroner—David Smith
County Commissioners—Michael Kast, John Month of the County Commissioners—Michael Kast, John Month of the County Commissioners—Michael Kast, John Month of the Charles of the County Commissioners—Henry Snyder.
Physician to Jail—Dr. W. W. Dale.
Physician to Poor House—Dr. W. W. Dalo.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Chiof Burgess-Andrew B. Ziegler.

Assistant Burgoss—Andrew B. Alagrer.
Assistant Burgoss—Robert Allison.
Town Council—East Ward—J. D. Rhineheart,
Joshus P. Bixlor, J. W. D. Gillolen. George Wetzel.
West Ward—Goo. L. Murray, thos. Paxton, A. Catheart, Jno. B. Parker, Jno. D. Oargas, Prosident, of
Council, A. Catheart, Clerk, Jos. W. Ogilly.
High Constable Samuel Sipe Ward Constable.
Andrew Martin.

High Constable Samuel Sipe Ward Constable, Andrew Martin.
Assessor-John Gutshall. Assistant Assessors, Jno.
Meli, Geo. S. Beetem.
Auditor-Robert D. Cameron.
Tax, Collector-Alfred Rhineheart. Ward Collectors-East Ward, Ches. A. Smith. West Ward, Teo.
Cornman, Street Commissioner, Worley B. Matthews,
Justices of the Peace-A. L. Sponsler, David Smith.
Abrm. Dehuff, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lighters-Chas. B. Meck, James Spangler.

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Contre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Pastor.—Serv cesevery Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. o'clock P. M. Second Presbyterian Church, corner of South Han-over and Pomfeet streets. Rev. John C Bliss, Paster Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock

Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'cock P. M.

St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast angle of Centre Square. Rev. J. C. Clerc, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 0 o'clock, P. M.

English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Man and Louther streets. Rev. Javob Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

German Reformed Church, Louther, between Han over and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Philips, Pastor Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas H. Sherlock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

Methodist E. Church (second charge.) Rev. S. L. Bowman, Pastor, Services Hemry M. E. Church at 1. o'clock A. M., and 35 P. M.

Church of God. South West corner of West street and Chapel Alley. Rev. B. F. Beck, Pasto. Services at 11 a, m., and 7 p. m.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Pomfret near Eastst Rev.

Pastor. Services every other Sab bath. at 10 o'clock Vespers at 3 P. M.

Gorman Lutheran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev. C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock P. M. 11 o'clock P. M.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

proper persons are requested to notify us

100 When changes in the above are necessary the

Rev. Herman M. Johnson, D. D., Presid at and Prefessor of Moral-Science,
William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of Natural
Science and Curator of the Museum. Rev. William L Boswell, A M.; Professor of the Grock and German Languages. Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Profe sor of Mathemat John K. Staymin, A. M., Professor of the Latin and French Languages.
Hon. James H. Graham, LL. D. Professor of Law.
Rev. Henry C. Cheston, A. B. Principal of th
Grammar School. John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School.

BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS James damilton, President, H. Saxton, P. Quicley, B. Coruman, G. P. Humerich, R. C. Woodward, Jason W. Ehy, Treasurer, John Sphar, Messenger, Meet on the 1st Monday of each Month at 8. o'clock A. M., at

CORPORATIONS.

CORLEGARATIONS.

Cyrriste Deposit Bank.—President, R. M. Henderson, W. M. Beetem Cash. J. P. Hassier and C. B. Plahler Tellers, W. M. Pfahler. Clerk, Juo. Underwoot Messenger. Directors, R. M. Handerson, President K. Woodward, Skiles Woodburn, Moses Bricker, John er. Directors, R. M. Henderson, President in S. dward, Skiles. Woodburn, Moses. Bricker, John W. W. Dale, John D. Gorgas, Joseph J. Logan Jno. Stuart, jr.

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Sterrett, Sam'l. Hepburn, Directors.

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trains three times a day. Carlisle Accommo ation.
Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5 59 A. M. arriving at Carlisle 5.20 P. M. Through trains Eastward, 10.10 A. M.
and 2.42, P. M. Westward at 9.27, A. M., and 2.55 P.
M. CARLISLE GAS AND WATER COMPANY .- President, Lemits AND WAIRE CONTROL STREET, Superintendents: Directors, F. Watte, Wm. M. Beetem, Marry Saxton, R.C. Woodward, J. W.

Patton, F. Gardner and D. S. Croft.

SOCIETIES.

Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets at Marion Hall on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of every month.
St. John's Lodge No. 260 A. Y. M. Meets 3d Thurs day of each month, at Marion Hall.
Carlisle Ledge No. 91 I. O. of U. F. Meets Monday evening, at Trout's building.

FIRE COMPANIES. The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.— fouse in Louther, between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb. 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom frat.
The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in March 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover. The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was institu-ted in 1859. House in Pitt, near Main.

RATES OF POSTAGE. tage on all letters of one half ounce weight rosage on a letters of the hard courte weight of under, 3 cents pre-paid.

Postage on the HERALD within the County, free, within the State 13 cents per annum. To any part of the United States, 26 cents Postage on all transleat papers, 2 cents per ounce. Advertised letters to be charged with cost of advertising.

5,000 YARDS Good Dark Calico Just Received

AΤ GREENFIELD & SHEAFER'S, East Main Street, South Side.

East Main Street, South Side.

2d Door,
Good Dark Prints,
Better,
Street,
Street,
Supper Extra, do.,
Bleached Muslirs at 20, 25, 30, 35, and 40 cents.
Unbleached, from 20 to 40 cents.
Summer Pants stuffs, at last year's prices, having purchased our stock of Summer Pants stuffs last Fall we can and will sell them from 10 to 16 cents a yard sheaper than any house in town. Remember the place.

GREENFIELD & SHEAFER,
Opposite H. S. Ritter's.

T THE PARIS MANTILLA EM-PORTOM, No. 020 Chestnut St., Philadelphi NOW OPEN—Paris Made MANTILLAS and CLOAKS. Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our wn Manufacture, of the Latest Styles and in great

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., The Paris Mantilla Emporium, 920 CHESTNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

United States 5 percent 10-40 Loan. We are prepared to furnish the 10-40 Ve are prepared to furnish the 10-40 United States Loan authorized by the act of March 3d, 1894 either Rejistered or Coupon Bonds, as parties may profe; in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$600, \$1,000, \$6,000, and \$10,000.

The interest on the \$50, and \$10,00 Bonds is payable annually and all other denominations sami-annually in coin. The Bonds, will bear date March 1st, 1864 and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years and payable 40 years from date in coin with interest at 5 percent, per unnum.

Garlisle Deposit Bank, April 25th, 1804,

CHOICE SEGARS & TOBACCO,

The Carliste Health

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

NO. 31.

TERMS:--\$2,00 in Advance, or \$2,50 within the year.

Poetical.

VOL. 64.

"AM I FOR PEACE? YES." Hon. Divigi S. Digginson, that grand old Democrat of New York, being written to by a lady, and the inquiry made of him if he was for peace, returned this inging reply:

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors.

For the prace which rings out from the cannon' And the sussion of shot and shell, Till the rebellion's spirit is trampled down To the depths of its kindred hell.

For the peace which shall follow the squadron Where the brazen trumpets bray,

And, drunk with the fury of storm and strife, The blood-red chargers neigh. For the peace that shall wash out the leprous stain

Of our slavery -feul and grim, And shall sunder the fetters which creak and cran On the down trodden dark man's limb will curse him as a traiter and false of heart Who would shrink from the conflict now,

I will stamp it, with blistering, burning brand, On his hideous Cain-like brow. Out! cut of the way! with your spurious peace Which would make us rebellion's slaves;
We will rescue our land from the traitorous grasp Or cover it over with graves.

Out! out of the way! with your knavish sche You trembling and trading pack! Crouch away in the dark, like a sneaking hound. That its mas er had beaten back. You would barter the fruit of our fathers' blood

To purchase a place with rebellion's votes, Or escape from rebellion's scars. By the widow's wail, by the mother's tears, By the orphans who cry for bread,. By our sons who fell we will never yield

And sell out the stripes and stars,

Til rebetlion's soul is dead. RALLY ROUND THE FLAG BOYS!

"Rally round the Flag boys, Give it to the breeze That's the banner we love On the land and seas, Let the traitors brag; Gallant lads, fire away! And fight for the flag. Rally round the flag boys, Give it to the beeze! That's the banner we love

On the land and seas. Let the colors fly, boys, Guard them day and night, For victory is liberty, And God will bless the right. THEIR flag is but a rag, OURS IS the true one. Down with the new cue Let our colors fly, boys, Guard them day and night. lor victory is liberty, And God wid bless the right

" ' IBERTY " is the word boys, Union be our strength! ADRAHAM shall bring us, VICTORY at length; ANDY JOHNSON aids him; GRANT will clear the way; Copper's at a discount-M'CLELIAN "doesn't pay"-

Raily round the flag boys; On its folds we see Blazoned "ABE AND ANDY;

Miscelluneons.

THRILLING COURT SCENE.

In the pages of Raymond's "History the Administration of President Lincoln. are many things interesting and instructive not alone to the politician. We make the following quotation as affording a fair sam

One instance of his practice we cannot refrain from parrating. When Lincoln first went out into the world to earn a living for himself, he worked for a Mr. Armstrong, of Petersburg, Menard county, who, with his wife took a great interest in him, lent him books to read, and, after the season for work | brought from the jail, the court room was was over encouraged him to remain with | filled to overflowing with citizens of the town. them until he should find something to turn his hand to" They also hoped much from his influence over their son, an over indulged and somewhat unruly boy. We cannot do in answer to the usual inquiry from the court, better than to transcribe the remarks of the delivered the verdict of "not guilty." The

oughing incident: ation was gone into, at which the accuser estified so positively that there seemed no Abraham Lincoln obeying the divine injuncdoubt of the guilt of the prisoner, and therefore he was held for trial. As is too often the ease, the bloody act caused an undue degree of excitement in the public mind. Every improper incident in the life of the prisoner -every act which bore the least semblance

party. The prisoner overwhelmed by the placed fell into a melancholy condition; borlering on despair, and the widowed mother,

ooking through her tears, saw no cause for ope from earthly aid. At this juncture, the widow received a letstroke. Gladly was his aid excepted, alsagacity to prevail in such a desperate case;

but the heart of the attorney was in the perils of desertion. work and he set about it with a will that

seat in the prisoner's box and with a stony

ment. Lincoln sat quietly by, whilst the and place. When the evidence of the prose-

The prosecutor felt that the case was lear one, and his opening speech was brief and formal. Lincoln arose while a deathly silence pervaded the vast audience, and in a clear and moderate tone began his argument Slowly and carefully he reviewed the testinony, pointing out the hitherto unobserved liscrepancies in the statements of the principal witness. That which seemed plain and plausible, he made to appear as crooked as a serpent's path. The witness had stated that the affair took place at a certain hour in the evening, and that by the aid of the brightly shining moon, he saw the prisoner inflict the death blow with a slung-shot. Mr. Lincoln showed that the hour referred to, the moon had not yet appeared above the horizon, and onsequently the whole tale was a fabrica-

end of every tongue. But the advocate was not content with this intellectual achievement. His whole being had for months been ound up in this work of gratitude and mercy, and, as the lava of the overcharged crater ursts from its imprisonment, so great thoughts and burning words leaped forth from the eloquent Lincoln. He dréw a picture of the perjurer so horrid and ghastly that the accuser could sit under it no longer, but reeled and staggered from the court whilst the audience fancied they could, sac the brand upon his brow. Then, in words might become widows, to yield to no previous impression, no ill founded prejudice, out to do this client justice; and, as he aluded to the debt of gratitude he owed to the

oy's sires, tears were seen to fall from many It was near night when he concluded, by lying if justice was done-and he believed it would be-before the sun should set it would shine upon his client a free man. The jury retired, and the court adjourned for the day. Half an hour clapsed, when the officer of the court and the volunteer attorney sat at the tea-table at their hotel, a messenger announced that the jury had returned to their of General McClellan. Concord, Lurgan. seats. All repaired immediately to the court Orrstown, Southampton and Wesh Run—all house, and, whilst the prisoner was being When the prisoner and his mother entered, silence reigned as completely as though the house was empty. The foreman of the jury, Cleveland Leader upon this interesting and widow dropped into the arms of her son, who

lifted her up and told her to look upon him passed from earth—was arrested on the charge for utterance. Lincoln turned his eyes toof murder. A young man had been killed ward the west, where the sun still lingered during a riotous melce, in the night time, at | in view, and then turning to the youth, said. a camp meeting, and one of his associates "It is not yet sundown and you are free." I stated that the death wound was inflicted by confess that my cheeks were not wholly unyoung Armstrong. A preliminary examin- wet by tears, and I turned from the affecting scene. As I cast a glance behind, I saw

> tion, by comforting the widowed and father-The Crisis of Rebellion-Informa-

tion Direct from Richmond. Fresh from Richmond a youthful refugee of rowdyism—each school boy quarrel—was from a relentless rebel conscription has giv- that will give fresh life and hope to traitors suddenly remembered and magnified until on us some very interesting and important they pictured him as a flend of the most hor- information of the present condition of things rible hue. As these rumors spread abroad, in that quarter. His testimony is but a conthey were received as gospel truth, and a firmation of the late letter of Gen. Grant, feverish desire for vengeance seized upon the the reports of rebel deserters, and the coninfatuated populace, whilst only prison bars fessions of rebel journals; but it is none the prevented a horrible death at the hands of a less important on that account. He tell us mob. The events were heralded in the coun- that the hopes of the dismantled Southern ty papers, printed in the highest colors, ac- confederacy are now reduced to the army of companied by rejoicing over the certainty of Gen. Lee-that Lee is now the bearer of punishment being meted out to the guilty "Casar and his fortunes;" and that, in view of a mighty and desperate effort to break roumstances under which he found himself | through the coils which General Grant is weaving around them, the rebel chiefs are sweeping into Lee's army every white male within their reach, capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five years. Houses, stores and offices are entered, er from Mr. Lincoln volunteering his ser- and the victims of this exhausting conscrip-

It further appears, from the same intelliknew no such a word as fail. Feeling that gent witness, that, notwithstanding this inthe poisoned condition of the public mind exorable and effective recruiting system, the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacriwas such as to prolude the possibility of em- army of Lee does not now exceed seventypanneling an impartial jury in the court having jurisdiction, he procured a change of Early in the Shenandoah valley does not exvenue and a postponement of the trial. He coed ten thousand. At the same time the then went studiously to work unraveling the | failing supplies of Richmond admit of no alhistory of the case, and satisfied himself that | ternative but fight or flight to Lee and Dahis client was the victim of malice, and that vis. The rebel paper currency has been rethe statements of the accuser were a tissue of duced one-third in amount by Jeff. Davis's duced one-third in amount by Joff. Davis's

Mississipi remedy of repudiation, and yet it oitly declare, as the sense of the American

written on every feature, and accompanied Our opinion from the first, that, against the during which, under the pretence of milita- | Fair Oaks less than 3000 each. If we supby his half-hoping, half despairing mother— strategy and combinations of General Grant whose only hope was in a mother's belief of formidable and elaborate defences of Richher son's innocence, and in the justice of the God she worshipped; and in the noble counsel, who, without hope of fee or reward upon from his subsistence, and he must come out and he worshipped; and private right alike trodden from his subsistence, and he must come out and fight for it or abandon his cause, in the country essentially impaired, Justice, humanity, and the public welfare demand that earth, had undertaken the cause—took his and fight for it or abandon his cause, in the judgment of the civilized world, with the adandonment of his capitol. firmness listened to the reading of the indict-

He will fight. He is obstinate, head-strong

large auditory looked on him as though won- savage and desperate, and he has resolved dering what he could say in defense of one, upon a Watterloo victory or defeat. He whose guilt they regarded as certain. The cannot, however, abandon Richmond withexamination of the witnesses for the State out a fight that will settle the question bewas begun, and a well arranged mass of evi- tween the opposing armies, because, with or ence, circumstantial and positive was intro- without a fight, his evacuation leaves him no duced, which seemed to impale the prisoner other resource than an ignominious flight. beyond the possibility of extrication. The But, first, we are on the eve of a terrible ounsel for the defence propounded but few struggle for Richmond; and we are glad to questions, and those of a character which ex- assurting readers that Gen. Grant is ready ited no uneasiness on the part of the prose- at all points. He is well informed of the utor-merely, in most cases, requiring the straits, the necessities, the movements and the ligent treason in the Chicago platform, main witnesses to be definite as to the time the designs of the enemy, and is ready for him. Lee must do something, not only to ution was ended Lincoln introduced a few secure subsistence, but to effect a political witnesses to remove some erroneous impres- diversion in favor of his master in Europe ions in regard to the previous character of and in our Presidential election. The rebel his client, who, though somewhat of a row- leaders still believe in the promises of Slidell y, had never been known to commit a of French intervention, and in the promise of vicious act; and to show that a greater de- the copperheads of a Northern insurrection gree of ill-feeling existed between the accuser | but Lee must first break the coils of Grant. and the accused than the accused and the de-The struggle is at hand; and while we fully rely upon General Grant, let there be no re axation in the efforts of the government and our loyal fellow citizens of the North to strengthen him in every possible way. A Union victory now as Richmond will be the virtual end of the war.

SOLDIERS! VOTE FOR YOUR

CAUSE Our brave soldiers in the field were disfranchised by a Democratic court—the decision emanating from Judge Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1863. The Union members of the Legislature at once took steps to affect an amendment of the Constitution so as to remedy the objections tory. interposed by a Democratic Court. Last winter the amendments had to pass the Legislature without amendment, or their adoption would have been postponed one year, An almost instantaneous change seemed thus postponing the right of suffrage in the o have been wrought in the minds of his au- army until after the Presidential election. ditors, and the verdict Not Guilty was at the There were three amendments, and all had to pass without alteration-just as they had been adopted the year before-or all would have failed. Too cowardly to attack soldier suffrage manfully, the Democrats of the House resolved to attack it indirectly but puite as fatally, and every Democratic mem er, excepting on Mr. Marshall, of Adams, voted against the second amendment, so as to defeat all the proposed antendments, and the prevent the soldiers from voting at the next election, That this treachery did not go Taibune : succeed is due solely to the vigilance and fidelity of the Union Legislature, for they Grant's losses up to (but not including) the of thrilling pathos, Lincoln appealed to the saved the great issue of soldier suffrage by fatherless, and as husbands of wives who and ceaseless efforts the amendments were carried in the Legislature, and submitted to a vote of the people of the State for ratificaon the 2d of August. The result was the success of the measure by nearly one hundred thousand majority, but it is an appaling truth that one hundred and fire thousand cotes were east in the State against conferring upon our soldier the right to vote for the of the country they are perilling their lives o defend.

Where did the 105,000 votes come from Let the Soldiers of Franklin county glance at the returns, and see whether they came from the friends of Mr. Lincoln or from the Democratic districts, and sure to give McClellan majorities, voted against our soldiers voting, while the Union and Lincoln districts gave immense majorities for the amendment. Chambersburg, Mercersburg, Antrim, Fayettville, Greenvillage and Washington-all certain to give decided majorities for Lincoln, gave the strongest majorities in favor of our soldiers exercising the right of suffrage. And so it was through-"Some few years since, the eldest son of as before, free and innocent. Then, with out the State, Every county that voted Mr. Lincoln's old friend, Armstrong, the the words, "Where is Mr. Lincoln?" he against the soldier voting gave a majority chief supporter of his widowed mother—the | rushed across the room and grapsed the hand | for M'Clellan, while the strongest Curtin good old man having sometime previously of his deliverer, whilst his heart was too full and Lincoln counties gave the largest majorities for the soldiers. Take the following decided Union counties and look at the ma-

jorities they gave in behalf of our soldiers: Majorities for Soldiers. 8,933 Chester, Lancaster. Alleghany, 8.967 Lawrence 2,142 2,014 Philadelphia, 17,303 2,278 Tioga, 4,749 8,127

On the other hand look at the counties which voted against the soldiers. Here are some of the leading majorites, and each of them is good for M'Clellan; for declaring the war a "failure;" for an "immediate essation of hostilities," and for anything

MAJORITIES AGAINST SOLDIERS. 1,931 Monroe, 514 Northampton, Berks, Cambria Clearfield 785 Pike, Columbia. 1,030 Wayno,

Lehigh, 4.749 Can any soldier doubt how and by whose efforts he is enabled to vote at the next election?-and is there any soldier prepared to vote with his bitterest foes? Let their ballots answer.

Let soldiers look well to the PRINCIPLES which they vote to endorse. In order that they may vote understandingly, we give the two main resolutions from the Chicago and Baltimore platforms: LINCOLN PLATFORM.

"Resolved, That we approve the determivices to save the youth from the impending ion are simply clapped upon the shoulder and states not to compromise with the rebels, or stroke. Gladly was his aid excepted, although it seemed impossible for even his vice, and they are under a requisition from may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their which there is no second except through the the Government to maintain this position and prosecute the war with the utmost pos-sible vigor to the complete suppression of the fice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the There are no misunderstanding the position occupied by the Union party and its candidates. Now hear the Chicago declaration of principles:

M'CLELLAN PLATFORM. When the trial was called on, the prisoner, pale and emaciated with hopelessness to procure in Richmond a barrel of flour.—
store the Union by the experiment of war, were about 2200, and at Seven Pines and would proveil on every hand.

ry necessity, or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disgregarded in every part, and public immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate con-

vention of all the States, or other peaceable means to that end, that, at the earliest practical moment, peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.'' That the platforms presented by the two partics represent the position clearly manifest by their letters of acceptance. President Lincoln in his letter of acceptance of the Union nomination, says:

" The nomination is gratfully accepted, as

the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform. ARE HEARTILY APPROVED!" General McClellan in his letter of accept concludes as follows. "Believing that the views here expresse

ARC THOSE OF THE CONVENTION AND THE PEO-

PLE YOU REPRESENT, I accept the nomina

The foregoing are the deliberate records of the two great parties in this contest. The one declares that there can be no armistice, no cessation of hostilities with traitors, until hey submit to the majesty of the laws. The ether declares the war a "failure"-that ou sacrifices have been vain-that our armie have achieved no triumphs, and demands that it at once, be stopped to enable treason to rally its shattered strength for another

murderous war. Soldiers of the Republic! you have periled your lives for the safety of the Government; your comrades fill martyr graves as the sad price of your victories; your flag now floats in every Rebel State, and Treason is on the threshold of death. The M'Cleilan platform is a stain upon your gallant dead, an insult to your flag, and a reacherous blow at your cause. Can it be endorsed by your votes?—Franklin Reposi-

Who was the Butcher, M'Clellan, or Grant?

At the Democratic meeting in Independence square on Saturday evening, Hiram Ketchum, of New York, said in the course of his speech that Grant had lost and buried in his Virginia campaign one hundred thousand good and true men in the attempt to take Richmond by any other plan than that of M'Clellan. The best way to arrive at a roper conclusion on this subject is to conra-t the official returns of M'Clellan's losses in his Virginia campaign with the official returns of Grant's losses there, and we avail ourselves of the subjoined condensed view of this matter, which we find in the Chica-

The National Intelligencer makes General last assault on Petersburg, 68,200. ., W were General McClellan's losses on the Per insula. We find they were 70,835.

"This information is derived by subtracting the number of men present for duty at Harrison's Bar, July 15, 1862, from the whole number of men sent to General Me-Chillen on the Peninsula Mr. John Tucker, then assistant Secretary of War, upon whom was devolved the duty of providing transportation for the Army of the Potomae, testifies (page 295, vol. 1, Report on the Con duct of the War) that the following troop were transported to General McClellan:

Prior to 5th of April, 121,500 Franklin's division. 12,000 From Baltimore and Fortress Monroe, 11,000 Part of Shield's division, 5,000

159,500 "On page 296 of the same volume Gen. Meigs estimates the number of men thus ransported at 160,000. That these figures are approximately correct is shown by the onsolidated report of the strength of the Army of the Potomac on the 30th of April. 1862, (page 323.) and the Adjutant General's statement of the reinforcements sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the 15th of June, 1862, (page 345.) to wit: Aggregate strength 30th April. 130.378

162,738 Deduct Franklin's division, twice counted 11.332151,406 Add Shields' division, sent after 15th 5,000

June,

Reinforcements present for duty to 16th

156,406 "We will now let Gen. McClellan tell us ow many men he had fit for duty on the

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, 1 July 15, 1862. 'I find from official reports that I have present for duty: officers, 3215; enlisted

men, 85,460: in all present for duty, 88,665... -Report on the Conduct of the War, page Hence the result: Whole number of men sent to General

McClellan, 159,500 Number of men fit for duty at Harrison's Landing, 88.655 Losses, 70,835

"The Intelligencer bewails loudly the

the rebellion of 1861 are no more alike than casualties of the first week of Gen. Grant's a modern copperhead is like an ancient gencampaign, embracing the two battles in the Wilderness, and the principal share of the fighting at Spottsylvania, which it estimates at 35,000. This is about the same number nation of the Government of the United | that Gen. McClellan lost by disease alone in the Warwick and Chickahominy marshes, On page 845 of the volume already quoted from' we find a statement from the Adjutant which there is no escape except through the just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Army, compiled from Gen. perils of desertion.

| Tender of their nostitity and a return to their pust allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the Army, compiled from Gen. McClellan's official returns, of the compara-McClellan's official returns, of the comparative strength of the Army of the Potomac on the 1st day of April, and the 20th day of country shouted over his great generalship, June, 1862, from which we learn that there were only 115,102 men present for duty on the day last mentioned. All of Gen. Mcthe day last mentioned. All of Gen. Mc-Clellan was the tool of the friends of the con-Clellan's forces had reached him before the spirators, and he is now their candidate for 20th of June, except the 5000 of Shields' division. In other words, he had received, first and last, 154,500 men prior to that date. His losses, therefore, had been 89,898. But only three engagements had taken place up to this time, Williamsburg, Seven Pines,

pose they amounted to 9000 in all. (and this is a liberal allowance, which will easily cover the skirmishes on the road,) we have losses to the number of 30,398 men, not by battle. And we may add that no field of battle ever presented a more appalling spectacle than did the typhoid hospitals at Yorktown during the spring and early summer of 1862."

We commend this comparison to the peru-

sal of all who have been accustomed to listen

to such stuff as Hiram Ketchum preached in

Gotham, where ignorance is bliss on all subjects relating to the present Administration, and he fancied, no doubt, that he had a carte blanche to talk the same kind of stuff here. This is a specimen of the systematic copperhead talk by which the people of Gotham are misled. President Lincoln is responsible for ance, after attempting to blunt the sting of all this slaughter under Grant, quoth Ketchum, because he advised adherence to the northern route. Ave, but who is responsible for the much larger loss under McClellan, upon a route which Lincoln did not ad vise? The truth is, that these copperheads are opposed to Grant because he is a successful general, and they fear that he may crust the rebellion, and thus terminate all copperhead prospects of ruling the Union, by the

aid of the rebels, under some compromise.

1776 AND 1861. The Devil is said to have the faculty of quoting Scripture in his own justification, and, with a perversity that is as Satanic as that of the father of mischief himself, the Copperheads attempt to justify the conduct of their Southern principals. We have recently seen several articles in the Copperhead press that were designed to show that the rebellion, in all material respects, coresponds with our own revolution, and that we cannot condemn the course of Southern traitors, without by inference censuring the American patriots of 1776. They audaciousv compare Jefferson Davis with George Washington, liken Semmes to Paul Jones, claim that Memminger and Robert Morris are in the same boat (historically), and insist that Henry A. Wise is only a logical and appropriate successor of Patrick Henry. George the Third is, of course, typified by President Lincoln; and the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession is as proper an instrument as the Declaration of Indepen-

As we understand history, the American colonies were gained to the British crown b liscovery and conquest, and settled, either by the people who had their homes here before these conquests, or by British subject, who emigrated to the land of promise after the authority of England had been firmly estab- paper in Europe which has sympathized lished here. Great Britian ruled the colonies as conquered provinces, and while refusing to allow an American a seat in her Parli- election. In London, The Times, The Her- government. The German knows what he ament, she forced offensive burthens upon ald and The Post, which have for three the country, in defiance of the established years used all the influence that daily papers to No. No. representation. The colones first petitioned, and then protested against this conduct, and finding their remonstrances treated with contempt, they revolted, and secured their independence, as they had an entire right to

have been proper that America should have enjoyed the lion's share of the government of the common country, from the time i had an existence: that much of the common domain had been purchased at a huge cos out of the public treasury, and that the colo nies had their young men educated at the national cost, while "their potent, grave and everend seignors" held almost all the important governmental posts of honor and emolument, at home and a broad. To make the parallel hold good, it would require that America was disappointed in the esult of an ante-revolutionary election, into which she had entered, and that while all her constitutional rights were still scrupulously guarded, and she possessed a majority in Parliament and upon the bench of the Supreme Court, she refused to abide by the result of the ballot. We have never heard that George Washington was an honored member of the British House of Lords up to the moment when he determined to embrace the 32,360 popular cause; we are not aware that Maron had ever held the second office in the gift of the people of Great Britian, or that he was a Senator at the very moment when he took a place in the revolutionary ranks; we are not conscious that John Han- | call the attention of Switzerland to a great cock was in the British cabinet at the time of the breaking out of the war, now do we remember to have heard that he used his official position to steal guns and Indian bonds from the Government which he was sworn 15th of July, 1862, at Harrison's Bar. We to sustain, and bent upon betraying, in ornote from his dispatch of that date to the der to hand the plunder over to the enemies of be a striking contrast to the shameful leaguer his country. When the copperheads can of tyrants against liberty which we now see make us see anything in common between Washington and Davis, Hancock and Floyd Franklin and John Tyler, Robert Morris and Howell Cobb, Cadwalader and Breckinridge, Patrick Henry and-Reed (not much matter whether sire or descendent), we will begin to look upon the rebellion in the light of a revolution, and shall endeavor to accustom ourselves to consider patriotism

> THE GREAT GENERAL .- George B. Mc. Clellan allowed the Potomac to be blockadwhile he lay near Washington with a force. of nearly 200,000 under his command. This may be attributed to the fact that he was surrounded by rebel sympathizers and took counsel from traitors. Every rebel in the and so they continue to laud his exploits. The plot is so transparent that any unprejudiced man can see the end aimed at. Mc Clellan was the tool of the friends of the conspirators, and he is now their candidate for spirators, and he is now their candidate for the Prosidency. Those who do not wish to see the Union destroyed, or democratic principles sacrificed, should vote against the men who have invariably shown a disposition to the army instead of McClellan, in the beginning of the war, the old flag would now wave over every State, and peace and prosperity would provail on every hand.
>
> is in favor of compelling the rebels to lay down their arms, and of forcing them to make such terms as they can with us. One advocates peace through virtory. Both ere have not come here to surrender. I shall fire on the next flag."
>
> It was Innis, and by that ruse he midde the rebels. Had Grant been at the head of the army instead of McClellan, in the beginning of the war, the old flag would now wave over every State, and peace and prosperity would provail on every hand.

and treason, honesty and thievery, war and

piracy, purity and corruption, high resolve

and wicked design, humanity and savage

barbarism, as so many synonymous and con-

vertible terms. The revolution of 1776 and

[From Carrington's Commis "TAPS?

"Our ward fronts on the sea, and the night sound—signal for silence and darkness.

Independence Square. Ketchum comes from thing, 'Put it out; Put it-out; Put-it-

He draws so near it shuts the daylight out. Put It out ! Put It out !

lood angels walk the ward And heaven is all abroad When twilight falls and earth lies bushed and still; Room for the angels! put the dark deeds out. Put out a!l thoughts of care; est gently, sching head; He stands boside the bod.

Put it out! Put it out!

Put out-quite out-the light. Hark! as the notes grow faint, Was that a new-voiced saint height? Has from among us any soul gone out? God's love falls as a screen, Where lights burn dim and pal.; No flickering-flame shall fail. For, with his hand held standfastly between

They believe that it will lead to a speedy

recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy. In France, all the organs of the French Government express confidence in the success of McClellan. The French Imperialist papers, published in this country, are openly advocating the recognition of the Robels. They go hand in hand with The Daily News On the other hand, there is not a paper in all Europe that has been friendly to the Union, which does not hope for the triumph of

Convention. ieneva, says : Tyrants pass away: nations are immortal.-What avails a minority? We shall conqure by aid of our old traditions; and we shall shall conquer because we have right, justice, and brotherhood on our side. Let me now in Europe.

we cannot have peace under Mr. Lincoln, and by promising it, more or less explicitly, under some other candidate. The plan is could not place themselves on any stronger uipe democrat, and heaven knows they are far as the poles asunder.

such wretched sophistry could succeed. There is no man in the country, probably, more heartily desirous of peace than Mr. Lincoln, unless it be General Grant or General Sherman. The loyal people of this country are for peace. What then is meant by the cop- ficer in a cavalryman's overcoat, came out perhead or the democrat when he calls him- to meet him. [They had killed my two self a friend of peace? He means, if he means horses,' said Col. Innis to me afterwards, anything in particular, that he is in favor of and I was afraid they would singe my uniconceding to the rebels the right of secession, form—the fire was rather hot—so I covered or of laying down arms like the king of Den- | it.'] mark and making such terms as we can with the enemy. Mr. Lincoln, on the other hand, is in favor of compelling the rebels to lay

ugle-music is blown away on the sea wind, and comes back to us in sweet fragments. It is nine o'clock; the day, full of hope and fear, is ended; and while I write, the sick men are all quiet in their little camp-beds. I moment more, and the last bugle will Now it begins, and the notes, rising and falling, say as plainly as music can say any-

"It is a clear, golden call, almost a human roice, falling softer and slower to the end; and when well played, lingering a little at the last, like some one very cautiously hushing a baby to s'eep."-Part of Letter from U. S. Army Hospital.

Put it out ! Put It out! The clear notes rising climb A ladder of sweet sound; And from each golden round The ascending angels nearing heaven do chime "God's watch begins, put your dim lantern out." Put out each earthly light; It is God's shadow falls Along the darkening walls, Closing us round, when men say, " It is night:"

Forbear each scheme of III.

Who brings in peace and healing, unaware, And sends soft-footed Sleep to shut Pain out.

Who climbed with them, and scaled the starry No wind can blow to put these life-lamps out Through Earth's long night He waits

Till to the Soul's glad eyes,

Filled with Divine surprise Heaven opens wide her golden morning gates. Turn, Day being come, He breathes the candle out McClellan and Lincoln in Europe. Those who have watched the attitude of he European press with regard to our war, will not be surprised at learning that every with the Rebellion believers in and hopes for the success of McClellan at the Presidential bellion, and prevent a restoration of the Union, are delighted with the Chicago Platform.

the principles laid down in the Baltimore Garabaldi, in a recent letter to a paper of "I desire to add my name to the four thousand citizens of Geneva who have addressed the United States in favor of the naintenance of the Constitution and the abolition of slavery, and I hope in so doing to obtain the approbation of the Liberal press, and of all my fellow citizens. Glory to Switzerland! That old home of liberty deserves to stand in the vanguard of human emancipation. From a fatality now weighing on nations, we see great peoples grow less, and even disappear before the lying flattery of despotism, and the champions of freedom become the police of tyranny. Well, let Switzerland take the lead till nations repent. again see tyranny melt before the popular phalanx as snow before the sun. We fact. The American Republics present to the world the spectacle of the connection of the peoples. An aggression against the Pe-Bourbons, has raised a cry of shame and vengeance from all her sister nations. If the elder sister of republics will send one word of comfort to her suffering sister, it would

THE PARTY OF SURRENDER The copperheads and democrats are proposing, in the coming Presidential campaign, to conjure with the word "Peace." Availing themselves of the hardships, discontents

Joseph and Maximillan with indifference, but want to discount all the American notes they can get: The London Times says this is all wrong—that the Republicans in America are all bankrupt, and the Germans must be crazy to slight English and French beggars, and go begging themselves, to America. Are they crazy? We asked Poor Richard what he thought about it. "Why;" said he, "how can they be crazy, when they are doing just what I did a little more than a year ago, when I put my little savings into Government six per cents? Now see what I got by it; just count up. I have received six per cent. in gold, which averaged 100 per cent, in currency making 12 per cent. income. Now, to-day, my bond is saleable in the New York market at 10 per cent. premium. Put these together, and to-day I have 22 per cent. for one year's use of day I have 22 per cent. for one year's use of my money! What do you think of that? You know, as well as I do, that there are thousands of people who did this, and to-day thousands of people who did this, and to-day they have 22 per cent. on their investments. Why, I saw Miss Jones, our school-mam, go to the bank and buy a \$500 bond. How she got the money I don't know, but these Yankee schoolmistresses are first rate hands at taking care of themselves. Well, now count up. If Miss Jones sells her bonds to-day she gets her \$500 back safe, and she gets \$110 clear gain. Can you sharp fellows down there in William street do any better? You know I told Mr. Smith, the banker, my ideas about that, and he bought \$5,000 six per cent. bonds, and you see he got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I got \$1,100 for a year's use of his money. I met him the other day, and he said, 'Poor Richard, you are right; I begin to think the Government can take care of itself, and us too. For my part, I mean to buy some of the 7.30's. The rate of interest is high of the 7.30's. The rate of interest is high enough, and in three years they will turn into six per cent. bonds again.' 'Yes, Mr. Smith, it is not only right on the money side; but it is right on the country's side too. Help' your country, or it can'thelp you. Now, I sathe Germans are not only right, but they would be right if they got half that interest. They cannot make a quarter of it at home." So thought Poor Richard, and so think we. When we think afthe German on printer of When we think af the German opinion of our situation and our financial strength, we must remember that they are far better judges of our condition than we are, or our enemies are. They are lookers on, at a great distance. They have none of our enmities distance. They have none of our cummes or prejudices. They can examine the facts disinterestedly. They do; and the result is a verdict that the American Government is stable—its ability and integrity in meeting its financial engagements unquestionable. This financial engagements unquestionable. This verdict, too, is founded on a series of facts which are unimpeachable, and well known to every intelligent American. Take two or three of the most important: 1. The United States doubles its population each twenty-five years. The population of the country, which in 1850 was twenty-three millions, will in 1875 be forty-six millions.— But the rebellion! says some one. How much has the rebellion diminished the strength of the United States? Take this astonishing fact, that if all the Rebel States had been sunk in the Pacific Ocean, the United States would in 1875 have a population equal to that of the whole in 1860. In other words, fifteen years will supply the total loss of the eleven original Rebel States!— What can impode the progress of such a country? 2. The wealth of the country increased 127 per cent. in ten years! Now let it increase but 80 from 1860 to 1870, and it will amount to ten times all the loans of the is about. He will get the largest income from loans in the world, on the safest securiprobability will never occur again. If the American does not know and take advantage of this, the German and Frenchman Paragraphic Crumbs.

Are the Germans Wrong in Want-ing our Bonds?

Not a bit of it! No shrewder, thriftier

people, in matters of money, exist on earth: Our Jersey people and New England people are a frugal, industrious people, but they can't save money like the Germans. All Germany is a great savings bank. It is true

that their working men are not so fich, on

an average, as our working men, because they don't get more than one quarter of the wages of our men. But a German can save

wages of our men. But a German can save money, and he knows when it is safe. Now these shrewd, thrifty Germans want our bonds. They want them by millions. They turn aside from the great beggars of the world in Europe, and come to us Republicans. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Lagary and Marietika.

cans. They treat the notes of Napoleon and Joseph and Maximillan with indifference,

WE "DON'T SURRENDER MUCH."-A little elevation at the right of the railway was the scene of one of the most heroic exploits of the war. There Colonel Innis-warned by the old negro I have introduced to the ender-with a little band of three hundred and eighty-nine Michigan men, without artillery or other defence than a hastily thrown up barricade of camp wagons and underbrush. beat off Wheeler's whole force of three thou-

sand horse and two field pieces. "Colonel Innis," said General Rosecrans to him on the eve of the battle of Stone river, "will you hold Lavergne?"

"I'll try, General."
"I ask if you will do it!" exclaimed the

aconic General. "I will," quietly responded the Colonel, and he kept his word. Just as the New Year's sun was sending

ed there behind the wagons, the head of the rebel column emerged from the woods which skirt the southern side of the town, and Capt. Firman, riding forward to the flimsy reastwork, cried out: "General Wheeler demands an instant

ts first greeting to the little band that crouch-

and unconditional surrender." "Give General Wheeler my compliments, and tell him we don't surrender much, came back to him from behind the brush-Mounting then his Kentucky roan, the

peroic Colonel rode slowly around the rude entrenchment. "Boys," he said, "they are three thousand-have you said your pray-

"We are ready, Colonel. Let them come on!" answered the brave Michigan men.-And they did come on!"

"Six times we swept down on them," said Captain Firman, Wheeler's aid, to me, "and six times I rode up with a flag and summoned them to surrender: but each time Innis sent back the message, varied, now and then, with an adjective, "We don't surrender and high prices incident to the war, they much.' He sat on his horse during the first hope to secure a sufficient support for their charges as if on dress parade; but at the condidate by spreading the impression that third fire I saw him go down." I thought we had winged him, but when we charged again, there he sat, as cool as if the thermometer had been at zero. One of our men well devised, and the fathers of it probably took deliberate aim, and again he went down; but when I rode up the fifth time and shoutbasis. But it would be a pity, indeed, if any 'Wo'll not snmmon you again surrender at once!' is was Innis who yelled out 'Prav is no man in the country, probably, more don't, for we don't surrender much.' At the seventh charge I was wounded, and the General sent another officer with the summons. Your people halted him a few huned for several months by 50,000 rebel troops, and, throughout the war, have been eager dred yards from the breastwork, and an of-

"What is your rank, sir," demanded the

Union officer:
"Major, sir."
"Go back, and tell General Wheeler that