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Worn Information.

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President—Abraham Lincoln,
Vice President—Hanning Hamlin,
Secretary of State—Wm. II. Sewaich,
Secretary of Interior—Jno. P. Usher,
Secretary of Wrenger,
Secretary of Wrenger,
Secretary of Wrenger,
Secretary of Navy—Giden Weller,
Post Master General—Montoomery Blair,
Attorney General—Edward Bates,
Chief Justice of the United States—Roger B Tank

STATE GOVERNMENT. GOVERNOR-MANDREW G. CURTIN.
Secretary of State-Eli SLIFER.
Surveyor Goueral-James . . Barr,
Auditor General-Isanc Slenker,
Attorney Goneral-WM. M. MEREDITI.
Adjutant General-M. I. RUSSELL,
State Treasurer-Henry D. Monne. Chief Justic of the Supreme Court-Gro. W. Woo

---0---COUNTY OFFICERS. President Judge-Hon. James H. Graham. Associate Judges-Hon. Michael Cocklin, Her Associate taught.

Hugh Stuart.

District Attorney—J. W. D. Gillelen.

Prothonotary—Samuel Shiroman.

Clork and Recorder—Ephraim Cornman,

Register—Geo W. North. Register—Geo W. North. High Sheriff—J. Thompson Rippey. County Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter. High Shertif — J. Inompset Compt.

Gounty Treasurer—Henry S. Ritter.

Oroner—David Smith
Oounty Commissioners—Michael Kast, John
Joy, Mitchell McClellan,
Superintendent of Poor House—Henry Snyder.

Physician to Jail—Dr. W. W. Dale.

Physician to Poor House—Dr. W. Dale.

BOROUGH OFFICERS. Chief Burgess—Andrew B. Ziegler.
Assistant Burgess—Aubert Allison.
Town Council—East Ward—J. D. Rhineheart,
Joshua P. Blxler, J. W. D. Gillelen. George Wetzel,
West Ward—deo. L. Murray. Thos. Paxton, A. Cathecart, Juo. B. Parker, Juo. D. Gyrgas, President, of
Conneil, A. Catheart. Clerk. Jos. W. deilby.
High Constable Samuel Sipo Ward Constable,
Andrew Martin.
Assessor—John Gutshall. Assistant Assessors, Juo
Mell. Geo. S. Beetem. Assessor - John Gutshall. Assistant Assessors, Jno Mell, Geo. S. Beetem.
Auditor—Robert D. Cameron.
Tax. Collector—Alfred Rhine-heart. Ward Collector—Street Commissioner, Worley B. Warth. T. co. Cornman, Street. Commissioner, Worley B. Warthews.
Justices of the Peace.—A. L. Sponsler, David Smith.
Abrm. Dehuff, Michael Holcomb.
Lamp Lighters—Chas. B. Meck, James Spangler.

CHURCHES

First Presbyterian Church, Northwest angle of Cenre Square. Rev. Conway P. Wing Paster - Service very Sanday Morning at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 . P. M. nd Presbyterian Church, corner of South Hay. over and Pomfret streets Rev. John C Bliss, Passor Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Services commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M.

St. John's Church, (Prot. Episcopal) northeast nucle of Centre Square. Rev. J O Clerc, Rector. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock, P. M.
English Lutheran Church, Bedford, between Main and Louther streets. Rev. Jamb Fry, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6)'s Celock P. M.

German Reformed Church. Louther, between Hanover and Pitt streets. Rev. Samuel Phi'lps, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

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

Mothodist E. Church (first charge) corner of Main and Pitt Streets. Rev. Thomas II. Sherhock, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock A. M., and 3/2 P. M.

Ohurch of God. South Wost 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 East st. Rev. Rev Pastor. Services every other Sab bath. at 10 o'clock. Vespors at 3 P. M. German Luthoran Church, corner of Pomfret and Bedford streets. Rev C. Fritze, Pastor. Services at 11 o'clock P. M. orelosk P. at.

Description of the shore are necessary the oper persons are requested to notify us.

DICKINSON COLLEGE. John K. Staymin, A. M., Professor of the Latin and Freuch Languages.
Hon. James H. Graham, LL. D., Professor of Law.
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BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS. E. Cornman, President, James Amilton, Il Saxton, R. C. Woodward, Honry - swsham, C. P. Humerich, Secty, J. W. Ehy, Trassurer, John Sphar, Messenger. Meet on the 1st Monday of each Month at 8 o'clock A. M., at Education Hall.

John Hood, Assistant in the Grammar School

CORPORATIONS.

CVRLISLE DEPOSITE BANK.—President, R. M. Honderson, W. M. Beotom Cash. J. P. Hasslor and C. B. Pfahler Tellers, W. M. Pfahler, Clork, Juo. Underwoor Messanger, Directors, R. M. Honderson, President, R. C. Woodward, Skilles Woodburn, Moses Bricker, John Zug, W. W. Dale, John D. Gorgas, Juseph J. Logan, Juo. Stuart, jr.

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Eastward, leaves Carlisle 5 55 A. M., arriving at Car-Hisle 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

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Cumberland Star Lodge No. 197, A. Y. M. meets a 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.
Carliste Lodge No. 31 I. O of U. F. Meets Monday
evening, at Troub Mulding. FIRE COMPANIES.

The Union Fire Company was organized in 1789.— Louise in Louther between Pittand Hanover. The Cumberland Fire Company was instituted Feb 18, 1809. House in Badford, between Main and Pom The Good Will Fire Company was instituted in Marchi 1855. House in Pomfret, near Hanover The Empire Hook and Ladder Company was instituted in 1859. House in Pitt, near Main. RATES OF POSTAGE

Postage on all letters of one half curice weight of inder, Scotts propaid.
Postage on the HSRALD within the County, free Within the State 12 cents per annum. To any per of the United States, 29 cents Postage on all rangles papers. 2 cents per curice. Advertised letters t siont papers. 2 cents per ounce. Adve-be charged with cost of advertising.

5,000 YARDS Good Dark Calico Just Received GREENFIELD & SHEAFER'S, East Main Street, South Side. 2d Door 2d Door 2d Door

Sitra,
Super Extra, do.,
Dieschod Muelins 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 Pall we can and wilk sell them from 10 to 16 cents a yard beanguithan any house in town. Remember the place.

cheaper than any house in town. Remember the place GREENFIELD & SHEAPER.
Opposite H; S. Ritter's. A THE PARIS MANTILLA EM-PORIUM, No. 320 Chestnut St., Philadelphia NOW OPEN-Paris Made MANTILLAS and CLOAKS.

Also, SPRING and SUMMER GARMENTS, of our wn Nanufacture, 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. Ve are prepared to furnish the 10-40 V. United States Loan authorized by the act of arch 8d, 1804 either Registered or Conpou Bonds, a artics may profe in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 parties may profe in denoninations or \$50, \$400, \$000, \$1,000, \$6,000, and \$10,000.

The interest on the \$50, and \$100, Bonds is payable The interest on the 500, and 500, are annually and all other depoint nations semi-annually in coin. The Honds will bear date March 1st, 1864 and at redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 10 years and hayable 140 years from date in coin with interest at 6 percent ber annually March 1st. The March 150 annually March 150 annu Carlisle Deposit Bank, April 25th, 1864,

CHOICE SEGARS & TOBACCO.

The Carlisle Trail

CARLISLE, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 1864. VOL. 64.

RHEEM & WEAKLEY, Editors & Proprietors.

NO. 35.

its name is a humbug - worse, a nest of trea-

son-made up of all kinds of materials. only

seeking, by any means, fair or foul, place

cago Convention, and, I will add, its candi-

If I can succeed in my wishes;

For this has been always my game,

Colonel. Well, they won't get much of a

feast from us. But, there's the call to parade.

Lieutenant Colonel. REMEMBER THE ELEC-

Private. AND OLD ABE, TOO, THE TRIED

FRIEND OF THE SOLDIERS; TRUE TO THEM

AND THE OLD FLAG, AS CHILD TO PARENT

Lieutenant Colonel. THE UNION FOR-

Corporal. Down with the REBELS,

Major. Yes, and all the sympathizers

nd defenders above Mason & Dixon's line.

LINCOLN, JOHNSON, GRANT AND VICTORY

THIS CRUEL AND REMORSE-

Alexander II. Stephens, rebel Vice Presi-

ent says, in his recent letter, that this is a

'cruel and remorseless war." This is un-

heart. Whilst the bondman was degraded to

the level of a submissive brute, his master's

violent instincts became unavoidably excit-

ed, and he often displayed a tiger-like fero-

It was impossible that men could use the

without becoming "cruel and remorseless."

Even had the slaves been well fed and clad,

ful times; and to what a pitch their fury

night arise when they become combatants

in war, we have seen clearly enough by the

ight of a thousand flendish outrages, from

the desecrated graves of Bull Run to the in-

human massacres of Lawrence and Fort

Pillow. Savages could do no worse. The

scene around Fort Henry in the ante-revolu-

our second war with Great Britian, present

In thus assuming that to the southern par-

ticipants in this war are chiefly due the acts

which make it "cruel and remorseless," we

claim no peculiar virtue for our northern

people. They, as well as southern people,

are what circumstances have made them .--

We got rid of the debasing and hardening

hugged it to its bosom because it was deemed

profitable. Thus the slaveholder became a

ard and oruelman, practicing the gainful in-

quity, and becoming so hostile to his fellow-

ountrymen who had abolished it, that he

set upon innocent persons merely because of

heir northern birth, killing, torturing and

obbing many of them even before the rebel

longress declared war againstus. We might

ourse to arms. But we forebore, and with

degree of patient endurance that claims

ommendation from every disciple of peace,

e waited to see if some avenue of escape

night not be opened to us. Only when to

multiplied private wrongs of this discription

was added armed and organized rebellion

against the supreme authority did we rally

to save the republic itself from destruction.

Had our government been cruel and re-

norseless, the murders of Lawrence and

avenged in a bloody retaliation, yet have we

gone on taking southern towns and gar-

risons, and treating the prisoners with un

varying kindne . For the gornel and re-

moraeless" inflictions on our captive soldiers

in every southern prison we have wreaked

were destsoyed by Sheridan in that valley,

justly, for such atrocities alone, have had re-

o spectacle more horrid and revolting.

LESS WAR

Colonel. ALL RIGHT, BOYS. THE UNION,

As good soldiers, we'll answer; turn out.

Tostrive for the loaves and the fishes."

"But I care not a fig for a name,

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

dates too, might sing:

rion Bors.

R DAY TO NIGHT.

- Washington Chronicle.

Miscellaneons.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE. Soldiers on Their Right to Vote, and the Men They Should Support.

SCENE.-THE ARMY OF THE POTO-MAC, NEAR WELDON RAILROAD. States Répresented—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Etc.

PERSONS REPRESENTED. Captain, Ponn. Reg't. Lieutenant, " " Privato, " " Sergeant, " " Corporal, " " Major, Ohlo " "

Lieut, Col. Mich. regiment.
Adjutant, Wisconsin "
Drum Major, Minn. "
Lleut Illinois "
Chaplain, Indiana "
Colonel, New York " PART I.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Captain. Well, Lieutenant, what's on hand now? You seem quite engaged. Lieutenant. Not very specially. I have just been reading the law passed at the Au-In becoming soldiers we certainly did not cease to be men, nor any less citizens than before we put on our uniforms, drew our swords, and shouldered our guns.

essened; for there is no use in mineing matstay at home—at least more than the prace men? We have left home, with all its pleasures, joys and comforts--wives, children, sisters, mothers, fathers,-to defend the old flag; risked health and life to put down agement to the South to use all the means in those who would dash our good old Union into ruin, and, I think, we should at least be That's a full license for the thetts and murrespected by those who gemain behind. Sergeant. Ned, I'm just your way of hinking, and I can't see why we were kept

Talk and write as some do, I feel lam just as much entitled to a vote as when at home. Private. So do I. I am just as good a just as fit to vote; and I am mighty glad we

Captain. Well I'll try and explain. In them a right to vote. In 1839 the law was

Commonwealth, qualified as herein before provided, shall be in any actual military service in any detachment of the militin or corps of volunteers under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the of the general election, such citizens may exercise the right of suffrage at such place as may be appointed by the commanding afflers respectively belong, as fully an if they were present at the usual place of election; P_{CO} rided. That no member of any such troop or company shall be permitted to vote at th place so appointed, if at the time of such election he shall be within ten miles of the place at which he would be entitled to vote if not

Under this law, I believe soldiers voted luring the Mexican war. No one objected to it then. Well in 1861, the soldiers is Luzerne county voted in camp for Jeron Miller, a good Union man, for prosecuting attorney, and against Ezra B. Chase, a man who claimed to be a Democrat. The camp vote elected Miller. Chase contended that about color! That's hard to swallow, and if it tion into the Court of Quarter Sessions,

soldiers had no right to vote, took the queswhere Judge Cunningham, an old War Denocrat, decided in favor of soldiers - against Chase and for Miller. Chase carried the case to the Supreme Court, where Judge lize this kind of truck "Democracy." It Cunningham's opinion was reversed, and a won't do. decision given against us.

Private. Who gave that opinion? couldn't have been any soldier's friend. It nust have been some rebel sympathizer. Captain. You are correct. It was George W. Woodward. In contending for our

right to vote, Messrs. Longstreet and Wharon had used their argument: Why should the brave volunteer be de nied the privilege and facilities of voting? Is he less intelligent; less honest than those who stay at home? Is it against the spirit of our institutions that he should have those tor of the negro race. The Jewish slaves privileges and facilities extended to him, or does public policy demand his disfranchise- cation of slavery to that race would be to ment? ? Why, then, this attempt to annul the

the Constitution, the spirit of our institutions, nor public policy demand it. Judge Cunningham had used a similar argument. In replying to it, Woodward took | essary." occasion to fling at us such insults as these; The 48d section "opens a wide door for most it is, in other words, just what Woodward odious fraud;" that is, we can't act as up- says. Yes, and the substance of what every righteitizens because wearesoldiers! Again: Copperhead says. Don't you remember stitution) would have its voters in the place of Soptember, 1856, in Philadelphia? where they are best known on the day of the

only a right. It was that he denied us, here ! That's enough. and in the face, too, of the appeal of Messrs Captain. But, boys, I have more about Longstreet and Wharton.

Private. Just like him; I remember now. of last fall- From this paper it seems that vote for him.

He is the man; too, that wont in for keeping he said to George W. Hart, of that place, on all Germans, Irish and Scotch-all menfrom his way from Gettysburg, our old battleforeign climes-from voting; because, I be-ground of victory, that "the war was unconlieve, he had found out that they wouldn't stilutional, and that he had no interest in the

For, while they went in for the whole country, he had particular leanings for the South; while they stood by freedom, he went in for slavery; while they shouted with Old Hickory, for changing and mending it to suit the lords of Virginia, and South Carolina, and Georgia,

and other places in the sunny South. Sergeant. Hold on, captain; I think you are a little too hard on Woodward. Have you got the record for what you say? Captain. That I have! Here it is in black and white. Here is a speech which he read | can't go it. "at the great Union meeting in Philadel-

phia, December 13, 1860." Sergeant. Is it genuine? Captain. See. It was printed at the Age office in 1863, and was sent out by Charley Biddle, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, on the 10th of Septem-

Now, let us see what he says. On page 6

he says: The South seems inclined to accept the judgment of the people at the polls in 1860. gust extra session of the Pennsylvania Legis- Everywhere in the South the people beginlature regulating soldiers voting. It seems | ning to look out for the means of self-defence. we are at length allowed the right to vote. | Could it be expected that they would be in Captain. Yes; I confess I could never adifferent to such events as have occurred ?see why we were prevented from doing so, that they would be idle and see measures concerted and carried torward for the annihilation, sooner or later, of their property in not reasonable. And it appears to me that Private. So I think, Captain. If was al- there must be a time in the progress of this You know, by our Constitution, it had to be ways a puzzle to me. I have thought our conflict, if it be indeed irrepressible, when rights should, if anything, be increased, not | slaveholders may lawfully fall back on their natural rights, and employ in defence of ters. Don't we do more than those who their slave property whatever means of pro tection they possess or can command.

Captain. Boys, that is "going it steep." secession up to the hub. More than that, actual destruction and ruin, and an encour their power to carry out their purposes ders of the rebels; for the treatment of one prisoners, and their making rings of the ones of our dead and cups or their skuilfrom voting because we became soldier boys. and all the rest of their outrages. The rebellion has friends North. But here, on page 9, he says:

" The Constitution, which is strong enough can as when in "the Old Keystone," and to govern such men (the revolutionary fathers is too weak to restrain us who have outare going to have a chance of voting once grown the grave and moderate wisdom that more. But, see here Captain, how was excited no irrepressible conflict between it that we have been kept from doing so brethren, but taught them to dwell in unity. heretofore; and that those who did vote I would make it strong enough to restrain had their votes cast out? I ain't sure I un- the madness of our day."

And on page 10, he says: " We must arouse ourselves and re-assert days of old, soldiers were held in high esti- the rights of the slaveholder, and ADD such timation. In 1813 a law was passed giving guarantees to the Constitution as will pro-Isser of Moral Science.

William C. Wilson, A. M., Professor of the Museum.

Rev. William Languages.

Rev. William Boswell, A. M., Professor of the Greek and German Languages.

Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.

Samuel D. Hillman, A. M., Professor of Mathematics. Constitution as it is." But I see that is hypocritical cry.

authority of this Commonwealth, on the day then, for these shaveholders the Constitution of the troop or company to which they shall is the kind of peace that the Chicago Convention is after-a peace with shavery up and would not have had the chance to vote. treedom down. But go on.

Private. Any more of the stuff? page 10. ge to. "Whoever will study the Patriarchal and Levitical institutions will see the principle of

numan bondage and of property in man divinely sanctioned, if not divinely ordained. Sergeant .- Let me see that Captain. Well, hat's clear. It's hard to believe; but here t is. Not slavery in the United Statesnot negro starery-but the principle of human bondage and property in man, Woodward says, is divinely sanctioned. Nothing wasn't where it is, I could hardly believe it. You know I'm an old Democrat.

Private. And I too. Crptain. Yes, and I too; but the old party has gone to pieces, and they try to hap-

Private. By-the-bye, while on that point, I remember a book we found at Fredericksburg, called "Sociology for the South, or the Failure of Free Society, by George Fitzhugh, Richmond, Va., 1851." "We deem this peculiar question of negro

slavery of very little importance. The issue is made throughout the world on the gener al subject of slavery in the abstract." slavery, and his posterity after him. We do us. You see, take it as you will, the thing not adopt the theory that he was the anceswere not negroes, and to confine the justifi- the other for us. Such things are hard to weaken its Scriptural authority, and to lose alias peace party, can't have any claims on tatute securing to him these rights? Neither the whole weight of profane authority, for we read of no negro slavery in ancient times." And he adds, page 225; "Slavery, black or white, is right and nec-

Corporal. To this it comes in the end;

"WE BELIEVE"THAT CAPITAL SHOULD election;" that is, we are not as pure as those own LABOR. In all countries, and under at home—can't be trusted to do right abroad! every form of social organization, there must Now my lads, I tell you that is infamous. be a laboring class-a class of men who get But he goes on in this manner: "A good their living by the sweat of their brow; and deal has been said about the hardship of de- then there must be another class that conpriving so meritorious a class of voters as our trols and directs the capital of the country."

volunteer soldiers of the right of voting. As That is, the rich must own the poor white, a court of justice we cannot feel the force of or black; and we have all seen enough to any such consideration. We have no boun-know how this is carried on in Dixie. Just

Woodward. Here is a Philadelphia paper To Hon. Charles Biddle, Chairman Demo result." And it also seems that he told Tom ote for him.

Captain. That's it. Woodward knew Cunningham, of Beaver county, that "our county."

erms to the rebels.' Corporal. That's tough, after all we have suffered and done; but I suppose that is ex-

actly what the Chicago Convention means by "The Union, it must be preserved," he was an "armistice" and "suspension of hostilities." It would be a great idea, boys, when a fellow him to get up, recover, and at you again. That would be an "armistice," "a suspension of hostilities," but I rather think we

Private. No, no. We'll fight it out now; and, when we stop, have a sure thing of ita peaceforever. We don't want patch-work

Sergeant. I'll give up Woodward, that's sure. But we have got off the track, Cap-

Captain. Well, Woodward's decision was given in May, 1862. The Copperheads rejoiced. The Republicans and Union men determined to stick by us, and have the Constitution so amended as to give us the right ion. Accordingly on the 22d of January, dict, a Republican, from Huntingdon counslaves. Such expectations, if indulged, are ty, did the same in the House, on the 5th of and 1 don't go with him. February. This resolution was carried. acted on by a second Legislature. It came up, therefore, in this year's sessions. It was before the Senate on the 9th of March, 1864.

Here is the Senate vote: for the amendment, or for soldiers voting, 7; dodging, or against soldiers voting, S. Sergeant. Let me look at that, Yes, T coit. Every Union, man and Republican voted for us, Not one against us. The seven coting against us were all Copperheads calling themselves Democrats. The eight dody-

rs, all Copperheads. Private. And yet they have the impudence to ask our votes for their side of the house in the coming election! Corporal. That's what I call impudence on stills. But, boys, did you notice this; one of those voting against us, and one of the dodgers, were delegates to the Chicago

Convention. Sergeant Is that so? Captain. I have a list of the delegates. Twentieth District, John Latta You find his name among those in the Senate who voted against us. Nineteenth District, C.

Private. Both the chaps are against us at home-in the Senate-and for McClellan | But this heat we'll go Lincoln and Johnson, teet his property from the spoilation of re- at Chicago; hasn't the Little Corporal, our and against the whole peace tribe. igious bigotry and persecution, or else we our old friend Mac, sold out to our enemies?

Captain. That it does. But let me tell how it was in the House. All the opposition the amendment met with was from the Copperhead side. Now, the men who are Corporal. Just so. Only notice what he always cursing Uncle Abe, and praising Litsays. It is the slaveholder whose " rights" | the Mac, were all the time against our voting: are to be "re-asserted"-not a word about Democratus I am. I don't like his company. the non-slaveholders, the poor whites. And But, notwithstanding the Copperhead opposition, a majority voted for the amendment. is to be altered - added to or we must A special election was held in August, and the right in the face of the Copperhead opknock under, and give up the old ship of it was carried by a majority of 93,697 votes. position. State-the good old Union. I suppose this | Sorgeant. That was first rate; but if it had not been for the Republicans, the people Private. That's so; but it strikes me that the majority for our voting in the Au-

Captain. Oh, yes. Take this, also from gast election was just about "Old Abe's" Captain. Let me see. His majority was 89,159. You're right, Jim. From that it would seem that the men who went in for him rent in for us. The Friends of Old Abe are

our Friends. Corporal. Let us look into that matter little further. Let us make a list of the Resublican or Union counties, and of what they call Democratic counties, and see how the majorities stood in them.

Captain. A good iden; let ustry it. Let us make two columns. Well, here are the Republican counties : here are the Democratic counties, with the majority in both DEMOCRATIC COUNTIES TREPUBLICAN COUNTIES. Majorities against Soldiers Majorities for Soldiers voting.





3,916 4,932 2,807 2,108 3,127 2,829 Sergeant. Hold up. You have nine of the leading counties on each side - eighteen in all. We all see how it is -every one of the Democrotic counties against us; every one of the "Ham, a son of Noah, was condemned to Republican or Union counties are strong for comes out the same way. As judges, as legislators, as voters, the one side against us; take down; and this modern Democracy, us. But there is one thing troubles me-General McClellan. I don't like to give him

Captain. Well, I've been thinking in the same way. Wo did love him, and think him badly used. But then he was our commandor, and it was natural for us to think well of him. And, then, it may be, after all, the government know more about him than we To secure purity of election, it (the Con- what Herschel V. Johnson said on the 17th did. We must admit, at times, he was mon-

strous slow.

Private. That is all true; but, see here, awhile ago, Captain, you were giving us Woodward's views about the rebellion, the rights of the South, the amendment of the constitution, and so on, Did not McClellan, in a letter, just before the last election, endorse Woodward without any if or, and ? And if so, where is the difference between the two? Captain. That he did so can't be denied. Corporal. I have that letter in an old copy ty to grant to soldiers, letc. No soldiers think of the poor white trash, leas they are of the Pittsburg Post, of Tuesday morning, had claimed from the court any "bounty" called by the slave-owners and drivers down October the 13, 1863, which some one has sent mo. I'll read what McClollin says:

> cratic Central Committee. DEAR STR. ** ** ** ** desire to state that, having some days ago

"ORANGE, N. J., October 12, 1863.

voice and vote. I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. CAPTAIN. That is surely a full endorselow breaks into your house to rob and mur- makes no exception of any part of Wood- as well sympathize with horses that stood on and power. I just think of a rhyme that der, and you get him knocked over, and just | ward's speech or sayings. And, besides that, need to give him a few more knocks, to al- he says he had "a full conversation" with much about it as the soldiers; and the mules, years, and which each member of the Chithis, he says their views agree, and urges his the soldiers, too. election. I can't see how to avoid the concluand that's what I can't do.

nail on the head awhile ago? It comes to this: Little Mac has given us up, and gone over, either in whole or in part, tain. Finish that account of the soldier's and it don't make much difference which, to the Chicago peace party. When he was fighting with us for the Un-

and vote for Woodward." CORPORAL. That's well put. I agree with nation, has gone in with its armistice talk 1863, Mr. Johnson, a Republican, offered in joined himself with Bill Bigler, Vallandigthe Senate a joint resolution to amend the ham, Wood, Cox, Pendleton, and the rest, Constitution for this purpose. Mr. Bene- and I can't travel on that craft. The man and regard that the soldiers of the Repub who goes with that crowd don't go with me,

> PRIVATE. But hain't Vallandigham and-Wood given up McClellan? CAPTAIN. Over the left. There is a trick n that. The othe day, when there was a Wood threw up both hands and said, "No.

> and war Democrats. -Sorgeant. Well, well, I can't see, as That idea is a centre shot. He has left us, and we in turn may leave him.

> Private. That's what I'll do. Why, I would not look nor speak to Wood, or Voorhees, or old Wickliffe, or any of the crew; arm-in-arm with them for any purpose. Coroporal. The old saying is, "Birds of a

sing his song«. Captain. After all, "It ain't best to swap horses in the middle of a river." We have against armed rebellion?" They could not tried Old Abc, we have Meade and Grant, and Shern an and Sheridan, and we had bet-L. Lamberton, He dodged in the Senate; ter keep the old prior and not try changes, sung dumb; Thad no vote for us.

Mae is young; if he behaves well, and turns Mac is young; if he behaves well, and turns out all right, we can try him in four years.

A Major of that State, with Gov. Brough's Captain. But here comes some of

Major Ohio Regiment. Good morning, ooys: What have you been driving at? Captain We've been talking politics .-You know we are now on a par with the Ohioans; we've the right to vote. We got

Major. So I understand. But what conclusion did you reach? Captain. That we couldn't go Little Mac and his Virginia companion—Pendleton because we do not believe in giving up the struggle when the rebs are on their last legs -penned in, driven to the wall. We want a peace that will last, not one out of which will spring a new war. As to McClellan, we have hung on to him long; but he has deserted our ranks and keeps company with such men as Vallandigham, Long and Pugh.

What Major, do you think of the result of our talk? Major. All right. And I think I have here what would lead you to that conclusion, if nothing else would. Captain. What is it?

Major. The speech of our Gov. Brough, it Circleville, to the returned one hundred days men. I tell you he shows up the feeling of the Chicago Convention toward the soldiers in capital style. Captain. Let's have it. Read it out to

Major. I will. It refers chiefly to the esolution of that convention relative to sol-

diers; but hear the Governor. "There is a body of men several hundred thousand strong, and with arms in their hands, who are endeavoring to uphold the dear old fing, and to bring us peace by lawful means. There are four hundred thous-

and men standing upon fields of the United States under its banner, ready to lay down their lives for the success of the Union cause. There are four hundred thousand of those, these scamps at Chicago were angling after. It would not do, therefore, after passing resolutions of armistice, and calling back the army in disgrace, to let this bill go without a little sugarcoating. It is notorious that the soldies have good jaws to crack hard tack with, and gullets to get them down, but they could not swallow that pill without a little sugarcoating; so they must pass a resolution complimenting the soldiers

I want your papers to print this platform t the head of your column to the election .want every man of you to read theresolution in regard to the soldiers. Coolly consider its language. It is the most infernal insult to a body of brave and noble men over offered, even by the Southern Confedoracy. For Davis himself has acknowledged our men were brave and gallant. What do these men say?

"Resolved, That the sympathy of Democratic party is heartily and carnestly extenof the Republic have so hobly carned," (4)

the noble mon in thourmy, &c.

to reflect, vote for him or any of his crowd. | north of Mason and Dixon's line, and offer | in my power, give to Judge Woodward my | the Chicago platform was ever found kind- | the patient, and casts nosology to the dogs ling a bonfire over a victory won by our when the symptoms require it." arms. [Cheers.] This is not a bare assor-Captain. That is about it. The old party was one of principle. The thing that takes

tion. They do not rejoice in the victories won. No, but they "sympathize" with the ment; and mark, all that I quote from Wood- | soldiers who are standing under the old flag, ward was before McClellan's letter. He and on the battle-field. Well, they might the battle-field, for the horses would care as hits it off as it has existed for the last few Woodward, and of course must have had a too. I don't know but the mules would have full knowledge of his views; and, having kicked up their heels at their sympathies for

The language of that resolution is simply sion that what one has said the other approved, | impudent; it is simply abuse. It is simply cowardly, and means disgrace. With the SERGEAUT. After all, didn't Jim hit the outward tongue it speaks in accents of affection, but inwardly of the traitor. "We sympathize with our soldiers." We don't rejoice with them that their patriotism called them forth to uphold that banner. We don't sympathize with the brave that have gone forth to die. We don't glory in anything ion and the old flag, I was for him. But I they do. We don't say their cause is just;

ain't for any man who would give "his voice | we don't thank them. We simply pity them. Then what? Don't trust me for these words, for although they are ground in my to vote, without regard to Woodward's opin- | you | Mac, by accepting the Chicago nomi- | memory, and burned into my brain. I won't ask you to trust to my memory. "In the event of our coming into power, they (the soldiers) will receive all the care, protection, lic have carned." If they come into power which they are after-they will protect and send them to their homes, to sin no more by

taking up arms against their Southern brethren. They shan't be punished because they dared to fight against Jeff. Davis. They a talk of getting up a new convention, Ben | shan't be put into prison; there shan't any harm come upon them; they will protect no; don't you do it." It's a good way to them and send them out of danger. We make a fuss, "put on," and pretend to be dis- | want their votes, and we must be kind to satisfied, in order to get the votes of soldiers | them. And as the devil promised what did not belong to him, and what he could not give to Christ, these fellows promise their things stand, how we can go McClellan .- protection; and as that distinguished gentleman was cast out of heaven into the lower regions, a similar fate awaits the Chicago fellows. Look at the naked infamy attempted to be practised on the people by the passage of this resolution. They want and I won't vote for any man who can walk | the ordinary reader to suppose that they intend to compliment the soldiers for doing what they have done. But they feather flock together," and as Muc has gone | don't mean any such thing. If they had with the peace birds, I won't any longer | meant it, why could they not have said :-"We tender our thanks to our brave sol-

> say it, because the traitors did not mean it. Captain. That's sharp talk. Corporal. Yes? but just. What do want with the sympathy of such men, as composed the Chicago Convention? That s poor stuff for soldiers.

diers who have been upholding our flag

Private. We don't forget the votes of that part of them who were in Congress. Had their wishes or policy-been carried out, lash daily on unresisting men and women we would have been without rations, without clothing, without shelter, without medi cines, without hospitals - under the sod, most of us. SYMPATHY! We never get even that until voting time. Major, your Governor understands traitors.

Sergeant. By the way, what does the Baltimore platform say on that subject?

Major. I think I have it. Here it is. "Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have perilled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor. and ample and permanent provision for those of the survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defence shall be held

n grateful and everlasting remembrance.' Captain. Boys, that has a different ring. You get thanks there, and are to be remembered for your noble deeds-not pitied. Your wounds and scars are considered honorable in that resolution; and you are to be handed down to the future, not as objects of sympathy, but of care, if ever your wants and condition require it, and of honor and glory under all circumstances. What a difference! Major. Well, out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, the pen writes, and resolutions flow.

PART IX. OPINIONS AND ARGUMENTS FROM ALL

QUARTERS. Captain. And that is another argument against McClellan. The very president of the convention that nominated him-the great talker and planner of that conventioncouldn't allow the bill giving New York soldiers the right to vote to go along without vetoing it. If Mac dont't feel and think like Seymour, he never would have touched him.

Lieut, Colonel. Well, that is a closed-u question. Men only shout on and uphold those whose sentiments and aims are like their own. Virtue admires virtue; vice sticks to vice; devils praise devils; unfallen angels adore God; disloyalty worships disloyalty; patriotism eulogizes patriotism. Judged by these truths, Mac can't get any favors from us.

Major. The truth is, the Chicago party is Fort Pillow would long ago have been fraud throughout, it has no more claim to the good old word Democrat, out of which it makes nearly all its capital, than the lords of England, or the King of France.

Colonel. That is as true as preaching-I mean our friend the Chaplain's preaching; mean our friend the Chaplain's preaching; in every southern prison we may be a secondary at seco hold the other day of a book, by Fitzhugh, We have burnt no southern towns, even afcalled "Cannibals All," published in Rich- ter the ruthless destruction of Chambersburg. mond, which tells the truth on that point, though every one of those in the Shenandoah Valley, from Winchester to Staunton. On page 370 he says:

"The Democratic party, purged of its ra- lay at our mercy. If harns and provisions ded to the soldiers of our army who are and dicalism and largely recruited from the Old have been on the field under the flag of our Line Whigs, has become evidently and it was strictly a defensive measure, to keep country, and, in the event of our attaining actively conservative. It is the antipodes of back addevastating army which had thribe power, will receive all the care, protection, the Democratic party of the days of Jeffer, come forward through that well-provisioned regard, and kindness that the brave soldiers | son, in the grounds which it occupies and | district to rayage Maryland and Pennsylval the opinions which it holds; (what it profes, nin. If Sherman damaged northen Georgia, sistent, in wisely and boldly adapting its ac- and with all the usage of modern warfare." Not a word of it. What then? "That tion to the emergoheies of the occasion." It! We have burned no towns, though many we tender our sympathics, and our pity to is pathological, and practices according to have yielded to our arms we have ravaged Affettle girl was told to spell ferment, had a rull conversation with Judge Wood- our soldiers in the field. We do not glorify prevailing symptoms. This true it has a no outtivated regions, unless the military ward, I FIND THAT our VIEWS AGREED. T them. We do not rejoice in their gallant mighty nosology in the Declaration of Index, necessity was clear and indeputable, we in which it was used. The following was regard his election as Governor of Ponnsyl- deeds in their victor s. No. No main in pendence, Bill of Rights, constitutions, plut have neither shot nor starved our prisoners vania as called for by the interests of the na-that Chicago. Convention over reloiced over forms, and prombbles, and resolutions; but, we have not invented or used bullets with work slightlying to work a love referment that the soldiers wouldn't, when they came only course was to withdraw our armies tion. The garden wouldn't watches the state of contrivances for poisoning the the state

the field of Gettysburg. If, in the course of this war, "cruel and remorseless" acts have been committed, as in every war there are more or less of them, we believe that in this, our civil contest, we speak the words of truth and impartiality when we attribute nine-tenths of these to the rebels;

THE EFFECT OF A VOTE. [From Chas. Sumner's Fanguil Hell Speech.] A vote for McClellan will be, first and fore-

exploding torpedoes in the wound, such as

have been picked up in large numbers on

A vote for McCiellan will be, first and fore-most, a vote for slavery at that time when this crime has plunged the country into the sorrows and waste of war.

It will be a vote for the rebellion at a mo-ment when the rebellion is about to fall.

It will be a vote for disunion at a moment when the Union is about a barrand and the standard of the s when the Union is about to be restored.

But disunion, when once started, cannot be stopped, so that a vote for McClellan will be a vote to break this Union in pieces, and to set each State spinning in space.

It will be a vote for chronic war among

fellow-citizens, which will be ever beginning and never ending untill the fate of Mexico will be ours. It will be a vote for the repudiation of the national debt, involving the destruction of property and the overthrow of business It will be a vote for anarchy and chaos at

It will be a vote for national degradation It will be a vote against civilization itself.
It will be a vote for the kingdom of Satan

On the other hand a vote for Abraham Lincoln will be, first and foremost a vote for Freedom, Union and Peace, that political trinity under whose guardianship we place the repullic. It will be a vote also to fix the influence and good name of our country, to that it shall become the pride of history. It will to a vote for civilization itself. At home will can vote for civilization itself. Athome it will secure tranquility throughout the whole land, with freedom of travel and speech, so that the eloquence of Wendell Phillips may be enjoyed at Richmond and Charleston as it is now enjoyed at New York and Boston, and the designation of "border States," now exclusively applicable to interior States, will be removed, so that our only "border States" will be on Canada at the North and Nexico at the South. Doing all this at home, it will do much more abroad, for it will secure the triumph of American institutions every-

where. Surely all this is something to vote for.
And you will not hesitate. Forward, then, in the name of Freedom, Union and Peace. Crush the enemy everywhere. Crush him on the field of battle. Crush him at the ballot-box. And may the November election be the final peal of thunder which shall clear the sky and fill the heavens with glory.

A Letter From John Bright.

doubtedly true. But how could it be other-In giving to the public the following imwise? In the inscrutable order of the unipressive and timely letter from the most indofatigable and influential British vindicator of our National struggle for existence, it is fit verse slavery found footing on this continent, and imbruted the character of the southern that we should say that it was in no manner solicited or invited. While we for thirteen people. Opposing it at first, they came at years have personally known and honored Joun Bright, we have had little corresponength to adore the institution with an absolute idolatry, and they practised without redence with him, and have never sought theremorse the horrid cruelties which it naturally by to enlist his sympathies in the cause of the Union. But he is a firm believer in the jusangendered. They sent ships with brutalized tice, safety, and beneficence of Human Freerews to drag the unfortunate victims from dom; he knows that our slaveholders' revolt their African homes, to toil without reward their African homes, to toil without reward is an aristocratic uprising against democratic property in the property is an aristocratic uprising against democratic light and liberty; and his heart is wholly poor slaves were stinted, and driven, and with us because he realizes that our success scourged we need not reiterate. When it is scourged we need not reiterate. When it is We ask special attention to what he says of the identity in Great Britain of the Rebel known that the planters of Louisiana delibrately calculated that it was better to work sympathizers with the advocates of McClelthe slaves to death in a short term of years, lan's election. Let every hearty Unionist of whatever name or sect, weigh well these words of the foremost of British Reformers and renew the stock by continual purchases, we may from some faint conception of the -N. Y. Tribune. baneful influence of slavery over the human

ROCHELLE, Oct. 1, 1864. DEAR SIR: For more than three years, the people of this country have watched, with a constant interest, the progress of the great conflict in which your people have been engaged; and, as you know, some have rejoiced over the temperary success of the enemies of your Government, and some have deeply la-mented them.

At this moment, we turn our eyes rather to the political than to the military struggle and there is with us, the same difference o opinion and of sympathy, as regards your with comfortable lodgings and the allowance coming Presidential Election, that has been of don estic affections, the infliction of daily manifested in connection with your contest

torture to insure the greatest amount of task-All those of my countrymen who have work must be a terrible example to place bewished well to the rebellion, who have hoped fore the eye of the planter's family. Jefferfor the break-up of your Union, who have preferred to see a Southern Slave Empire son, himself a slaveholder, described the evil vividly and deplored it with a deprecating than a restored and free Republic, so far as l forecast. No wonder the young whites were can observe, are now in favor of the election of Gen. McClellan. All those who have deearly tyrants, and carried their ferocity beplored the culumities which the leaders of wond plantation limits; no wonder the duel Secession have brought upon your country became an institution, and street assassinawho believe that Slavery weakens your pow er and tarnishes your good name throughout the world, and who regard the restoration of tion so common that it ceased to excite surprise or reprobation. Of course such people were "cruel and remorseless" even in peace-

your Union as a thing to be desired and prayed for by all good men, so iar as I can judge, are heartily longing for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. Every triend of your Union, perhaps, in Europe, every speaker and writer who has sought to do justice to your cause since the war began, is now hoping, with an intense anxiety, that Mr. Lincoln may be placed at the head of your Executive for another term.

It is not because they believe Mr. Lincoln to be wiser and better than all other men or lionary days, or those on the river Rasin in your continent, but they think they have observed in his career a grand simplicity of purpose, and a patriotism which knows no change and which does not falter. To some of his countrymen, there may appear to have been errors in his course. strange indeed if in the midst of difficulties so stupendous and so unexpected, any administration or any ruler should wholly avoid mistakes. To us, looking on from this distance, and unmoved by the passions from which many of your people can hardly be expected to be free—regarding his Presidential path with the calm judgment which belongs rather to history than to the present time, as our outside position enables us, in some degree, to regard it—we see in it an institution many years ago, whilst the south honest endeavor faithfully to do the work of his great office, and, in the doing of it, a brightness of personal honor on which no adversary has yet been able to fix a stain. I believe that the effect of Mr. Lincoln's

re election in England, and in Europe, and indeed throughout the world, will be this: it will convince all men that the integrity of your great country will be preserved, and it will show that Republican Institutions, with an instructed and patriotic people, can bear a nation safely and steadily through the

most desperate perils.

I am one of your friends in England who have never lost faith in your cause, I have spoken to my countrymen on its behalf, and now, in writing this letter to you. I believe I speak the sentiments and the heart's wish of every man in England who hopes for the freedom and greatness of your country. For-give me this intrusion upon you; but I cannot hold back from telling you what is passing in my mind, and I wish, if possible, to send you a word of encouragement. Believe me, always with great respect.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN BRIGHT,

HORACE GREELEY, Esq., New York, U.S. What Modern Democrats say of Democratic Institutions

"Wo are essentially aristocratic."-John vestige of radical Democracy, every feature tending to make ours a popular government."
Southern Literary Messenger, Richmond,
January, 1863. "Justico, humanity, liberty and the public weal demand that immediate efforts be made

for a cossation of hostilities. !- Chicago platform. The platform is quite as good as could have been expected."-Mobile Register.

A. Saratogadashibi gosipper says Girls, none too young to be in the nursory, make their three on four redlettes a The little habits change ofteneroura and give its meaning with a sentence in literally her answer . Form out, a