

Civilian and Telegraph.

UNION AND LIBERTY—NOW AND FOREVER—ONE AND INSEPARABLE

VOLUME XXXVII.

CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 27, 1864.

NUMBER 43.

Book and Job Printing OF ALL KINDS—SUCH AS BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, MANIFESTOS, BILL-HEADS, FAX-ROLLS, CHECK-ROLLS, BLANK FORMS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL TICKETS, &c., EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, AT THE OFFICE OF THE Civilian and Telegraph.

A supply of Magistrates' and Constables Blanks—Deeds and Declarations, &c., always on hand.

GEN. LOGAN ON PENDELTON.

There have been a great many truthful and sharp things said respecting this "familiar friend" of the Great Apostle of Peace, but nothing more pungent and forcible than has fallen from his former colleague in the House that gallant soldier and distinguished Democrat, the devoted friend of Judge Douglas, Major General John A. Logan. In a powerful and characteristic speech of his at Carbondale, Ill., marked by the bluntness of the soldier and the familiar knowledge of current events of the skillful politician, Gen. Logan says: "They ask me to vote for George B. McClellan on such a platform as this? I say, I won't do it. [Applause.] They ask me to vote for George H. Pendleton, and I say I would not vote for him on that or any other platform, for Vice President or any other office if the devil were a candidate against him. Why do I say so? I served with him in Congress, and I have been forced and compelled to denounce him as a traitor; and I have a good right to do so to-day. I have heard from his lips in the halls of Congress, before he was even thought of as a candidate, words of treason and disloyalty. He has denuded this war from the time it commenced. He has never voted a solitary dollar, nor a cent in favor of prosecuting this war, nor a matter how the money was to be expended—whether for grub for the soldiers, or anything else—not one dollar has he voted that could be spent in any way against the rebellion and in favor of the Government. I defy his friends to day to point me to one line or one syllable ever written or uttered by him in favor of restoring this Government by putting down the rebellion—not a word. But if you will read his speeches you will find that he has justified secession. You will find that he has advocated State rights, and said that he believed the people of the South had a right to secede, and the Government had no right to coerce them back into the Union. That is the doctrine he has advocated, and upon that record please ask me to vote for him. Again, I defy any man to show me his letter accepting the nomination on the Chicago platform. Where is it? Why is it that no man can find it? He has never accepted that nomination except by simple acquiescence, and by his being put on the ticket. Why is this, I say? Because the Chicago Convention knew, when they adopted that platform, that McClellan would write a resignation, sort of for war, saying that he knew the Convention was for the war, but they forgot to say so, and all that kind of thing. [Laughter.] They have prevented George H. Pendleton from writing a letter, and I venture to say that he will never write one. Because, if they wanted a letter from him, unless they wrote it themselves, he has been so much in the habit of speaking treason that he could not write anything else. It would damn him before the country, and they knew it.

A VEDDICT. McClellan was appointed, at the commencement of this war, by the Republican Governor of Ohio, a Major General, to organize the militia of that State for the purpose of defence. Subsequently he was appointed by a Republican President a Major General in the Regular Army, from the State of Ohio. His status, in this war, therefore, is that of a man owing his position to the State of Ohio. Well, he has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, and at the very first chance Ohio gets, she turns her back upon him in the most emphatic and unmistakable manner. Her recent election is an expression of sublime contempt for him and his aspirations. To make the rebuke the more striking, the last year he defeated his friend and adviser, Vallandigham, in the most overwhelming style; and this year, his associate on the ticket, Pendleton, long a member of Congress from Ohio, and still a resident of Cincinnati, receives the same reward. Thus Ohio clears her skirts of all complicity with this copperhead ticket. Cincinnati never gave so signal a majority as she has just done against Pendleton. She is determined, as Ohio is, that no responsibility shall attach to her for this abominable Chicago contrivance to humiliate the standard of the republic in the dust. And while this is the case with regard to Ohio, McClellan suffers equally in his birth-place, Philadelphia. Last year she elected her cars against his letter appealing of behalf of his friend, Judge Woodward, and gave a memorable majority against him and his associates. This year she increases her majority. Her recent son is no source of pride to the old cradle of liberty. In the year 1776 a nobler child than McClellan was borne here. It was christened the United States of America. Liberty stood godmother to it, and Washington godfather. Philadelphia has too much love for that priceless offspring to feel any regard for such an infinitely reduced specimen of human greatness as McClellan, and she has repudiated him forever. Thus rejected by his birth place and by the State to which he owes his position, he appropriately seeks refuge in Gotham.—Phila. North American.

ALEXANDER H. STREPHES, of Georgia, once a respectable man, but now fallen to the rebel Vice Presidency, says that he sees a "ray of light" for rebellion in the Chicago platform. That is where the platform has been purchased. If Alexander will watch patiently through all of November, instead of a single ray he will see whole illuminations shining through its shattered surface. The northern lights are always most brilliant in November, and very particular preparations have been made to identify them this fall.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The undersigned has agreed on the following rates for advertising, which will be strictly adhered to: One square one insertion... \$1.00 One square two insertions... 1.50 One square three insertions... 2.00 One square one month... 2.50 One square two months... 3.00 One square three months... 3.50 One square six months... 4.00 One square twelve months... 4.50 Two squares one month... 3.25 Two squares two months... 4.25 Two squares three months... 5.00 Two squares six months... 5.50 Two squares twelve months... 6.00 Ten lines or less to constitute a square. All legal advertisements will be charged according to the above rates, and the party sending the same will be held responsible for the payment thereof. One fourth of a column, three months... \$10.00 One fourth of a column, six months... 15.00 One fourth of a column, twelve months... 20.00 Half of a column, three months... 15.00 Half of a column, six months... 20.00 Half of a column, twelve months... 25.00 One column, three months... 20.00 One column, six months... 25.00 One column, twelve months... 30.00 Persons carrying on business within the city of Cumberland will be charged as follows, including the paper: One fourth of a column, per year... \$15.00 One half of a column, per year... 25.00 One column, per year... 40.00 They will have the privilege of changing their advertisements for two dollars additional to the above rates. The advertisements must be strictly limited to their immediate business. Present contracts will be faithfully complied with. Business Cards, including paper, 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$6; 12 months, \$8.

HANDBILLS.

One eighth of a sheet, 25 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$2; 100 copies, \$3; 200 copies, \$5; 500 copies, \$10; 1000 copies, \$18; 2000 copies, \$30; 5000 copies, \$60; 10000 copies, \$100. One quarter of a sheet, 25 copies, \$3; 50 copies, \$4; 100 copies, \$5; 200 copies, \$8; 500 copies, \$15; 1000 copies, \$25; 2000 copies, \$40; 5000 copies, \$75; 10000 copies, \$125. GEO. T. KNORR, Union. O. F. MATTINGLY, Civilian and Telegraph. THE ALLEGANIAN, Cumberland, June 20, 1864.

County Directory.

Judge of the Circuit Court—J. D. WHEELER. Clerk of the Circuit Court—W. H. BOYD. Mayor of Wm.—G. W. HOOPER. Sheriff—JAMES T. GARLITZ. State Attorney—E. A. THURSTON. Surgeon—ALLEN GOSWOLD, M.D. Judge of the Orphans' Court—J. R. H. CAMPBELL, DORGLAS PRICBY, A. M. L. BUSH. County Commissioners—CHARLES RIDGELY, ELIJAH PRIFORD, JOHN BELL, J. H. SPALLINGS, F. L. TOWNSEND. Tax Collector—S. L. TOWNSEND. Clerk to Commissioners—JACOB BROWN.

Business Directory.

CUMBERLAND FOUNDRY. TAYLOR & CO. IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRERS. GEORGE STREET, CUMBERLAND, MD. MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, RAILROAD AND MINE CARS, MINING MACHINERY, PUMPS, STEAM STOVES, GRATES, MILL-IRON, PLOWS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. Jan. 1, 1864. CALVERT IRON AND NAIL WORKS. J. HOPKINSON SMITH, 25 South Charles Street, Baltimore. Railroad Spikes, Hook-head and Countersunk. Wrought Iron Chairs, all patterns. Hires—Holler and Tank—a full assortment. Horse and Mule Shoes. Boat and Ship Spikes. Bridge and Car and Truss Bolts. Jan. 1, 1864. FRESCO PAINTING. FREDERICK, MD. H. F. DERBRING, Respectfully informs the citizens of Cumberland and vicinity that he is prepared to ornament CHURCHES, HALLS, PRIVATE RESIDENCES, &c., in fresco, encaustic and all colors in the most artistic styles. Best references given as to the ability of the above named. Orders promptly responded to. Terms cheap and all work warranted Jan. 1, 1864—fr.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

JOSIAH WITT, Manufacturer and Dealer in Lumber, Mechanic store, Big Spring Hill, Cumberland, Md. Contracts filled at short notice for Lumber, Shingles, and Laths. Oct. 9, '64—fr.

D. R. G. J. BEACHY, DENTIST.

Office on South Centre street, (formerly occupied by Dr. B. A. Dougherty,) a few doors below Baltimore street. Jan. 1, 1864.

R. I. MORRIS, Baker and Confectioner.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN AND AMERICAN FRUIT TOYS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c. Three doors east of Post-Office, jr '64.

A. J. BOOSE, Dealer in Salt, Fish, Groceries, Provisions,

MANTILLA ROPE AND GRAIN, Canal Basin. jr '64.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. HUMMELSHIME, DENTIST, Corner Baltimore and Liberty streets, over Read's Grocery Store, and opposite Campbell's Drug Store.

WILLIAM R. BEALL & CO., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in GROCERIES, TEAS, LIQUORS &c.

Baltimore street, near the Depot.

JOSEPH SPRIGG, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CUMBERLAND, MD. jr '64.

DR. W. H. McCORMICK

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Cumberland and vicinity. His office is on South Meigs Street, a few doors below Brady & Startzman's Store and opposite the Cumberland City Bank. April—17.

HUMPHREY & LONG, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

Corner Baltimore and Meigs Streets.

POETRY.

PEACE, WHEN THERE IS NO PEACE.

Ye noble soldiers in the field, Who shed your blood, but will not yield; Who leave behind all that is bright! That ye may battle for the right! Oh, say, what think ye of the men Who hatch the treason in their den, With Copperheads, envenomed sting, Your victories to naught would bring?

They see you meet the stubborn foe, They see you thunder blow on blow, They see the traitor reeling stand, They see his fate in your hand; Then spring they forth their friends to aid, Throwing disguises in the shade— Who hatch the treason in their den, With Copperheads, envenomed sting, And stamp their feet on freedom's tier?

'Twas not for this you nobly fought, And by your blood each victory bought, You fought that all men might be free— For Union, and for Liberty! You want no peace but such as gives Assurance that our country lives, And that this struggle fierce shall send The traitor to a traitor's end.

Our sternest flag again shall wave, But nevermore oppress the slave; Beneath its folds, from every town, Shall come the millions of our own, Who, joining hands in Freedom's cause, Firm for the Union and the Laws, Shall see, rejoicing in their might, When Peace was wrong that War was right. —Brooklyn Union.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Address of the National Union Executive Committee to the People of the United States.

ASTOR HOUSE, Oct. 14, 1864.

FELLOW CITIZENS! The elections of Tuesday last gave splendid auguries of the result of the Presidential contest, now so near at hand. The great Central States of the Union have pronounced, in unmistakable tones, their condemnation of the principles, the purposes and the candidates of the Chicago Convention. Although the great issue was presented only indirectly for their action, they have branded as false the declaration of that assemblage that the war for the restoration of the Union has proved a "failure,"—and have stigmatized, as unpatriotic and cowardly, its demand, made in the midst of our most splendid triumphs, for a "cessation of hostilities," and a compromise with the men who are assailing, in armed Rebellion, the nation's life.

In PENNSYLVANIA, the old Keystone State, although there was no State ticket to arouse enthusiasm or stimulate exertion, the Union men have elected sixteen out of the twenty-four members of Congress, secured a large majority in both branches of the Legislature, and carried the State by a popular majority of not less than FIFTEEN THOUSAND.

In OHIO, without any special effort, the Union men have elected sixteen members of Congress out of nineteen; the Chicago candidate for the Vice-Presidency, George H. Pendleton, has been overwhelmed in his own district,—all the prominent leaders of the Chicago movement who dared to present themselves for public judgment, have been condemned by decisive verdicts,—the Legislature has a large Union majority in both branches, and in the State at large the Union cause has a popular majority of not less than EIGHTY THOUSAND.

In INDIANA, where the Copperheads made the most desperate and determined struggle, they have met the most signal defeat and overthrow. Their organization was perfect, their means abundant, and their efforts marked by the utmost vigor and determination. But they have been utterly routed by the most decisive majority which that State has given for many years. Although she had more than 40,000 soldiers in the field, from whom the Opposition party had withheld the right to vote, the Union men in that gallant State have gained three Members of Congress, sent Schuyler Colfax back, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him, to the seat he has so long adorned, chosen a Union Legislature, re-elected the gallant and patriotic Gov. Morton by FIFTEEN THOUSAND majority, and overwhelmed, with the lasting stigma of popular condemnation, the conspirators who had dared, in aid of the Rebellion, to organize upon her soil a movement of armed resistance to the constitutional authority of the United States.

FELLOW-CITIZENS! These results may well fill your hearts with confidence that in November the popular voice will demand that the Rebellion be crushed by "FORCE OF ARMS," and that there be no cessation of hostilities until the integrity of the Union is restored, and the supremacy of the Constitution re-established over every foot of the national domain. They leave no room for doubt as to the settled sentiment and purpose of the American people. The Union victories of September, in Vermont and Maine, indicated unmistakably the feelings of New England. New York has never failed to sympathize, in political sentiment, with Pennsylvania. Illinois always votes with Indiana, and the overwhelming majority in Ohio renders certain the verdict of the mighty West.

BUT TAKE CARE THAT THE VERY SPLENDOR OF THESE VICTORIES DOES NOT BETRAY YOU INTO FATAL INACTIVITY! Let them stimulate you to fresh exertions—not lull you into a false security! These contests are only the preliminary skirmishes of the grand engagement. The battle is but just begun; it will not be closed until the last vote drops into the ballot-box at sunset on the 8th of November next. Our opponents will not now abandon the contest; they will only fight with the greater desperation on account of the check they have sustained.

Besides this, it is not enough that we secure a victory. The Union cause deserves and demands at our hands an overwhelming triumph. We owe it to the flag we serve; to the memory of the noble hearts who have died in its defense; to the heroes who are even now rallying, in blood and fire, to the rescue of its straggling folds, to put such a brand of popular condemnation upon its foes as shall save them neither heart nor strength to assail it from this time forward forever.

Signs, moreover, are not wanting that the allies of the Rebellion, represented at Chicago are prepared, if the contest be close to resist, the verdict of the people now, as it was resisted four years ago, by armed rebellion. Threats of such a purpose have been freely uttered. Secret organizations, looking to such a movement, have been perfected. Arms and ammunition have been secretly accumulated in the Western States. And the Chicago Convention refused to adjourn sine die after its legitimate business had been transacted, but on motion of Wickliffe, of Kentucky, an open ally of the Rebellion, and in imitation of the Jacobin clubs of Revolutionary France, resolved itself into a permanent body for the avowed purpose of taking such steps as emergencies might require between now and the 4th of March next. To what do these preparations look if not to a repetition on Northern soil of the secession movement in the Southern States; to fresh attempts to arouse rebellion against the will of the people, if that should be pronounced against them?

For these reasons, fellow-citizens, and for every reason connected with the welfare, the honor, the salvation of our beloved country, it is of the utmost importance that you should give in November an overwhelming majority for the Union cause. WITH PROPER EXERTION YOU CARRY EVERY LOYAL STATE IN THE UNION FOR THE UNION CANDIDATES. Let that be the aim of your efforts. Be content with nothing less. Remember that the contest is not one for party ascendancy. You are not fighting for a party victory.

LABOR NOW.

(From the Philadelphia North American.)

Now for the election—the great poll which contains all consequences, which translates and gives broad efficacy to every other—which, when it is clear, decided and right, dictates the policy and direction of the nation in favor of every national interest, while, when it is wrong, this policy is not only permitted, but almost compelled, to be selfish, short-sighted and suicidal as was that which allowed our disputes to grow into rebellion, and encouraged our differences to burst into civil war.

The State election was important rather as an indication than of its own weight. We do not disparage its meaning. It looked upon great issues. But it was local, and touched the greatest issues only partially and indirectly. The election in November affects the State much more potently than the one just concluded, while it reaches out over a broader expanse, for a longer period, and imposes its results with equal significance and authority over all the State, individually and collectively. It is not a dead thing, which may be a possibility have influence. The influence is instant, and will be instantly perceptible. It is not a pretty theory, as apt to injure as to benefit.

The advantages which will flow to every State are the most practical which can be conceived and are not shrouded from comprehension by any veils. It directly affirms the continuation of the Union; the maintenance of our nationality; the development of our wealth, unchecked by growing evils, and in the true spirit of the Constitution. It carries aid to those gallant armies which so steadily advance upon treason, and buttresses their every achievement against possible loss. It imparts every valuable, worthy and useful thing which has been dreamed or designed since Penn placed one philanthropy on foot here and the Pilgrims another on their soil.

We are greatly cheered to this great work by that already accomplished. Pennsylvania has grown in her appreciation of its importance. Other States have done the same. Maine and Vermont led off bravely in the right direction. Maryland has done nobly; and the evidence from all quarters wears the brightest and most hopeful aspect. But a few weeks elapse before our faith will be read in our performance. That performance has its roots in what is now done, doing and to be done. How all essential it is, therefore, that instead of reposing upon what has been accomplished, that accomplishment should become the stimulus to fresh effort and more untiring labor!

The work of Union men, for the Union, so far from having rest, has now just begun. Little more than three weeks elapse before the polls will be re-opened to this greater struggle. And it is no slight satisfaction to say that they will open encouraged by the recent results, with those presages of success which render victory almost a certainty. The whole number of electoral votes is now two hundred and thirty. One hundred and sixteen are consequently requisite for a choice. They are distributed as follows:

Table listing electoral votes for various states: Maine 3, New Hampshire 3, Vermont 3, Massachusetts 12, Connecticut 7, Rhode Island 4, New York 36, New Jersey 7, Pennsylvania 23, Delaware 3, Maryland 10, West Virginia 7, Oregon 3, Kentucky 11, Ohio 21, Indiana 13, Illinois 15, Missouri 9, Wisconsin 7, Michigan 11, Iowa 7, Minnesota 5, Kansas 3, California 5, Nevada 3, Texas 10, Florida 9, Alabama 7, Georgia 7, Louisiana 7, Mississippi 7, Arkansas 7, Missouri 9, Wisconsin 7, Michigan 11, Iowa 7, Minnesota 5, Kansas 3, California 5, Nevada 3, Texas 10, Florida 9, Alabama 7, Georgia 7, Louisiana 7, Mississippi 7, Arkansas 7.

It is possible that the votes of the partially organized States of Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas may be recognized, as two of them in this expectation, have provided electoral tickets; but some doubt attaches to the possibility. In 1856, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas and West Virginia were not States. The remainder threw 8 votes for Fillmore, 84 for Buchanan and 114 for Fremont. In 1860, including all of the above named States, except West Virginia and Kansas, the Presidential vote was: Breckinridge, 10; Bell, 12; Douglas, 12; Lincoln, 180. Is there any probability or likelihood that a contrary result will be chronicled now, when four years of treasonable war have seen the treason punished at all points, defeated in its most important strongholds, saved two; divorced from its resources, wrenched from his hopes, met by unanimous opposition and almost crushed? Is it in the nature of the people of this country that they should resign their cherished hopes just as those hopes swell into reality?—that they should elect disunion when Union is almost compassed?—that they should throw away the life and treasure already expended, when the expenditure is coming home to reward them through the defeat of rebellion, the extinction of slavery and the assurance of grand national life? Is it a supposable thing, judging from immediate results and existing indications, that the majorities even are to be less in 1864 than in 1860? No sign that we have seen, nor any evidence that has made public, renders such a supposition enduring. The voters are all the other way. Victorious in the skirmishing which has preceded the great struggle, we now go forward with better knowledge of our own power, with firmer hearts and a sterner determination to win the fight, and bring again peace, though her garment be dragged with blood, to stand forever by the side of her sister, Union.

This is the work to be done. These are the assurances and assurances which accompany the doing. Just in proportion as the object is dear to every man let every man labor to render it certain. Encouraged and strengthened by these facts which are now recorded, solicitous for those nightier cases

which must be recorded, let no apathy be tolerated, and let no labor less than the utmost exertion of any one. There is a large field for useful exertion. Many will be discouraged by the present result. Some will be instructed and some encouraged. All must feel that a greater responsibility rests upon their action. Let every true Union man make himself a missionary of patriotism to those whom he meets—among those with whom he has intercourse, and when November has ripened the danger will be passed and the Union secure. Grant and Sherman and Farragut have demonstrated that the war is a success. No one can reasonably doubt their fulfillment, if their efforts are sustained by an administration like the one which has so long supported them. Make that Administration not only certain, therefore, but make it certain by such majorities as will establish it beyond opposition from any quarter, and arm it for every good end. Work for the few remaining weeks with a will. Work under the encouragement that canopies the hour. Work for the grand aims that color the future. Work resolutely and persistently and patriotically now, and the grandest results of time are certain, beyond a peradventure.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

President Lincoln, in answer to a serenade from loyal Marylanders on the night of the 18th, spoke as follows:

"I am notified that this is a compliment paid me by the loyal Marylanders resident in this district. I infer that the adoption of the new Constitution for the State furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extinction of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the new Constitution.

"Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland, and the nation did the world upon the event. I regret that it did not occur two years sooner, which I am sure would have saved to the nation more money than would have met all private loss incident to the measure. But it has come at last, and I sincerely hope its friends may fully realize all their anticipations of good from it, and that its opponents may, by its effects, be agreeably and profitably disappointed.

"A word upon another subject. Something said by the Secretary of State, in his recent speech at Auburn, has been construed by some into a threat that, if I shall be beaten at the election, I will, between then and the end of my constitutional term, do what I may be able to do to ruin the Government. Others regard the fact that the Chicago Convention adjourned, not sine die, but to meet again in a few days, as a particular individual, as the intimation of a purpose that, if their nominee shall be elected, he will at once seize the control of the Government. I hope the good people will permit themselves to suffer no uneasiness on this point.

"I am struggling to maintain the Government, not to overthrow it. I am struggling especially to prevent others from overthrowing it. I therefore say that, if I shall live, I shall remain President until the 4th of next March, and that whoever shall be constitutionally elected thereafter, in November, shall be duly installed as President on the 4th of March; and that in the interval I shall do my utmost that whoever is to hold the helm for the next voyage shall start with the best possible chance to save the ship.

SPEECH BY HON. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. Andrew Johnson made a speech at Louisville on Thursday evening last, in which he said:

"I say let the Government go on, and slavery get along the best it can. Give me my country, and, if need be, let all else go. If slavery gets in the way, it must get out and go down. Let 'niggers' go, if they get in the way of putting down treason. Before the rebellion I was for sustaining the government without slavery, without regard to a particular institution. Institutions must be subordinate, and the government must be supreme.

"Slavery is no longer a local, but an itinerant institution, going around just where it pleases. Slavery is demoralized, and the slaves are becoming practically free. It is fast settling itself. Practical emancipation is the order of the day throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. As soon as law and order is restored and these States get out of the transition from slavery to freedom, black labor will be much more profitable to them than ever before. I pay my former slaves every week, and they work far better than they used to. Slavery is a slow, tardy, inactive, inert, and wasteful system of labor. Black labor emancipated in all the southern States will eventually prove more profitable than it ever was while enslaved. These broad acres have been worked long enough by a few lords and great gangs of slaves.

"Let the negro have a fair chance and an equal start in the race of life. The talk about 'nigger equality' is all humbug. I have seen more of it in the south than I have in the north. If the negro as a free man can compete with the white, he has a right to compete with him; if, after a fair test, he can't, he must give way to the white. In my opinion freedom will not make negroes any worse, and will result in their advancement. I am for an aristocracy of labor, of intelligent, stimulating, virtuous labor; of talent, of intellect, of merit—for the elevation of each and every man, white and black, according to his talent and industry.

"The pseudo Democratic party is the rebel party of the United States, composed in major part of the rebels and lurking traitors in our midst, who are as much engaged in the attempted overthrow of the government as the traitors under Jeff. Davis. The point of its leaders and running members is power, and their intention is to give aid and comfort to Jeff. Davis & Co., and their armies. They are the allies and friends of Jeff. Davis, giving him all possible aid and comfort in keeping up the rebellion, in resisting the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the entire United States. Their platform looks one way, their tickets head another, and their tickets tell another.

"I know Mr. McClellan well. He falls far below mediocrity—a very nice little gentleman. When you try to get hold of and grip him, he is so small you can't find him. He's so little there's no place to whip him on. Whatever there is of him is nothing else but what Mr. Lincoln has made him. If any part of the war is a "failure," it is that part which was conducted by McClellan. Talk about failure now, when General Sherman has penetrated the heart of rebellion, and holds it in his grasp!

"Mr. Lincoln has proved himself a patriot above all party. Whatever he has done has been to defend and preserve the Constitution and the government. If he has in sight violated the Constitution, he has done it on the principle of self-preservation, to save the life of the nation and rescue the Constitution itself from utter destruction. His sole subject has been to save what his country's enemies would destroy.

"Re-elect Mr. Lincoln, and this diabolical, infernal, hell-born and hell-brooding rebellion is well nigh at an end. It will carry terror and dismay into the traitors' convalescent and the traitor camps. Jeff. Davis will stand more terrified than did Macbeth before Macduff. Our armies will be encouraged and regenerated.

"Fight Jeff. Davis and this rebellion to death. The best way to have peace is to conquer rebellion and to arrest and hang traitors. Not half enough of traitors have been arrested. All arrested should be tried for treason and if convicted, hung. This government can't live while traitors and treason are in the supremacy. Conquer peace, and unless the rebels come forward and acknowledge submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, confiscate traitors' property and hang them for their treason. Make the Constitution and laws supreme, and treason and traitors odious.

"A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF PEACE PRINCIPLES.—The notorious Vallandigham addressed a meeting of his sworn vassals at Sydney, Ohio, on the 24th ult.; in which he urged them to support McClellan, and gave them this cogent, and to them convincing inducement: Speaking of the President, his head, and the heads of those around him, would come to the block.

"We have here an undisguised declaration that in the event of McClellan's election the work of butchery is to begin.—The President and his immediate advisers are to be the first victims, but every man who has been prominent in his devotion to the Union may expect to find his name in the list of those doomed to the block. This is the language of men who talk of peace, and who denounce as tyrannical an administration that offers no hindrance to the proclamation of an era of murder, in case the prospective butchers can succeed in the Presidential election.

"You can take it for granted that when a young lady is too nervous to venture into a lobby alone, and insists upon your accompanying her, she expects some reward as soon as the door is closed.

"The Pittsburg Post, a Democratic paper, in the course of an article, uses this language:—'We are certainly opposed to giving pensions to Lincoln's hirelings, now employed in wringing taxes from the people, but for the named and wounded victims of Lincoln's infernal negro policy the Democracy are always willing to provide.'

"This is the work to be done. These are the assurances and assurances which accompany the doing. Just in proportion as the object is dear to every man let every man labor to render it certain. Encouraged and strengthened by these facts which are now recorded, solicitous for those nightier cases

which must be recorded, let no apathy be tolerated, and let no labor less than the utmost exertion of any one. There is a large field for useful exertion. Many will be discouraged by the present result. Some will be instructed and some encouraged. All must feel that a greater responsibility rests upon their action. Let every true Union man make himself a missionary of patriotism to those whom he meets—among those with whom he has intercourse, and when November has ripened the danger will be passed and the Union secure. Grant and Sherman and Farragut have demonstrated that the war is a success. No one can reasonably doubt their fulfillment, if their efforts are sustained by an administration like the one which has so long supported them. Make that Administration not only certain, therefore, but make it certain by such majorities as will establish it beyond opposition from any quarter, and arm it for every good end. Work for the few remaining weeks with a will. Work under the encouragement that canopies the hour. Work for the grand aims that color the future. Work resolutely and persistently and patriotically now, and the grandest results of time are certain, beyond a peradventure.

On behalf of the National Union Executive Committee. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Chairman. N. D. SPERRY, Secy.

The exaltation of slavery is the degradation of labor. Laboring men, remember this at the polls, and strike a blow at the friends of slavery.