

The Knoxville Whig.

W. G. BROWNLOW, Editor.



"The Union of Lakes—the Union of Lands—
The Union of States none can sever—
The Union of hearts—the Union of Hands—
And the flag of our Union forever."

Knoxville, Tennessee, Oct. 5, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HORACE MAYNARD, of Knox.
WILLIAM H. WISENER, of Bedford.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. **ROBERT A. CRAWFORD,** of Greene.
- 2d. **LEONIDAS C. HOUK,** of Anderson.
- 3d. **DR. JOHN C. EVERETT,** of Meigs.
- 4th. **WM. B. STOKES,** of DeKalb.
- 5th. **J. O. SHACKLEFORD,** of Montgomery.
- 6th. **THEODORE H. GIBBS,** of Wayne.
- 7th. **ALMON CASE,** of Union.
- 8th. **WILLIAM H. FITCH,** of Shelby.

Executive Committee for the State.

FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

SAMUEL B. RODGERS, of Knox.
DR. W. G. BROWNLOW, of Knox.
DR. D. S. PATTERSON, of Greene.
PEREZ DICKINSON, of Knox.

FOR MIDDLE TENNESSEE.

HON. M. M. BRIEN, of Davidson.
LEWIS TILLMAN, of Bedford.
A. V. S. LINDSEY, of Davidson.
WILLIAM SPENCE, of Rutherford.
JOSEPH S. FOWLER, of Davidson.

FOR WEST TENNESSEE.

J. E. MERRYMAN, of Shelby.
W. K. HALL, of Weakley.
J. B. BINGHAM, of Shelby.
ALVIN HAWKINS, of Shelby.
DAVID A. NUNN, of Haywood.

A Word to McClellan Men.

Gentlemen certainly have a right to clamor and fulminate in favor of the nominee of the late Chicago Convention—may they have a natural and reasonable right to prefer Jeff. Davis himself to Lincoln, and most of the McClellan men who are working for McClellan, who stands upon a platform which ignominiously and wickedly betrays to our common enemy the sacred cause for which we have now fought for the last four heroic years. This cry for McClellan, and this Chicago platform, fall upon the country—not during a period of gloom, as if we were driven by the rebel Generals and their forces to the extremity of surrender, but at the brightest period of the war; at a time when, instead of falling at the feet of the enemy, the enemy is falling at ours; at a time when their cities and towns and strongholds are falling into our possession; at a time when our arms never had such a luster of victories achieved, and of victories within our certain grasp. In the midst of the great military and naval achievements of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut, whose blows are making the whole Confederacy reel in all parts of the field—a body of conspirators, more wicked and more corrupt than the traitors who convened in Montgomery four years ago, leap up at Chicago, and urge upon the American army to lay down their arms, proclaiming to Jeff. Davis and his associate traitors in arms, "We are beaten, we can't whip you, and we are for peace on your terms."

Such is the business that Union men in East Tennessee are asked to ratify. And men who favor this Devil's Plot have the impudence to call themselves Union men. We think no more of this peace party, fighting under the lead of McClellan, than we did of the Breckinridge party in 1860, whose organization was the work of evil minded men, a branch of the great rebel organization existing North and South. This Chicago scheme is one for the overthrow of the Republic, and its advocate, North and South, will yet be branded with scorn and contempt. Let the loyal men of Tennessee keep out of the embraces of these Constitutional-Conservative-Peace-Men, who boast of their opposition to Lincoln and Johnson. Let loyal men stick to the Union flag—There are only two parties in America, the *American* party and the *Jeff. Davis* party. We all belong to one of these parties, and we have a right to act with which is most to our taste!

Speaking at Maryville.

On Monday last week's court, Col. Houk, the District Elector, addressed a large and attentive audience of Blount county voters, at Maryville. He is said to have made a good speech.

On Tuesday, the next day, Col. Temple spoke, and is reported to have made a capital speech, taking the only true ground to occupy—that is, that we are all for the Government, or for the rebellion. For himself he declared most emphatically that he was for Lincoln and Johnson, and that the fate of the country hung upon the success of that ticket.

The people of Blount county are all right, and a good state of feeling exists there. There are here and there men whose grandmothers own a few negroes, and at the death of these old ladies, in a distribution of their property, a half a negro will fall to each man. This class of men are all for McClellan. There are others who have had a negro to walk off—these are opposed to Lincoln.

Election Tickets.

The voters in East Tennessee will bear in mind that the First Tuesday in November is only four weeks distant, and the several counties would do well to provide tickets, as they can do through persons coming to this city on business. For the District below we presume Dr. Everett will have tickets ready in Chattanooga. For the two upper Districts we suppose Messrs. Crawford and Houk will have tickets prepared in Knoxville, and deposited at a given point—we should say the Writto office or Custom House. Don't neglect the procuring of tickets, for it is a task to write all the names on a ticket to be voted for—TEN.

Gen. Gillam's Command.

This command of invincibles passed through Jonesborough on Friday, meeting with no resistance. The rebel citizens are fleeing with the rebel soldiers, and despair, as a general thing, of repossessing the country again. The rebels are even running off all their rolling stock and valuables, including stores and supplies, from Bristol. They will not be able to run far out of the salt works, until they will run up against a more formidable Federal force than the one pursuing them in the rear.

Well may the bitter and oppressive rebels of the upper counties flee before the approach of the East Tennessee Union troops, whom they assisted in driving out of the country, and robbing the families of their absence. If they retain one spark of true pluck, and of manly resentment, they will punish all such rascals with death—instant death. It is too late in the day to talk about forgiving your enemies, and of moderation and forbearance. Those men acted many of them as enrolling officers, conscripting and hunting down Union men, causing many of them to be shot, and others to hide out in the mountains and die from exposure. They long since notified us that but one party could be allowed to occupy this country. Hold them to their bargain, and those who do not voluntarily leave the country let them be dispatched in the usual way.

We, of course, make distinctions. There are men who acted with the rebels but never were bitter—these have taken the oath, and as honorable men are living up to it. Let them be protected.

The Blunders of Lincoln.

As we are known to be an out and out Lincoln man, and advocate his re-election, endorsing his policy, and speaking of his blunders, and to ensure him for them. He fell into some great errors, that never can now be remedied. We will enumerate some of them:

1. He accepted the nomination of the Chicago Convention four years ago without consulting twenty-five Union men and about six rebel widows in East Tennessee, half of all of whom live in the county of Knox.
2. He selected the members of his Cabinet without coming to these knowing ones in the end of our State for advice.
3. He called out 75,000 men after Sumter was fired upon, without consulting these parties in East Tennessee, an unpardonable blunder.
4. He removed McClellan from the chief command of the Army of the Potomac without obtaining the advice and consent of these thirty-one persons in East Tennessee.
5. He issued his Emancipation Proclamation without permission from these parties in East Tennessee, showing his disregard for the Constitution by not consulting its only legal guardians.
6. He most flagrantly violated the Constitution by sending his armies into East Tennessee under Gen. Burnside, and then during the siege under Sherman, without shipping cord wood in advance from north of the Ohio river, thereby making it necessary to burn a few cords of the wood on the "sacred soil of the South," and showing their disregard for the rights of the States.
7. Last, but not least, Mr. Lincoln has dared to arm negroes and muster them into the service of the United States. If he had seized the husbands, brothers and sons of our patriotic women, forced them into the army and had them all killed off, it would have been constitutional, but to take their dear niggers is a violation of a war upon "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

Selling Liquor in Knoxville.

The Revenue Aids in this District are instructed to close their eyes to every man who is selling their privileges by retailing whiskey and brandy to citizens, soldiers and negroes. Their liquors must not only be confiscated, but their houses closed and their authorities to trade taken from them. Some parties have obtained permits to go into Kentucky after salt, and to sell upon their oaths, and brought in whiskey, because there was more money in it than in the salt. The result of this lying and smuggling has been to deprive honest men of salt permits, and the country of this necessary article.

The truth is, there are too many whiskey-shops in Knoxville, and we would be pleased to see the military authorities close them all out. It would be doing a deal of real service to the soldiers, to their wives and children, and every class of society. The rebels, while in command here, closed out all the liquor traffic, about all the real good they did do.

Robert M. Barton.

This little man, the embodiment of all that is sinister, two-faced, rebellious and mean, is now at Dandridge with a flag of truce, seeking to negotiate himself back into East Tennessee. No man has been more bitter and more unrelenting in his war upon Union men. He is the man who wrote to the President of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad to exclude all Union men from the privileges of the road, and to hoist the black flag on every train.

Mr. Barton may come with his flags of truce, and he may negotiate, professing what he pleases, but he can't live in East Tennessee. There are Union men in every county who will make it their business to attend to his case. He is of that class of leading rebels who drove them from their homes, and caused them to be cast into prison. They owe it to themselves, to their injured families, and to the Union cause, to put him out of the way.

Knoxville Rebels.

We have recently heard of the whereabouts of certain leading rebels who fled from this town and vicinity. Lord Sneed is in Salem, N. C., drinking liquor in such quantities as he can command.—Hoppe Crozier is in Liberty, Va., and has been packed up for a move into North Carolina for some time, but refuses to go without free transportation, which, at latest dates, had been denied him. Haynes and Crouch and families are at Wytheville, but were preparing to go farther South.

Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey is in Augusta, and is arranging material for volume second of the Annals of Tennessee, which is to be adorned with a full length portrait of his son Cross, just in the act of dissolving partnership with Gen. Mahaffey. What a fall my countrymen! What a falling to the ground of the odds and ends of a hateful aristocracy, that once insulted propriety on these streets.

Destroying as they Go.

The rebels are destroying everything before them as they retreat in front of Gillam's forces. After robbing the houses in Greeneville, in their hurried flight, they fired the houses of a Mr. Baker, a Mr. Maloney, and the old Vance Tavern. They applied the torch and fled in great haste and consternation, and the citizens extinguished the flames in every instance.

If they had succeeded in burning the town down, they would at once have heralded it abroad in their dirty lying papers as the fruits of the vandalism of the Yankee army. It is evident that they expect to yield up that whole section of country, and hence their efforts to destroy every thing before them.—They are stealing all the horses, mules, hogs, sheep and cattle, and driving them off with them. They are burning up fences and destroying the corn crops, solely with a view to starve out the inhabitants.—The very devil is in the thieving and murderous band, and a total want of honor marks their career.

Horrible Treatment of Prisoners.

The following statement relative to the condition of our prisoners in Georgia, is from a source that is perfectly reliable. We think it prudent not to say where this paper comes, we say to our readers that we know, and they can credit every word of the startling information. It is from the report of Hood's Medical Director, who had been sent by Hood to investigate complaints that had reached him. It reaches us through a perfectly reliable channel, and speaks for itself. Such facts require no comment. We may be allowed to say that rebel prisoners here and elsewhere have the impudence to complain that they are denied a parole and the privileges of our town. The insolent rascals claim the right to correspond with their friends outside of the prison, and of being fed on the delicacies of the season. And some of them even write insulting reasonable epistles, which entitle them to a full and plain chain by way of ornaments!

FEDERAL PRISONERS AT ANDERSONVILLE.
The prison is constructed of a plank stockade, twelve feet high, embracing an area of twenty-seven acres, through which passes a small stream of water. The prison is situated in the Southern part of Georgia, in a marshy district, in which the inhabitants suffer from malaria. It is on an open field, in which is not to be found a single shade tree, leaving the prisoners exposed to the sun, rain and drenching night air.

The diet of the prisoners is deficient, both in quantity and quality, consisting solely of corn bread and beef. The meat and beef are often spoiled before issuing to the prisoners.

The facilities for cooking are entirely inadequate to the amount of cooking to be done—it having been arranged to cook for ten thousand men, and there being thirty-four thousand men to cook for—so that in the prison only intended to accommodate ten thousand.

The only shelter they have consists of mud boxes which they construct themselves.

Their supply of drinking water is derived from various wells—they have dug in many parts of the prison. Water for washing is taken from the stream passing through the field.

The great source of the prisoners is scurvy, and the various maladies arising from the same, dependent upon the character of their food, and close confinement in such a large congregation.

The average mortality from February to August, 1864, has been about twenty per cent.

The hospital accommodations are very poor, consisting of very small tents, into which are crowded four men, whose condition is little better than when in the barracks, there being very little medicine to give them, and only eight medical officers on duty at the prison, while the number of sick often amounts to six thousand.

There are none of the anti-septic facilities which are now needed.

The prisoners are buried as they die in long trenches.

There seems to be a general neglect of duty on the part of the officers in every department connected with the prison.

The prisoners have all been removed from Andersonville to Charleston, Columbia, Savannah and Millen.

List of Federal Prisoners.

MARINE HOSPITAL,
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 24, 1864.

W. G. Brownlow—Sir—I send you the names of the officers of the East Tennessee Regiments—now prisoners of war held by the Confederate authorities, and confined in the prisons in this place—hoping that through the medium of your paper we can convey intelligence of their whereabouts and condition:

- Capt. Amos Marney, Co. A, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Capt. Wm. Carnes, Co. C, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Capt. A. P. Senter, Co. E, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Capt. J. D. Underdown, Co. K, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. J. McDonald, Co. G, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. B. Hunt, Co. E, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. D. T. More, Co. C, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. P. Adkins, Co. A, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. D. F. Kitrell, Co. A, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. R. A. Allen, Co. K, 2d Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. Wm. Duncan, Co. B, 2d Tenn. Infantry—Died at Macon, Geo.
- Capt. E. Beale, 8th Tenn. Infantry.
- Lieut. Isaac Risden, Co. E, 8th Tenn. Cavalry.
- Lieut. S. A. Geasland, Co. E, 8th Tenn. Cavalry.
- Lieut. Carroll, 8th Tenn. Cavalry.
- Lieut. Wm. Robins, 8th Tenn. Cavalry.
- Lieut. Riebel, 8th Tenn. Cavalry.

We are all confined in this city at present, and in good health. Four of the number are confined in the U. S. Marine Hospital, viz: Allan, Geasland, Huey and McDonald, the others in the jail yard.

Haste forbids me saying anything more.

Yours, respectfully,

B. J. ALLEN,

1st Lieut. Co. I, 2d Tenn. Inf.

P. S.—A great many special exchanges take place. Can you do anything for your humble servant.

B. J. ALLEN.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., Oct. 3, 1864.

Dr. W. G. Brownlow:
You will please write my parents, and tell them I have been exchanged, and that I am on my way to Nashville. I am well.

I heard from the Colonel (your son Jim) yesterday. His wound was doing well.

J. M. HARRIS,

Adj. 1st Tennessee Cavalry.

The Way to Deal with Guerrillas.

Hon. Nathaniel B. Baker, formerly of Concord, and the last Democratic Governor of New Hampshire, is now Adjutant General of Iowa. In view of the depredations of roving bands of guerrillas on the Southern border of the State, he has recently issued an official order in which he says:

"The military companies of this State, duly organized, armed and equipped in the three Southern tiers of counties, will hold themselves in readiness for active service at a moment's notice. If any guerrilla, robber or thief comes from Missouri, or from any other State into this State, for the purpose of murder, robbery or thieving, in armed bands, no report will be required by this department of prisoners taken, and any officer who takes as a prisoner any guerrilla, robber, thief or marauder of such armed band will at once be dismissed from the State service. Blank cartridges will not be fired by any soldier in the State service when ordered out for the protection of our citizens, and any State officer allowing the use of blank cartridges for the preservation of the public peace, when ordered into service, will at once be dismissed from the State service."

Speech of Mr. Etheridge.

We have seen a full report of a bitter, coarse, vulgar and undignified speech, delivered at a McClellan meeting in Philadelphia, by one Emerson Etheridge, a Tennessee renegade, and a convert to the Northern peace party of traitors, mustering under the banner of McClellan. He was unparading in his abuse of Mr. Lincoln and Gov. Johnson. To have made the occasion one of thrilling interest, we ought to have been present, and read out to the audience, in stentorian voice, the letter of Etheridge to Johnson, after he was appointed Military Governor, proposing to abolish slavery, and suggesting the kind and degree of punishment due to all rebels and rebel sympathizers. The other document was Etheridge's application to Lincoln to be made Judge, an appointment he did not get, and falling to get it made him a McClellan man.

Price of Pork.

There being no hogs in East Tennessee, and hogs having to be brought here from Kentucky, pork will command a very high price the coming winter. Indeed the best speculation our trading men can engage in, is the driving over of hogs—say in November—after they are fat enough to kill. Letters from Kentucky state that hogs are selling for seven to eight cents. This will bring up pork to at least fifteen cents, which, in a drove of 1,000 hogs, would be a nice operation for the trader.

Criticism by a Soldier.

We have received the following from a cavalry soldier, and insert it with the hope that if the complaints are well grounded that the proper remedy may be applied:

I wish to state through your paper, for the benefit of the cavalry service, that the men are not enough attended to by the commanders of companies to how horses are treated in the service, which is the reason that they are so soon run down and die.—Since I have been in the service I have seen men get on their horses, and because the horse happened to be tired, they beat the man with the handle of the bit in the horse's mouth almost hard enough to make the horse eat the fool as the master has done. Then they slap the spurs to them with all their might, jerking and spurring until the horse is almost overcome by fatigue, and the commander says nothing to them about it. I have seen hundreds of cases where men had nose bags to feed in, but rather than to stay by their horses while he is eating and take the nose bag off, they throw the grain right down in the mud, where the horse gets but a few bites. The commanders say nothing about it. I have seen men sit and play cards several hours, neglecting to feed and curry their horses altogether. Commanders say nothing about it.

Now, I say, if commanders would look to the interests of the United States, which is their duty, and the cavalry service, they would see that every horse was fed, curried and watered at the proper time. They would see that the feed was not thrown in the mud; they would see when men got on their horses that they do not devil the life out of them in a few days. We have thousands of men who won't do these things unless they are made to do them.—There is most too many boys, or men of boyish principles, who have no care for the real benefit of the service.

I. W. N.

We have seen white and colored teamsters beat over the heads with the butts of their whips, or with clubs, until we have wished the mules could be allowed to kick them on their heads for the same length of time.

Blount County Presentment.

We, the Grand Jury of Blount County, present, that after a very dark and gloomy period of severe trouble and trial, our country is again under the providence of God, so much restored to order that we can in some safety hold the legal and much respected September term of the Circuit Court. We further present, that our country, in a public point of view, as to public roads and buildings, courthouse and jail, &c., is somewhat damaged and injured by the events of the passing troubles. We further present, that in the absence of hands and overseers in the service of the country. We present that we are much pleased with the charge and general holding of E. T. Hall, our present Judge. We are delighted with the manner in which he clears away the rubbish and comes to the sound ground and solid foundations of legal and constitutional justice and right. We further present, that we are delighted and much pleased with the conduct and department of our present Attorney General, David K. Young. We have confidence in his integrity and legal bearing as a Government officer.

We further present, that our hearts hail with much joy the prospect of the return of law and order in our beloved country; but we still regret to see that lawless bands of maraud, rob and harass our borders to some extent. But we confidently believe and hope that the salutary presence of our regular term of court, directed by such a Judge and Attorney General, will have a great effect to stop all such, and we request that this testimony that we feel due to our respected Judge and Attorney General be spread on the minutes of the Court.

SAMUEL TULLOCH, Foreman,

JOHN GAMBLE,

ROBERT H. CULTON,

E. WAYMAN,

JOHN J. HUGHES,

JAMES B. RUSSELL,

S. C. HINTON,

H. H. GAMBLE,

M. A. LEWIS,

H. H. C. CARUTHERS,

JOSEPH A. STEWART,

MARTIN ARMSTRONG,

How the Soldiers Vote.

The following vote was had at Asylum General Hospital, No. 1, in this city, a day or two since:

Lincoln..... 716
McClellan..... 117
Fremont..... 3

Total..... 836

The First Wisconsin held an election on the cars while on the way from the front to Chattanooga lately, with this result:

Lincoln..... 149
McClellan..... 15

The Chattanooga Gazette gives the following as the vote of General Hospital No. 2, in this city. It will be seen that there are three classes of voters.—The first class includes nurses and sick and wounded soldiers, as follows:

Lincoln..... 720
McClellan..... 79
Fremont..... 10

The second class includes rebel soldiers now under treatment at this Hospital, as follows:

Lincoln..... 3
McClellan..... 31

The third class is composed of bounty-jumpers in prison ward:

Lincoln..... 10
McClellan..... 25
Fremont..... 7

It will be seen that the patriotic soldiers, the rebels and the bounty-jumpers understand the issue.

The Vote in Prison.

The vote was taken this week in the Temperance Hall Prison, in this city, and resulted thus:

For Lincoln..... 64
For McClellan..... 49

It is worthy of remark that the rebel prisoners were almost to a man for McClellan, and the worst class of men in that prison, with but few exceptions, constituted the forty. They know their friends, and knowing dare support them.

Mrs. Blair on Breckinridge.

Judge Mills, of Wisconsin, recently had an interview with old Mrs. Blair, at Silver Spring, near Washington. The old lady pointed out the ruins of her son Montgomery's fine house reduced to ashes by order of John C. Breckinridge. The Judge closes with this statement:

She denounces the rebel General Breckinridge with all the sincerity and eloquence of the wizard of Lechid. "He was Vice President of the United States once, a candidate for the Presidency, now an outcast, a cattle drover, except he steals the cattle, an incendiary, burning up the very house that so often sheltered him and his infirm and amiable wife whom he had deserted. He looked wistfully at the spire of Washington; so Satan gazed into heaven when he passed by it once. He could not enter there, and in his view petty larceny, burglary and arson is war."

Jefferson Davis on Reunion.

Mr. Jeff. Davis, in a speech before the Legislature of Mississippi, on the 26th of December, 1862, expressed himself in the following manner in reference to a reunion with the North:

"Our enemies are a traditionless and homeless race. From the time of Cromwell to the present they have been the disturbers of the peace of the world. Gathered together by Cromwell from the fens and bogs of the north of Ireland and of England, they commenced by disturbing the peace of our country; they disturbed Holland, to which they fled, and disturbed England on their return.—After what has happened the last two years, my only wonder is that we consented to live for so long a time in association with such miscreants. Were it ever proposed to enter again into a union with such a people, I would no more consent to do it than to trust myself in a den of thieves."

A She Rebel's Letter.

The following letter, captured with Atlanta, has been returned to us by an officer. The writer is daily on the streets, and in common with she rebel generally, is picking up news and sending it out South. We give the letter—not because it displays any talent or tact—but because it displays the usual rebel malice, and is a fair specimen of the literature of the deluded women of the South. Their fanaticism leads them all to call upon God, instead of some one who is really friendly to them:

Knoxville Tenn. July 30th 1864.

Dear Cousin— I received your very kind Epistle a few days since with a great pleasure I was very glad to hear you was well and happy cousin I am sorry to say I am not at all happy no more indeed can I be happy either can any one of my principles be happy here no can they I know I can't be happy here so long as things transpire as they do now but may God be our protector and guard us against all evil as he does the right I know he does permit things to go on as they do he does not rule it I hope he may smile upon our land and our soldiers you may know who I call ourselves enemy one may know that wants to know I suppose they are fighting at Atlanta Georgia like all day they are they not I hope you would be better than I do come out all right they always do but never mind Everything will come out right which I know you use no partiality I hope the soon done that you may again live in peace and satisfaction that you succeed did in life but a late I fear that will soon be I know though Every thing will go on right if God rules in which I hope he will I know of rights taken from us and so I know he will not smite any one who goes and takes a northern man property and takes his rights from him all right I let them keep on they will find out whether their enemy heareth or not I know one thing I never know what hard times was till the last year and hope and trust to providence it will not get over now although the future may be better than a present I hope it may at least times are very perplexing now from all appearance don't you think Cousin John well I suppose you are tired of talking about the war but I have nothing to talk about the war Cousin I have nothing of any interest write more than all I will and doing as well as I expected you know times are not prospering here at all some folks might say they are better than you so at all Cousin John I hope you will come see us all at Knoxville and perhaps I will go to you with you and stay a while and see how I would Kentucky Cousin John perhaps they will not appreciate my visit at all but I hope they will I know I would appreciate their by any means at all Cousin John. I received a letter from a rebel Lieutenant from Johnson last week, you may know how long I was in prison when I received it he has in prison for one year and three months so I know he must be weary of Prison life now Cousin he is a true Rebel sure certain he is that will take that Humphreys Oath he is all O. K. D. K. you say so well I must close your remarks I again you will give my love to your folks as he if you are there.

Sally R I remain as Ever a Rebel girl!

SALLY R. SHIELDS
Respectfully Committed
all the relation Report her Joy

THE PLATFORM

Of the National Union Party,

Adopted at Baltimore, Maryland, June 8, 1864.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the pledge ourselves, as Union men, animated by a conscientious animus, to show no partiality, to do our duty in our power to aid the Government in quelling by arms the rebellion now raging against its authority and in bringing to punishment those who are traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise, or to offer any terms of peace except such as are based upon an unconditional surrender of their ally, and the return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and upon the Government to maintain this position, and prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic and the unflinching devotion of the American people to country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of the rebellion, and as it must be everywhere hostile to the principles of a public and permanent justice, and the national honor, and its utter and complete extinction from the Republic, and we uphold and maintain the acts proclaimed by which the Government, in its own defense, and in the maintenance of its authority, are in favor, furthermore, of such a amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conference with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever abolish the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people be due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have periled their lives in defense of their country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that their valor and their patriotic recognition of patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have been disabled and honorable wounds in the service of country, and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense, shall be held in grateful and ever-remembered.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the patriotism, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American citizenship which Abraham Lincoln has displayed, and the circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great responsibilities of the Presidential office, and which we approve and endorse as demanded by the emergency essential to the preservation of the nation, and as the only way in which the Union can be saved, and which we adopt, to defend the nation against its open and avowed foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers men heretofore held in slavery. And that we have confidence in the determination to carry that and other Constitutional measures, essential to the safety of the country, into full and complete effect.