The Holmes County Farmer.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

JAMES A. ESTILL, Editor.

MILLERSBURG, OHIO:

THURSDAY, - - - - OCTOBER 27, 1864.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

George B. McClellan,

Of New Jersey.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

George H. Pendleton,

Of Ohio.

The Issues to Be Decided.

If you are in favor of murdering white men to free negroes, vote for Lincoln or stay at home on election day.

If you want your possessions swept away by taxation and your sons and brothers led like bullocks to the slaughter, vote for the widow-maker.

If you are opposed to Peace and Union on the terms of "the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was," vote for the Rail Splitter.

If you are in favor of imbecility, corruption and despotism, vote for the Illinois buffoon.

If you want more taxation—more conscriptions—more desolate families—more prostitution—more depraved morals—more crushed hopes—more ruined prospects—more heartless tyranny, vote for Abe, the author of them all.

But, if you would have Peace, blessed Peace, cover this land like the shadow of an angel's wing—if you would have the wandering stars that have been taken from the azure blue of the flag of our pride by the fanatics and knaves return to their proper place—if you would have the liberty and equality our Fathers won for and transmitted to us—if you would have the hills of the North and the South lighted up in token of joy over a re-constructed Union—if you would have the people rejoice as did the children of Israel over their deliverance, vote for GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN—it is he, and he alone, who can conduct us through this sea of blood to the promised land.

Just Ended.

Immediately before an election we are assured that the rebellion is about crushed out. This has been the case for the last three years. We have told you from year to year that "*more men*" would be called out. Abolitionists knew better! Who was right? We judge the present from reason. We judge the future by the bitter—the dark—the terrible—the bloody—the tyrannical past. Would to Almighty God that we had been wrong and Abolitionists right in prophesy, for the country would have a million more men—a million less corpses—millions fewer mourners than now.

Some high nosed Yankee whose pockets have been lined with the money wrung from brave men's blood and widow's tears in Lincoln's crusade for cotton and niggers will avoid this by declaring it "disloyal."

May the GREAT JEHOVAH hasten the day when people will open their eyes to the terrible realities of the ruin inflicted upon this unhappy people by the falsehoods, thieving and heartlessness of the scoundrels who are rushing us headlong to ruin. May hate give way to reason and the proud star of Democracy once more be in the ascendant, that Peace, Liberty and Union may again be our heritage.

What We Have Endured.

We have been denied the guarantees of the Constitution.

We have had the protection of the laws withheld from us.

We have seen the Congress and the State Legislatures converted in tools in the hands of Lincoln.

It is now to be determined whether we are to be robbed of a free ballot. If we do, it will be useless for us to call on GOD ALMIGHTY to assist such poor, cowardly creatures.

The ballot is our last resort. It is our only remaining weapon. We are assailed by robbers and murderers. Let us wield this weapon as becomes men who have no alternative but to win or perish.

Gettysburg.

At the battle of Gettysburg, when the Federal forces were about to give way and victory was just to perch upon the rebel standard, the cry was passed along the lines that McClellan was in command. Instantly the Union forces were inspired with new life, new strength and new courage, and from that moment the tide of battle was turned. It was this that gained the victory and saved Pennsylvania.

The Effect.

ANDERSON JACKMAN, and others enlisted a large number of recruits north of the Missouri river. Charleton and Howard counties each furnished 1,500; Boone 2,000; Randolph 1,000; Callaway and Monroe 800 each, in addition to the recruits the rebels have gathered arms from captured garrisons, and their army is assuming alarming proportions.—St. Louis Telegram.

This is the legitimate effect of Mr. Lincoln's rule in Missouri. Give the same individual another lease of offices, and at the end of two years rebel recruiting officer can fill their regiments in any northern state. Every month that he stays in office only makes the south more determined in its resistance, and allienates more of his friends in the north.

Nice Arrangement.

The Abolitionists boast that the soldiers sustain LINCOLN; but they don't stop to tell how they are made to do so.

Abolition Governors appoint Abolition agents to carry poll-books and tickets to the army, who are paid by taxing all the people alike. These abolition appointees carry great loads of abolition tickets, while Democrats, who are taxed to pay these agents, can get no tickets to the soldies but the few they smuggle through in letters.

How honest it is to deny soldiers a fair vote and a free ballot and then boast of their partiality for the widow maker.

See the letter, in another column, from soldiers at Parfrocsboro.

"THE man who quotes the Constitution in this crisis is a traitor," says Benjamin Wade. Says Winter Davis of Maryland, "if Mr. Lincoln be re-elected, Benjamin Wade and the men who stand with him will be the presidents and leaders of the republic."

Once Again.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November as a day of humiliation and prayer.

As for humiliation, the nation has had enough of it.

It has had Lincoln for President since the 4th of March, 1861.

The Constitution has been violated.

The laws have been trampled on.

Liberty has been banished, no one knows whither.

The Union has been torn assunder.

Peace and Union have been denied, unless accompanied with the abandonment of slavery.

White soldiers have been sacrificed because the rebels would not place negroes on an equality with them.

Our flag has lost the respect of the nations of the earth.

The American name has become a hissing and by-word among every people.

A Crowned head has been introduced on the American continent.

The seat once honored by such men as Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, has been disgraced by a smutty joker and vulgar blackguard.

Living has become dear and death cheap.

The golden bowl has been broken and the mourners are going about the streets.

The houses of worship have been turned into political club rooms.

And the hundredth part is not told.—GREAT GOD have we not had humiliation enough?

What shall we pray for.

Shall it be for a perpetuation of the widow maker's reign?

For more empty chairs?

More vacant hearth stones?

More hapless widows?

More friendless orphans?

More corrupt officeholders?

More taxation and stamps?

More political preachers?

More conscriptions and death?

More tyranny and despotism?

More green graves?

More sorrow and destitution?

No patriot and christian can return thanks for Abe Lincoln or the feast of sorrow he has given us; nor will any such pray for a continuation of the things he has bestowed upon us.

Abolitionists may be thankful that a just God has not blasted them as he did the hosts of Senecharib. And they may consistently pray for a continuation of the scourge sent upon this nation, and for an enlargement of Pandamonium that they may be accommodated when called hence.

A Dishonorable Peace.

The adherents of the widow maker talk about Democrats wanting a dishonorable Peace.

The Democracy have declared themselves for Peace based upon a restoration of the Union, with every star upon our flag and a state for every star—for a Peace that will give every state its constitutional rights and unite in one brotherhood the people of all the States.

Why is this a dishonorable proposition? If the disciples of shoddy will answer at all, they will say, because it does not abolish slavery.

Is it dishonorable to have the Union as our patriot fathers made it?

Is it dishonorable to adhere to the old constitution of 1787?

Is it dishonorable to have the North and the South dwell together in harmony, animated by a common interest for national greatness?

Yes, say the disciples of the rail-splitter, unless slavery is abolished.

Yes, says Lincoln in his letter to "whom it may concern."

Yes, say William Lloyd Garrison, Fred. Douglass and Abby Kelly.

Yes, say the white-livered gentry who are robbing the government and growing rich upon the afflictions of the people.

Yes, say those who went into fits over the hanging of old John Brown, the first rebel.

Yes, say Lincoln's hundred thousand heartless officials.

Yes, say all who are willing to kill white men to free niggers.

Abolitionists and Rebels.

The widow maker has proved himself such a blessing to the nation that clergymen of the abolition persuasion have fallen into the habit of thanking God for bestowing him on us. They are not alone in their gratitude for such a cause, as the subjoined extract from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 27th ultimo will reveal:

"Thanks to God, who blinded our adversary and let him to exchange a wise policy of toleration, which might have cost us dearly, for a mad and frantic tyranny, which changes the lukewarm friend into an ardent patriot, and converts even the union-loving loyalist into a warm southerner."

As the conduct of thanksgiving exercises lately have shown that their prime intent was to thank God for giving us such a president, would it not be well to offer the rebels an amnesty of twenty-four hours, on next thanksgiving day, that their ascriptions of praise may ascend with those of our clergymen of the abolition persuasion?

Indiana Election.

The total vote in Indianapolis in 1860 was 5,164; in 1862 it was 5,498. This year it is 9,357. The gain from '62 to '64 is about 3,850—yet the Shoddyites exult over this as the legitimate expression of the ballot-box. It is not very hard to carry elections by this process. Do the Abolitionists suppose they can force Lincoln upon the country four years more by such rascality? If they do, they will find themselves sadly in error.

The Issue.

The Abolition party have resolved to dismember the Union permanently, build up an illimitable public debt, establish, by virtue of it, a military despotism over the adhering States, erect a Government church which shall persecute all other denominations, the Catholic especially, and so perpetuate themselves in office over the prostrate liberties of the people. Freemen of America, are you ready to meet the issue?

Another Draft Coming.

It is stated that the Provost Marshal General has sent word to his deputies to hurry up in filling the quotas of their several districts so as to be ready for the next draft, which, it is supposed, will take place in December or January, that the men may be ready for the Spring campaign.

Our Captured Soldiers.

Last week we published the resolutions of our gallant soldiers who have for many long and weary months been held in captivity at the South because LINCOLN refuses to exchange unless negroes are placed on an equality with white soldiers. In commenting upon their terrible condition the Springfield *Republican*, a LINCOLN paper, remarks:

"We might recover all our white soldiers now in rebel hands by the proposed exchange and yet hold a large balance as hostages for the colored soldiers while their status is in controversy! If, under these circumstances, the leaving of thirty-five thousand white men to suffer and die at the rate of one hundred per day is not practically in the eyes of both God and man,—murder, *murder*, MURDER, MURDER, what is it?"

That the *Republican* should support a man whom it charges with murder for President of the United States, is something it must answer to its own conscience. But will the people support such a man? What the sufferings of many of these prisoners are, may be surmised from the following letter printed in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, another *Administration* paper. This letter is dated Charleston, Sept. 22d, 1864, and is as follows:

DEAR COUSIN:—I send by Captain —— who is going North upon a special exchange. We have just finished reading General Butler's letter upon the exchange question.

The Andersonville prisoners have been passing through the city. There are some six thousand here now. Their sufferings are and have been terrible. You cannot imagine them. Eight thousand out of twenty-three thousand died of disease at Andersonville during the months of July and August. Nineteen hundred of the six thousand here are totally incapable of helping themselves. *Most of them are insane.* Fifty of our regiment went to Andersonville in April and in July, when I last heard from a corporal of my company, there were but twelve alive, probably they are all dead by this time. I know all this to be a fact, from officers here who were confined in hospitals with them. J. E.

Think of it, dear reader? 8,000 out of 25,000 have died of disease. Out of 6,000 held in Charleston, 1,900 are totally incapable of helping themselves. Most of them are insane. A few days ago the telegraph reported that 8,000, despairing of ever being relieved from the lingering and horrible death threatening them, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy, and on Saturday the telegraph brought the report of 1,000 more doing the same.

But a short time since some 70 of our citizens were taken prisoners, and are these, our friends and neighbors, to be made victims to Lincoln's relentless cruelty to whites in his crusade for niggers? The answer will be given at the ballot-box.

Shall Captains HUSTON and WAITS and their brave comrades in arms be left to perish in Southern prisons because negroes are not placed on an equality with them? Those who say they shall, will vote for Lincoln, and endorse his policy. Some will do so, and they may settle the matter with their consciences, if they have any. No man who has a heart to feel for the woes of others can do it without feeling himself guilty in the sight of God and man of the most horrible murder.

Consider the Proposition.

Gov. Andrew Johnson, one of Lincoln's military governors, has, by order issued September 30, 1864, declared that no person shall vote, at the approaching presidential election in Tennessee until he has made solemn oath that he "will cordially oppose "all armistices or negotiations for peace "with rebels in arms until the Constitution "of the United States, and all laws and "*proclamations* made in pursuance thereof, "shall be established over all the people of "*every* State and territory embraced within "the national Union."

This makes every voter pledge himself to resist peace till the Emancipation "proclamation" is established *everywhere* in the United States. That proclamation orders and declares [we quote its language] "that ALL "persons held as slaves" within the seceded "States "are, and henceforward shall be free; "and that the executive government of the "United States, including the military and "naval authorities thereof, will recognize "and MAINTAIN the freedom of said per-"sons."

How many men are there in Holmes county would take such an oath? We will venture to say there are not three hundred. Then, how can you vote for Lincoln?

Is Peace Near?

Gen. Sherman does not think so. In his correspondence with Gen. Hood, dated at Atlanta, Sept. 12, 1864, he says: "Now I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have *many years of military operations from this quarter.*" Those who expect an early peace from Lincoln's policy may consider the opinion of Sherman. He is in a position to know, and obviously expects the war to last for many years. Look for another draft by January 1st, unless Lincoln is defeated.

Lincoln's Policy.

Lincoln's policy is taxation, bloodshed and conscription of white men to effect negro emancipation. The enslavement of whites has thus far resulted in nothing but suffering to the negro. It has given him over to a worse bondage than he ever knew, and made him and his children public paupers. It is a fact beyond question that the sufferings inflicted upon the 300,000 emancipated negroes, since this war began, surpass in extent the entire suffering of the great mass of Southern negroes who have remained with their masters in their Southern homes.

Condition of Peace.

The Union is the one condition of peace, says General McClellan; the abolition of negro slavery is the only condition on which I will even listen to negotiations for peace, says Mr. Lincoln. If you want years more of war, resulting in bankruptcy, and the additional burden of a system of pauperism, embracing four millions of needy helpless Africans, vote for Lincoln. If you desire the Union and the return of peace and prosperity to the Republic, leaving the South to suport and take care of their own negroes, votes for McClellan and Pendleton.

The Germans Growling over Andy Johson's Test Oath.

The St. Louis *Anzieger* thus denounces Governor Johnson's recent proclamation:

A more shameless farce than this man plays with the rights of suffrage has not occurred in any part of the world. In comparison with it even the Napoleonic mode of extending the universal suffrage is honorable.

* * * We have experienced many outrages during the three years and a half of Lincoln's Administration, but such impudent disregard of all feeling of decency as this Andrew Johnson has shown is beyond parallel. If Lincoln and Jonson believe they can secure their election by such electoral votes as those of Tennessee they may prepare for a revolution in the North.

Two Weeks More.

We stand at last on the verge of the most significant contest yet known in the history of political parties. On Tuesday the 8th of November, but two weeks more, will open the grand battle between the lovers of Freedom and the minions of Despotism. We look with confidence to the issue. The Democracy are ready; the eloquence of Freedom's smile illuminates their standard; they fear not the strife, for Heaven shields and God does not forget the Right. We believe that the result of the coming contest will vindicate the blood-bought liberties of a great people. Tyrants may bind the limbs, but retributive justice holds the balance in her hands to vindicate the claims of Truth. The principles of Democracy are as lasting as the evening stars which, this night, shall burn above us. The people wield the arm of honest might beneath whose fearless blows tyranny topples from its proudest elevation. God and Heaven, Hope and Truth, Law and Justice cheer on the friends of Freedom to meet, with dauntless spirit, every danger and every difficulty. Democrats, friends of Republican government, we have but to be true to the sublime mission before us, and the popular verdict on the 3d of November will enable us to shout,

A victory won, a country plucked
From Anarchy's deep-curtained night,
While bonfires shining from each hill
Will celebrate the rescued right.

Work, work till the last hour of the contest!

Mr. Stephens' Letter.

The letter of Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the rebel confederacy, contained elsewhere in this sheet, at least settles one fact which abolitionism has persistently denied. It settles the fact that there is a party in the south ready to negotiate for peace on terms which have not for their starting point the maintenance of the separate existence of the southern confederacy. This fact it settles, if it settles nothing else. And it was a good way for Mr. Stephens to go, just at this juncture, to settle that fact for the information of the people of the north. How much further he and those in the south who think with him would be ready to go if they could be met by a corresponding spirit at Washington, of course it is not in our power to state, but it is reasonable to infer that they would be ready to go considerable further.

The truth is, as Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, stated in a recent letter, that the people of the south would gladly and joyfully accept the old union, if it were offered to them, with all their rights under it preserved, and we have not a doubt that Mr. Stephens would be a leader of the southern people in such action, if such action were invited at Washington.

The grand issue in this coming election is, whether such action shall be invited at Washington. We do solemnly believe that the election of General McClellan would bring peace and the union within sixty days after the 4th of March.

Humble in the Dust.

The president, in his proclamation for a day of thanksgiving on the last Thursday of November next, calls upon the people 'to humble themselves in the dust.' If they are not inclined to follow this pious injunction, the president knows very well how to secure compliance. He has only to engage them in one of his plans of a campaign. He has the happiest faculty of "humbling men in the dust," and changing them to dust, especially if they are soldiers in the union army, of any one who has ever undertaken the experiment. If he could summon manhood enough to get up out of the dust into which the "pressure" of abolitionism has consigned him, there would be less occasion for calling on the people to humble themselves in the dust. If he don't do this, they will call on him to leave his present residence in such a hurry that he shall be imperceptible for the dust raised by his flight. Will he get up and dust.

Letter From Mr. Pendleton.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The following letter from Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for Vice President, has just been received by Hon. John B. Haskin, of the Democratic Executive Committee, will appear in the *Sunday Mercury* tomorrow morning:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your friendly letter. Malignant representations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles, that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them. I make no profession of a new faith, only repeat my reiterated profession of an old one. When I say that there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union, who has a higher sense of its inestimable benefits, who would more earnestly labor for its restoration by all means which will effect that end than myself. The Union is the guarantee of the peace power, the prosperity of this people, and no man would deprecate more heartily or oppose more persistently the establishment of another Government over any portion of the territory, or within its limits. I am in favor of exacting no condition, insisting upon no terms not prescribed in the Constitution, and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government upon its old foundations and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly yours, &c.,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The Women Even to Be Drafted.

The Columbus *Journal*, the official organ of the LINCOLN party in this State, thus foreshadows the LINCOLN policy. It says:

"We go further—if it is necessary, we go for a universal conscription, without respect to age or sex, if it would be the means of giving strength and efficiency to our armies in the field; but, in all these things let the people know authoritively what is expected of them."

This is a fair specimen of the craziness that prevails, and is an index to the sort of government we may expect for the next four years, if Lincoln is re-elected.

Cause and Effect.

Elect Lincoln and as certain as the sun shines, we will have more drafts, more taxes and more war. Let all "To whom it may concern" take notice. We should not complain if all these burdens were necessary to restore the Union, but we do complain that such sacrifices are demanded to make the negro equal to the white man, socially and politically.

What Lincoln told a Sister of Beecher.

The *St. Paul Pioneer* of Oct. 13, says:—"We know that Abraham Lincoln told Miss Catharine Beecher, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, that he "*should never cease to regret the day he failed to reinforce* McClellan *on the Peninsula*," and we dare Abraham Lincoln to deny it."

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

The following is the official result of the election in Pennsylvania on the 11th inst:

	DEM.	ABS.		DEM.	ABS.
Adams	411		Lebanon		716
Allegheny		6,343	Lehigh	3,017	
Armstrong	90		Luzerne	3,045	
Beaver		745	Lycoming	986	
Bedford	667		Mercer		560
Berks	6,708		Monroe	1,572	
Blair		325	M'tgomery	4,381	
Bradford		2,663	Montour	472	
Bucks	992		McKean		10
Butler		42	Mifflin		1
Cambria	1,070		North'm'ton	2,667	
Cameron		69	N'thumb'rl'd	867	
Carbon	512		Perry	79	
Centre	962		Pike	744	
Clearfield	1,252		Philadelphia		7,341
Chester		2,949	Potter		812
Columbia	1,375		Schuylkill	1,750	
Clinton	690		Somerset		721
Crawford		1,147	Snyder		188
Cumberland	546		Sullivan	320	
Clarion	968		Susquehanna		801
Dauphin		684	Tioga		2,169
Delaware		1,238	Union		460
Elk	437		Venango		247
Erie		2,364	Wayne	984	
Fayette	814		Warren		660
Forrest		13	Washington		187
Franklin	60		Westm'land	1,673	
Fulton	250		Wyoming	276	
Greene	1,426		York	2,865	
Huntingdon		517			
Indiana		1,697	Total	40,658	38,829
Juniatta	395			38,829	
Jefferson	244				
Lawrence		1,516	Dem. maj.	1,829	
Lancaster		4,045			

Andrew Johnson and Tennessee.

EDITORS CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER:—I desire the Cleveland *Herald*, *Leader*, or some other Abolition journal to answer the following questions:

1. If Tennessee is a State in the Union, by what authority was Andrew Johnson made her Governor?

2. If she is not a State within the Union by what authority will Andrew Johnson hold an election there in November next?

3. If Tennessee is a State in the Union having a right to vote for President and Vice President at the ensuing election, by what authority does Andrew Johnson force test oaths upon the voters of a sovereign State?

4. Who made Andrew Johnson the lawmaker for the people of a State within the Union?

5. Do not all who take his oath, swear to oppose all efforts for peace until the emancipation proclamation is "established over all the people of all the States and Territories within the national Union?"

6. Will not the many usurpations of power and violations of Constitutional rights, followed by a re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and four years more such administration staring the people in the face, result in revolution and civil war in the North?

UNION.

[From the Plain Dealer.]

The Maryland Election.

We gave last week by telegraph the speech of Mr. Lincoln in reply to the serenaders who waited upon him, with the lying intelligence that the counterfeit Constitution which he and his abettors have attempted to fasten upon Maryland had been adopted. Abe Lincoln knows that the Constitution was rejected. By the existing Constitution of that State votes can only be received at the place of residence of the voter.

The people of Maryland defeated the instrument, as will be seen from the following figures:

Against the New Constitution	13,515
In favor " "	11,192
Majority against	2,623

The soldiers' vote heard from gives 1,759 for and 70 against, still leaving a majority of 640 against the fraud, with only one regiment to hear from. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* says:

"It is stated that Governor Bradford of Maryland has decided to throw out the soldiers' vote on the new Constitution in Maryland, upon the ground that soldiers were not authorized to vote under the existing State law, and that the Constitutional Convention had no right to extend the suffrage beyond the limits prescribed by the present law. If this be so, and the action of the Governor be sustained by the Courts, the new Constitution is defeated, and legal emancipation in Maryland indefinitely postponed."

Presidential Polish and Probity.

The democratic candidates for presidential electors in Tennessee prepared and presented to the president, on the 15th instant, a protest against the action of Governor Johnson in requiring the citizens of that state to subscribe the oath contained in his recent order as a condition precedent to voting. Wm. B. Campbell heads the list of electors, while Bailie Peyton, Emerson Etheridge, and other prominent and honorable gentlemen follow. The proofs they have of devotion to the union should have secured for them from President Lincoln at least a respectful hearing. Mr. Lellyett, one of the electors, thus narrates his reception by the President when he called to present the protest:

"I called upon the president to-day and presented and read to him the subjoined protest. Having concluded, Mr. Lincoln responded:

"'May I inquire how long it took you and the New York politicians to concoct that paper?'

"I replied, 'It was concocted in Nashville, without communication with any but Tennesseans. We communicated with citizens of Tennessee, outside of Nashville, but not with New York politicians.'

"'I will answer,' said Mr. Lincoln emphatically, 'that I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way; and I will manage my side of it in my way.'

"'Not now. Lay those papers down here.' I will give no other answer now. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this. But go ahead, you have my answer.'

"'Your answer then is that you expect to let General Mcclellan's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way, and you will manage your side of it in your way?'

"'Yes.'

"I then thanked the President for his courtsy in giving us a hearing at all, and took my leave."

For a complete understanding of the extent of the insolence and vulgarity exhibited by Mr. Lincoln in his interview, it must be remembered that the gentlemen protesting are among the most honored citizens of Tennessee, and three of them, at least, have acquired national reputations. The first inquiry by the president is based on an insulting assumption. Without knowing whether it was true or false, he asserted in fact what was false, that the men signing the protest were not its sole authors, but that they had "concocted" it with the help of New York politicians. It was a sneer at the capacity of such gentlemen as Campbell and Payton, and a charge of corruption against all of the signers. This is plain from the language of the inquiry alone, as well as from the tone of the conversation to which it was the prelude.

Plot, plan, devise are among the definitions of concoct, and it is evident that Mr. Lincoln intended to employ the word in its most disreputable sense. He, in effect, said: "You were helped to plot that paper by New York paliticians. You have presented it to me, not because you think public interests are assailed, or the majesty of the law defied, or, indeed, that there is any just ground of complaint, but as political gamblers who hope to win a point by the proceeding."

The answer of Mr. Lellyett proves that the assumption of the president in regard to the authorship was as false as it was needlessly insulting. As to his imputations upon their motives, they were gentlemen whose honor will not be questioned by any but reckless opponents; and if their purpose was really what he assumed it to be, there was not a shadow of evidence to justify him in making the charge. It was merely conjecture upon his part, and so far from being justified by the nature of the protest, the facts it recited were of such grave importance, and so undeniably true, that, had the signers failed to protest against the iniquity, their failure would have proved a shameful indifference to their rights as electors and citizens of the United States.

They came to the president as to a judge, reciting the wrongs they had sustained and the outrage with which they were threatened, and appealing to him for redress. It was in his power, as it was also his duty, to afford relief. Without challenging their statements of fact—without denying that the law had been defied, and that by virtue of his office he should grant their prayer—he assumes that they intend merely an assault upon himself, and that the whole proceeding has been "concocted?" to lessen his chances of success in the presidential election.

What had he to do with their motives? What had his success or defeat to do with his obligation to rebuke Governor Johnson for infraction of law and the subversion of the elective franchise in Tennessee? The question presented for his action and decision was that freedom of election was lawlessly menaced by the oath required from voters by his military governor. The right of the governor to demand such an oath from the citizens of that state as a condition of voting, and the fraud which must result from the demand, were the matter pressed upon his attention by the protestants.

What was his reply? "I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way; and I will manage my side of it in my way." "Now in the name of all the Gods at once," are the rights of a state and the most sacred rights of citizens but baubles to be thrust aside at the pleasure of one who is engaged in a presidential race? If the tyrannous fraud which is palpable in the oath of Governor Johnson may with impunity be adopted by Mr. Lincoln as his "way" of managing a presidential election, what assurance have we that any submission of law or criminality, however unblushing and extended, will bar his employment of it as a means of success? His reply to the Tennessee protestants is an unqualified assertion of his power to do so, and his refusal to revoke the order of Governor Johnson is an expression of his intention to use it. If his partisans are willing to submit to the stinging insult which such a declaration involves, we believe there are enough others to convince him that he has immeasurably overestimated his strength.—*Chicago Times.*

Cæsar, Napoleon, Cromwell, Lincoln.

The liberties of Rome were destroyed by Julius Cæsar. Those of England by Oliver Cromwell; and those of France by Napoleon Bonaparte. In each of these instances there was something to be said in extenuation. The people were overcome by the most eminent abilities, or their public virtue was seduced through gratitude for real or supposed public services. If their liberties were taken from them, it was by a military hero whose exploits had dazzled the world. Their master was wreathed in glory and adorned with the chaplets of fame. If their liberties were to be lost, it was meet and proper that a hero and a statesman should seize them.

Poor as was the exchange—the liberty of the masses for the individual glory of one man—a little consolation could be derived therefrom. But in the case of the loss of liberty by the people of the United States, there is not even this redeeming or mitigating feature. It has required no Cæsar, no Cromwell, no Napoleon to overthrow our Constitution and put the freedom of the people in his pocket. It has required no military hero, no eminent statesmen, to effect that end. Our master has not dazzled us with exploits of any kind, either of speech or of action. He had rendered to his country no public services whatever. He has not even the graces of youth, or the accomplishment of a gentleman. There is nothing in his antecedents to amake public respect. Coarse, low and vulgar—destitute of education and refinement—he is far inferior to men of the most moderate talents. Thrown originally into the station of Washington, as a mere waif upon the troubled tide of fanaticism, with no name or antecedents, it will ever be a wonder how such a man could trample our Constitution in the dust, and render himself the master of so proud and ambitious, and, as we supposed, intelligent people as the Americans had declared themselves to be. But for the last four years he has done it, and his friends confidently expect that the people will soon ratify the deed and voluntarily acquiesence in their own degradation. In only one aspect is the thing tolerable. When our liberties go beneath the wrench of the meanest Instrument—one without glory and without fame—there may be hope that in the future his despotism will be of such a mean character as to cause the people sooner to return to republicans institution than they would if the despot was a hero, and ruled with the sagacity of the statesman, and disguised the rod of the tyrant beneath the panoply of his glory and the effulgence of his talents.—*Enquirer.*

Lincoln and the Marylanders.

The widow maker, in his little speech at Washington last week said:

"I am notified that this is a compliment to me by Marylanders present in this district. I infer that the adoption of the constitution for the state furnishes the occasion, and that, in your view, the extirpation of slavery constitutes the chief merit of the constitution. Most heartily do I congratulate you and Maryland and the nation and 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 incidental to the measure."

From this it would seem that Mr. Lincoln is under the impression that there has been an election in Maryland. Gen. Wallace suppressed the only Democratic newspaper in the state, without a pretence even that it had afforded a reason for suppression, and the president would not admit to a conference with its proprietors when they visited Washington to lay the case before him. A few days since the Baltimore correspondent of the New York Tribune thus foreshadowed the determination of the president to control the election by intimidation and fraud:

"In conversation with one of the most earnest and indefatigable union men of this city, I asked what the feeling was here about the Presidency. He replied, 'There will be no person run against Mr. Lincoln in this city or state. We are united on that. The rebels here are all known, and not one will dare to vote.'"

Bearing in mind that it is the fashion of abolitionists to term their political opponents rebels, and that those who voted against the constitution were regarded as voting against Mr. Lincoln, we may judge from this testimony by the Tribune, and the arbitrary suppression of the Baltimore Post, what kind of an election they had in Maryland. How admirably did the action of Wallace, in its suppression, indicate the means employed to fulfill the prophecy of the Tribune? What exalted virtue was it in Mr. Lincoln, after carrying an election by such means, to congratulate the people of Maryland and the world on the result?—*Plain Dealer.*

John Van Buren

This gentleman has again appeared on the political carpet. In a letter to address the McClellan Ratification meeting, at Albany, he said:

"There are two men who obviously can never make a peace that will receive the sanction of the American people. They are Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. The former has declared the Abolition of slavery an indispensable preliminary to a proposition for peace. The latter avows that the Confederate States accept no alternative but independence or Annihilation. With the former we have to deal at this election. The latter must be left to the fortunes in store for him. But unless we are prepared for an eternal war, and the slaughter, debt, taxation, and the suspension of Constitutional Liberty that attends it, Abraham Lincoln must be made to retire on the 4th of March next, and a President must be chosen in his stead who will consent to Peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. Such a man is General McClellan, and I cannot allow myself to doubt that the loyal people of the United States will call him to the discharge of this, as well as all the other grave duties that belong to the Cheif Magistratey. The overthrow of Davis and his associates at Richmond, will soon follow, and peace once more smile on our distracted country.

Truly yours,
J. VAN BUREN.

Willowbrook, Sept. 12, 1864."

Short Chunks.

AH! HA!—Some drafted men from Pennsylvania, while passing through Sidney, O., tore down a Lincoln and Johnson flag!—Them Abolition chickens are coming home to roost rather early—eh?

A WRITER in an Abolition paper says that Mr. Lincoln wants to keep all doors, all avenues open for the return of the States to the Union. No, he is not willing for any State to return except through the nigger gate and under the nigger arch. That's what's the matter.

HON. EDWARD STANLEY, formerly Military Governor of North Carolina, under Lincoln, has published a letter in favor of McClellan.

Mr. LINCOLN replied some few days ago to a delegation who were urging Mr. Chase's appointment to the Chief Justiceship, that, "until he and Chase were created over again by the Almighty, they could never come to gether."

HENRY WARD BEECHER announces to his congregation that he will preach politics on Sundays until election. The Gospel will accordingly be dispensed with.

THE widow-maker's organs try to make the people believe the war is nearly over, General Sherman don't think so, for he says that "there may be many years of military operation from Atlanta as a base."—The truth is, on Lincoln's policy the war is unending. If re-elected, he will call for 500,000 more men in thirty days.

THE day before election, the officers at Tod Barracks, Columbus, called out on drill some 1000 soldiers—drafted men and substitutes—and after canvassing, and finding them to be mostly Democrats, they were ordered off at daylight! Fair election?—Faugh?

THE Canadians have determined on a confederation of the British Provinces in North America, but have yet to arrange the details of representation in the common Parliament.

CAN a man violate the plain letter of the Constitution repeatedly and yet be true to the Union? Certainly not; and yet the Lincolnites deride the Constitution and term it a piece of worthless parchment.

SIX thousand suits of clothing for the Confederate army have been made in Cork, Ireland, and put on board a blockade runner.

AN important change has been made in the Overland mail route to California. The stage will go direct through Denver, with which it has heretofore had only a branch connection.

PRICE is still making great headway in Missouri, and is represented as receiving a large number of recruits from all quarters. These he arms with the guns taken from captured Federal garrisons. His army is said to be assuming alarming proportions.

THE Abolition organ has a new article headed "A new way to feed animals—Its adaption to Government use." "animals" getting clamerous about their grub?

ABE LINCOLN saved Richmond from the grasp of McClellan more than two years ago. But can he save himself from the grasp of McClellan now?

THE New York *Tribune* asks what General McClellan will do if elected to the Presidency. He will take the oath of office, and—*keep* it.

AN Illinois exchange says that one of the Editors of this paper has been "taking a little rest." No, we always shoot off-hand.

THE Abolition organ tells its friends that they must be "up and doing." They seem more likely to be down and suffering.

THE lies of the Abolition organs are as black as pitch, and the organs stick to them as if they *were* pitch.

LET the people remember, that when McClellan had defeated the enemy, driven their entire fore out of the State of Maryland, saved the Capital, and quieted the fears of the Presidential jester, that Abe Lincoln suspended him from command!

"THIS Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture. I am for its overthrow. Up with the flag of disunion." So said Wm. Lloyd Garrison. He will vote for Mr. Lincoln, and is a recognized leader in the administration party.

THE Abolish journals are beginning to assail the Military career of Gen. McClellan. What will the veterans who fought under their beloved commander, say to the contemptible sneers of the Lincoln party, whose candidate called for a vulgar negro song, while they were lying wounded and bleeding, on the field of Antietam?

A German paper in St. Louis says "it begins to doubt whether Lincoln desires to preserve the Union!" What a dull Dutchman the editor of that paper must be, if it takes him four years to get that through his head.

A western editor says "that the Jaw-Bone of an ass has done more injury in this country than it ever did in the hands of Samson." Tut, man!—speak not evil of dignitaries.

A western editor declares that, if Old Ape is elected to the Presidency, every man between the ages of twenty and forty-five will have to go to War, Canada, or Hell.—That editor couldn't do justice to the subject without swearing!

LINCOLN has gained nothing in the West by the withdrawal of Fremont, as the Germans, who were his supporters, refuse to be transferred to Lincoln. They are supporting McClellan.

THE Lincoln Committee at Washington are spending thirteen thousand dollars a day to galvanize Old Abe. It will be "love's labor lost."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* offers a morsel not very palpatable to the soldiers. Quoting the following language from the New York *Sunday Mercury*, "nine out of ten [soldiers] have bled for McClellan, and express their determination to vote for him," the Lincoln writer adds: "*It is a great pity that they did not bleed to death.*"

SINCE Pennsylvania has thrown the moral power of a majority of her people, at home, against Lincoln, she is to be abandoned to her fate, and the cares and greenbacks of the Administration are to be bestowed upon New York. Unfortunate Pennsylvania.

THE WAY IT IS DONE.—In this city, at the election last Tuesday week, the Abolishion party took a man from the county prison, confined on the charge of a penitentiary offense, marched him to the Fourth Ward polls, made him vote the Abolition ticket, and then marched him back to his place of confinement. We might beat the Abolition party on anything like a fair show, but when we have to contend against Shoddy, aided by convicts and jail-birds, it is rather an uphill business. But such things are in perfect keeping with the party that arrogates to itself all the "loyalty" and decency in the country.—*Steubenville Courier.*

A Twenty Year's War.

Col. GEORGE, of New Hampshire, stated in a speech, at Newport, that Gen. B. F. BUTLER told his partner, WILLIAM L. FOSTER, while on a recent visit to the army of the Potomac that "*the re-election of* MR. LINCOLN *will be equivalent to a twenty year's war.*"

Mr. FOSTER voted for LINCOLN, but since his return from