The Cadiz Sentinel.

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."—Thomas Jefferson.

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The Cadiz Sentinel.

The Spirit of the Press.

We continue our extracts showing the temper of the press on the Democratic nominations. No one who reads these extracts can fail to see the deep feeling that pervades all classes for the success of the Democratic cause. It is regarded by all as the last desperate struggle for the overthrow of civil and religious liberty in the United States, to the preservation of which the great Democratic party stands pledged, not less by its past history, than its present platform of policy. That the great conservative element of the country will be with us in the struggle, cannot admit of a doubt. To our Republican brethern we say, read, then, the extracts from the press which follow, and in making up your minds be guided by reason, and we have no fears for the result:

From the National Intilligencer, (Whig.)

"The pledges and committments which President Lincoln has assumed by his extra-constitutional proclamations, and which are re-affirmed by his late manifesto prescribing the terms of peace, render it impossible for us to expect any thing like a *pacification* of our troubles under his administration, and the success of his military conduct does not offer to the most sanguine any better hope that he will succeed in *exterminating* the elements of dissatisfaction which he is unable or unwilling to appease by conciliation. Our only hope of Union and peace, as also of a return to the normal sway of the laws within the loyal States, is therefore reposed in a change of men in the administration of the government, to be followed by a change of policy in the management of affairs, and, so thinking we shall not hesitate to give our cordial support to the nomination of General McClellan.

From the New York Times, (Rep.)

The Democrats every where are very confident of victory in the pending presidential canvass. Their exultation may be premature but it is sincere. They evidently believe they are going to win. And they base their expectations of success mainly, if not entirely, on the dissensions which prevail in the Republican ranks. They point to the fact that whole classes of professed Republican men feel under no obligation to support the Republican ticket. * * * The Democrats are quite right in view of this state of things, *to exult in the prospect of an easy triumph. They have good ground*, in these dissentions among Republican men, for exulting over their (the Republican men's) coming defeat.

From the Philadelphia News, (Rep.)

The platform of the party and the presidential nominees are before the people.—Their candidates are well known. No other man in the country has been as confidently trusted as George B. McClellan. In no other general of the war, not even in the indomitable hero of Vicksburg, were the affections and confidence of the people as freely placed.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The political situation has been revolutionized in three months. That time ago, General McClellan was the weakest candidate almost the Democrats could nominate, and and any effort on their part to contest the election seemed forlorn enough. *To-day he is their strongest card*—chiefly because, while he represents opposition of Mr. Lincoln, who bore with him as Commander-in-Chief only too long, he still holds some of the once considerable personal popularity he had with the people and the army—*and with him they enter upon the campaign with huge hope, and certainly a fair prospect of success.*

From the Cincinnati Gazette's Correspondent,

"Success these people mean and expect to win. It is, by all odds, the largest convention known to the oldest and most experienced of our politicians. * * * Words can be very, skillfully used to conceal thoughts. But these impulsive utterances of the men who make up this convention are all the more valuable, because they come fresh and unstudied from the heart of the Democrat party that is to make General McClellan President. They show what the party wants. Will not administration men lay these things up in their hearts, and consider what it behooves them to do?"

From the Philadelphia Ledger, (Rep.)

The National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, have nominated Gen. McClellan as the Democratic candidate for President, in opposition to Mr. Lincoln. It is undoubtedly true that he owes his present nomination to an impression upon the public mind that he has not been fairly dealt with by the administration. The people, in their sense of justice, do not like the least appearance of persecution against a man, and especially one who has used his abilities, so far as he knew how, for their benefit. Neither do they like to see power, jealous of rising popularity, endeavoring to cast it into the shade by contumely or neglect. A favorable feeling in the public for McClellan, on account of the success of his early military career, a sympathy for his supposed unjust treatment, and a lively sense of his real public service, have kept him prominently and favorably in the public mind, while the forbearance, moderation, and magnanimity which he had always shown in conducting the war against rebellion, have commended him to the Democratic party as the proper representative of the principles upon which, only, so many of that party believe that peace and Union can ever be restored again to the country.

From the Boston Herald, (Republican.)

By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention it will be seen, that was long ago predicted in the columns of this paper, that General George B. McClellan has been nominated for President and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for Vice President, and that the nominations were made unanimous. This action of the convention is in marked contrast with that of the convention at Charleston four years since, and argues well for the success of the ticket at the polls this fall—so far as a united party is concerned.

What They Really Expect.

As a good commentary upon the pretended belief of the Lincoln orators that the war approaches its end, it is worthy of notice that Governor Seymour, of New York, has been officially informed by the Administration that the surplus volunteers will be credited upon the *next draft* after that for September. In the event of Lincoln's re-election, he will no doubt issue a call for another half a million of men. That draft will be executed with remorseless severity.

John A. Bingham.

This blatterskite mountebank was here again on Thursday evening last, and addressed a very small meeting of his friends in the Court House. We suppose, in his peregrinations over our county, he begins to realize the fate that awaits him in the coming election, and that his visit to our town on this occasion was to implore help. He sees the hand writing on the wall.

He complained that we made no issue with him in our last paper. It is not often that a man of sense can find anything in the speeches of so crazy-brained a creature as John A. Bingham upon which to make an issue of the least importance. His misrepresentation of facts are generally so glaring that the most obtuse intellect cannot fail to see them, and exposure is therefore unnecessary through a public journal.

In his speech on Thursday evening he asserted that when Mr. Lincoln demanded of Messrs. Clay and Holcomb, in his "To whom it may concern," that slavery must be abandoned on the part of the Southern people before he was willing to open negotiations with them for peace and a restoration of the Union, did not make this demand as an ultimatum, and that Mr. Lincoln was willing for peace and Union without the "abandonment of slavery." Now, upon this assertion we take issue with Mr. Bingham, and assert that Mr. Lincoln does make the "*abandonment of slavery*" an ultimatum, and that he is not willing even to *talk* about restoring this Union without slavery is first "abandoned."

What was it that Messrs. Clay and Holcomb asked of Mr. Lincoln through Mr. Greeley? It was that Mr. Lincoln would furnish them with a safe conduct to and from Washington. What did they say was their business at Washington? It was to talk to Mr. Lincoln about the terms of peace between the Northern and Southern States. Upon what *terms* did Mr. Lincoln offer to furnish these gentlemen with a safe conduct? First: "The restoration of peace." Second: "The integrity of the Union." Third: *The abandonment of slavery.* Mr. Lincoln says that "the bearer or bearer" of such proposition to "abandon slavery," as well as one to restore peace and Union. It undoubtedly does.

Suppose Clay and Holcomb had accepted Mr. Lincoln's safe conduct thus proffered to them, would they not have been bound to treat with him for the "abandonment of slavery," or forfeit the protection of their safe conduct? How then could they accept such a safe conduct, when neither they nor the government for whom they spoke has any power over the subject of slavery. A thousand treaties made between Abe Lincoln and Jeff Davis for the "abandonment of slavery" would have no binding force upon the humblest individual in either section of the Union. No man knows this better than Abe Lincoln himself, and yet he will not furnish even a safe conduct to influential citizens of the Southern States, who desire to talk to him about peace and Union, unless they have the power and will first agree to treat with him for the "abandonment of slavery."

Is this not an ultimatum? If not, will Mr. Bingham or some other Republican please tell us what it is? If a President of the United States gets up a war, and surrounds himself with bayonets, and will not permit his fellow countrymen to talk to him, or even come where he is without first agreeing to "abandon slavery," is this not an ultimatum?

But if the "abandonment of slavery" was not an ultimatum with Mr. Lincoln, for the procuration of a safe conduct, why did he not propose other terms to these gentlemen when they inform Mr. Greeley—Mr. Lincoln's negotiator—that there was no person in the South who had power to treat upon such a subject as the "abandonment of slavery." His refusal to propose other terms when his first proposition was rejected by Clay and Holcomb, proves beyond a doubt that Mr. Lincoln intended the "abandonment of slavery" to be an ultimatum. And, now, when John A. Bingham tells the people that Mr. Lincoln is willing to restore the Union under the Constitution, with all the rights of the States secured as they were before the breaking out of the rebellion, he lies, and he knows he lies.

But, again, Mr. Lincoln, in his last annual message, while speaking of his emancipation proclamation, said: "To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a *cruel and astounding breach of faith.*" As it would have been an astonding breach of faith, and cruel at that, for Mr. Lincoln to abandon the negro even for the sake of the Union last December, would it not be equally so now?

How is Mr. Lincoln, with such notions of humanity, *good faith* and obligations to the negro race to conclude a peace which will not embrace in its terms the emancipation of all the slaves in the United States. But Mr. Lincoln in this same message, expressly declares that—"While I remain in my present position I shall not *attempt* to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation."

If Mr. Lincoln will not, so long as he is President of the United States, retract—or even modify his emancipation proclamation, how is he to accept terms of peace and Union without the "abandonment of slavery?" Do not these declarations in his last annual message, make it perfectly clear that his proposition "To whom it may concern," is an ultimatum—and nothing but an ultimatum—which he knew would be rejected at the time he made it. If he accepts propositions for peace without the abandonment of slavery, he must retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, and this he solemnly declares he never will do.

It requires more impudence and more audacity than most men possess, to declare, as Bingham did on last Thursday evening, that Mr. Lincoln's "To whom it may concern" was not an ultimatum. No man who regards his reputation for candor or integrity will make the declaration. But we look for nothing better from a mean political trickster—a contible mountebank, without either honor or candor, like John A. Bingham, the reviler and slanderer of the living and the dead.

It was our intention to have referred to other declarations of this *truthful* representative of the Republican party, but we find that this article is already long, and we will have to refrain for the present. We will, however, attend to him hereafter, as we took copious notes of his speech.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

☞Bingham says that the Southern States have nothing to do but to elect their Senators and Representatives and send them to Congress to be again in the Union, and all that Mr. Lincoln will require of them will be to take an oath to support the constitution and laws. Now everybody knows that is false. Lincoln requires them in addition, in his amnesty proclamation, to take an oath to support all the proclamations he has issued or may issue on the subject of slavery. Yet this falsifier stands up in the face of an intelligent audience and makes the above statement.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

SPEECH OF Governor Seymour,

OF NEW YORK,

Delivered at a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Milwaukee Sept. 1, 1864.

HON. JAS. S. BROWN—*Citizens of Milwaukee:*—I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, Hon. Horatio Seymour, President of the Chicago Convention, and the favorite son of New York.

GOV. SEYMOUR—I fear that my broken voice will not allow me to address you as I would wish. I have come from an assemblage the most remarkable that ever met in this country of ours—an assemblage which was marked not alone by its enthusiasm and the vastness of its numbers, but also by its patriotic desire to restore peace to our distracted country, and to preserve its liberty and union. It is in the spirit of that convention that I would address you. I know that I am animated by no selfish or merely partisan desire to influence your judgment. I have experienced too frequently the hospitalities and courtesies of those who differ with me here in Milwaukee, to question the purity of their motives. Three years ago I passed through this city and had occasion to address you at that crisis in our public affairs. It was a little time after the public mind was aroused by the attack on Fort Sumter. I had hoped that a spirit of compromise and conciliation might prevent the shedding of blood.

Failing in the East to secure the adoption of measures to this end, I turned my face to the west. I addressed myself not only to those of my own political faith, but also to those who differed from me. I hoped that the great West would take a position that would stop the flow of blood. The rapid increase of your population had increased your representative power in Congress. Had not Fort Sumter been fired upon, the West might have stepped in and distinguished the first exercise of her augmented power by the enactment of measures for the preservation of peace. Three years have passed away since I then stood near this spot. Then, seventy-five thousand men had been called for by the Federal Government. It was believed to be an extravagant call. I looked upon it otherwise. I feared that we did not appreciate the magnitude of the contest. Men of all parties actuated by a spirit of patriotism, responded to the demand. It was promised that peace should be restored in less than ninty days. Three years have passed away. The young men that responded to that call—where are they? More than five hundred thousand of our brave soldiers now sleep in their untimely graves.

Look at the debt! An immense debt!—over two thousand millions of dollars—by the accounts of the Government itself.—Over two millions of men have been called for since that time to bear arms in the struggle.—Five hundred thousand more are today called for. The nation is crushed down with taxation, and the war not ended. A point of time has arrived when it is the constitutional duty as well as the constitutional right of every American citizen to inquire whether it is for the public interest to continue the war, and to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the Federal Administration. That duty we cannot escape. That duty we must meet, in a spirit of patriotism, of candor and honesty, we must meet it boldly.—In that spirit I address you. I would not denounce this Administration for casual acts of wrong. I would not condemn it because its members have erred in judgment. But I denounce it because I believe it has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of our country. Looking at its policy in that light, it is my duty to denounce it freely and boldly.

Why is it that the Administration is now compelled to make a new demand upon us? It proposes to put down the rebellion by two powers—the power of policy and the power of the army. That it has failed is not the fault of the army. All over our country, by the banks of our rivers and along our sea shores, the multitude of new made graves attest its devotion. There is no man who will stand up and denounce the conduct or courage of our soldiers. The lines of our marches toward Atlanta and Richmond are paved with their bodies. In the history of the world there has never been a more deadly conflict waged by valiant men than during the present summer. It would be a libel upon our army to assert that it has not done all, and more than all that has been expected of them. Why is it, then, that we have not succeeded?

Turning from the consideration of the military power, let us observe the policy of the government. To-day our forces compass the mouth of the Mississippi, are present in the harbor of Charleston, and are struggling for the possession of Georgia under Sherman. But let me tell you also that today it requires more men to hold in the Union the three States of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, than the whole number originally called for to suppress the rebellion. In the beginning these States repudiated secession. Three years ago the North responded with unanimity to the calls of the Government. When, on my return from the West at the time, the people of Chicago, like the people of Milwaukee, were animated by a spirit of unanimity and patriotism. What do we see now? The Government has so little confidence in the people, that by an official order just issued, it denies the people of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan one of the sacred rights of every American citizen. The government has so little confidence in the people of these States that it fears to trust them with the privilege of bearing arms. The Constitution declares that this right shall not be infringed. Our fathers believed it necessary for the protection of the people from the encroachments of arbitrary power. You are told that the people of these States cannot be trusted with arms even to hunt their food upon your broad prairies. The administration has lost faith in the people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; and the people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan have lost faith in the administration. If we have failed in this war, it is because the administration has established a policy which has rendered ineffectual our efforts in the field.

The result of the coming election involves the liberty of our country. It is to decide whether you are to be safe in your own homes and by your own firesides, and there is no greater national trouble than that which penetrates the home and reaches the fireside. Greater questions, graver questions, questions which come more directly home to the hearts and interests of men, have never been submitted to the people for their arbitration. And in their decision, that which is for the interest of Democrats, is also for the interest of the Republicans.

We believe we are to triumph in the contest. No man can doubt this who saw what I saw in Chicago. It was the largest number of men my eyes ever rested upon.—Three years ago, when I last visited Wisconsin, labor was hopeful and cheerful. I saw your prosperous husbandmen turning up the sod in your fertile fields. I saw the mechanic happy at his bench. The frugal laborer was content with his wages and his fare. Man cared little for the light taxation assessed upon him under a good Government. Go where I might, I saw the evidence of public and private prosperity.—Three years have passed away. You have given up to war one-half the number of your young men capable of bearing arms. In your work shops and on your farms labor is no longer cheerful. Men are told that they must leave their homes; that they must abandon their plough in the furrow; that they must turn away from the spindle and loom, and devote themselves to war. Mothers and sisters are in trouble by the family hearth and when there is trouble there, there is no happiness in life. Under the policy of the Federal Administration, this is not to be the last draft upon you. When I said to the officers of the Administration, that a man enlisted from my State for three years ought to count as three men for one year in the coming conscription, I was told that the proper credit would be given in the next draft to be made.

Now is there no mode by which the people can be protected from these frightful sacrifices, and the Union be saved? In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers? We mean to save the Union. For three and a half years we have tried war in vain—in vain, as I believe, because of the policy of the Government. That policy has tended to prevent, and not to restore the old Union. I ask my republican friends to think considerately upon the circumstances in which we are placed. We battle for you as for ourselves. When we shall gain power again, there is no right which we ask for ourselves we shall not secure to you. We have been deeply aggrieved, as we feel, by the policy of our rulers. Our rights have been infringed upon. The freedom of speech and of the press has been denied us. The sacredness of our homes has been impaired. We could not behold the fearful despoiling of our country going on without a feeling of humiliation. This division of our people among themselves pains me. But here I pledge myself, that if a democratic administration come into power, and you, my republican friends, shall have reason to complain of these wrongs, I will fight to the death to preserve to you these rights which have been denied to us. Though my opponents make the pulpits of the land the source of deadly aspersions upon me, I will take my stand at their doors and give my blood to maintain their right to do so.

No thoughtful man will approach these questions without a feeling of humility. No man can contemplate these new made graves of our land without feeling all the passions of his heart hushed, and his pride of opinion crushed by the events of the last few years. We believe the policy of the administration has placed hindrances in the way of the Union. Its measures have hampered our efforts to that noble end. Those measures can bring to us neither Union nor peace.—It is nearly two years since the Government seized the mouth of the Mississippi river, and yet not a foot of land there is yet restored to the Union. The border States are held to us by the force of arms. Had you been in the Convention in Chicago, you would have seen men from Kentucky, who, less than three years ago, were venerated in Congress, who bore on their faces the imprint of patriotism of soul, honesty and virtue—Guthrie, with his towering strength, and Wickliffe, with his earnest love of liberty and law.

Less than three years ago, the administration at Washington clung to these men for support. Yet these men, who have separated from their families, and who have suffered as no man knows for the sake of the cause of the Union, came up to Chicago to complain of wrongs inflicted upon them by the Washington government. Some of these men have been torn from their families and have been locked up in prison—and woman, too—though devoted to the constitution and the Union. Can we put down disaffection by creating disaffection? Are we making any progress in putting down disaffection when, by the confession of the administration itself, disaffection with the government extended to the Canada line? I appeal to you, have we made any progress in this war? We don't want slaughter, but peace, relief, protection. We want to stop the destruction of life. The difficulty with the administration is pledged to such measures that its moral power is gone. My republican friends must know this and must feel it in their hearts. I would not say one unkind word of those who compose the administration—but even the New York *Tribune* admits that the exercise of power for four years, has given rise to prejudices against it in the public mind, that it can not not hereafter successfully administer the government.

We propose to elect to the Presidency a patriot, a soldier and a Christian too—Geo. B. McClellan. Every soldier says that he is a humane man, a patriot, and we all know that he is a forbearing man under the infliction of injustice. We have named him because we believed all could support him. We have shown our republican friends that we can meet them part way. It was our duty to take a man, whom having been in the service of the administration, republicans could support. The only objections made to him at Chicago was that in obedience to the behest of the Administration he had gone too far. We nominated him that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people. For eighty years the Government was administered by conservative men. They preserved its unity its concord. We had peace and our country was an asylum for the oppressed of every land. Our republican friends at Chicago four years ago, did not mean to instigate this National strife. They did want civil war. God forbid that I should charge them with that intention. But their views tendered to strife, and such was the consequence, as we then believed.—We had read that meddling leads to strife, and we believed the safest policy was to observe the old adage and "mind your own business."

The republicans told us that they would not infringe upon the rights of States. But what do we see? They were led on by their doctrine, passions and prejudices to violate the pledge. It was the necessary consequence. We had been told that the South could not manage their own sectional affairs. We were told that if we were to stop the mouth of the Mississippi the southern people would starve. We were told much about the superior cost of southern mail carriage, and that the South could not be driver out of the Union. This course of dangerous agitation continued, until to-day the dominant party approves acts from the contemplation of which they once would have turned away with horror. Had I said here in milwakee three years ago that a General of the Federal army this year would issue an edict denying to the people of the northwest the right to bear arms, or that the writ of habeas corpus would now be suspended and your citizens be subject to military arrest without the right of trial by jury, I should have been scorned and derided as a mad man.

The passions and prejudices to which Republicans have been educated for so many years have led them to a position which they cannot retract. Their folly is illustrated by their action in Congress. At the moment when our armies were forced to abandon northern soil, Congress was legislating to confiscate southern property. Confiscation laws, however, apply more to the North than to the South. At the South they are ineffectual and do not pay the expenses of their execution. It is your property, the property of Northern tax-payers which is confiscation law? It takes one man's person, but it taxes another man's property.—Reason seems blind with these persons.—Congress was absurdly expending its time confiscating Southern property the very moment Lee's army was within sight of the dome of the Federal capitol. We of the north did not know the power of the South. We did dream even of the power of the North, and we are disappointed.

The party in power has become so entangled by its own policy, that no door is left open for its retreat. Those who have visited Washington the past winter, may have seen the hospitals filled with dying and groaning men. Going to the capitol, you heard only the language of sectional bitterness and hate. The measures advocated there, if persisted in and sustainted, will overwhelm the country in a common ruin. We see in Lincoln's re-election no hope for us in the future. We cannot do worse.—We don't claim to be better or wiser men than our opponents. God knows that the poor weak nature of man has little to boast of. But our views came from our fathers. They told us that great armies would bring ruin with them, and bring a horde of taxgathers in their train. More arbitrary governments may possibly sometimes be a blessings, but there never was a tax-gatherer who was a blessing anywhere.

Our fathers told us that with a national debt would come a vast army of office holders, and we behold them already present now. There is another principal against which our fathers warned us, and I fear it is the rock upon which we have split. You began to have a centralization of power.—Where is that to end? The framers of the constitution understood the principle that the people in the several localities knew what they needed best. So we made a government of States with State rights. We have States of different size. Missouri is larger than all New England. Our fathers had this difficulty before them. We of N. Y. then had not as large a population as Massachusetts or Pennsylvania. We said, let us be generous. We said, take care that Rhode Island has as equal power as a State with ourselves, and like ourselves control its own local affairs, that there may be no jar in political system. Now what? We are told that we must have more power in the Federal Government. The end of that is less power. That might be shown in a few words. Place more power in the Federal Government and a few States may rule over all others. Taxation would become unequal, and be made to fall heavily upon particular branches of industry. The inequality which exists as to the States becoming centralized, and the power of the Federal Government will be unequally exercised.

When men feel that the tribunal by which they are governed is not equally constituted there is a danger of perpetual war. We of New York wish to live on terms of peace with you of the West. But to do that we must not be permitted to exercise an unjust power over you through the Federal Government. To preserve peace we must not be permitted to intermeddle with your local affairs, and you must not be permitted to meddle with ours. The reservation of power to the States tends therefore to the peace and security of each and all. To give more power to the Federal Government renders it, not stronger, but weaker. This making the general Government stronger by a centralization of power is illustrated by the feat of the barrel which attempted to become a hogshead by bursting its hoops, when it became, not a hogshead, but a bundle of staves. If the day ever comes when the general Government shall exercise more power, it will destroy itself. It is this idea of centralization—this idea that the Federal Government should exercise the powers reserved by the Constitution to the States and the attempt to do so—that is causing strife all over our land.

I implore you, therefore, to turn again to the wisdom of your forefathers. Turn again toward the light of experience. Turn again to the worship of the principles on which our Government was founded, and you will find Union, peace and prosperity. Remember the eighty preposterous years of the past. I am confident, from a careful study of the theory of our Government, that if this doctrine of centralization prevails, our Government must be destroyed, and destroyed forever! Read again the Declaration of Independence; read again the Farewell Address of Washington; read again the history of the revolution, and learn how it was that we became great and prosperous, united and happy. Do not say, you who have faith in the policy of the Administration, when we complain of a departure from these principles of our fathers, that it is evidence of our disloyalty. I remember that on one occasion you refused obedience to the Federal Government here in Wisconsin. When you did not like one of its laws you declared a determination to resist its execution. You were then a little forward in the doctrine of secession, if I may judge of the fact from your statues. I do not advocate any disrespect of the general Government. I have labored in my own State to secure obedience to all the lawful behests of the Administration, and we have humbled ourselves as to the deity to satisfy its demands, so as to deserve no imputation of a disposition to deny the support it needed in the hour of danger.

I feel convinced as I do of my existence, that the policy of the Republican party leads to popular discontents, which are spreding wider every day. If you expect to govern Florida in accordance with that policy, you must pay the cost in blood and treasure. Let me tell you men of Wisconsin, if you undertake to govern South Carolina by denying her the rights secured to her by the Constitution, it will cost you dearly. If you attempt these things, then you will wipe out your property, and our country is in ruins. Eighty years under a prosperous government and three years of opposite experience—three years of sad and bloody experience—mark the contrast! We are already driven to the verge of ruin. Every man knows that there is an amount of debt which leads to bankruptcy. Every man feels that there is a waste of life and blood which leads to anarchy. God grant us wisdom for our own government! God grant patience to our people to resist these threatened calamities! Place that man in power whose personal integrity and whose pursuits of life were never impeached by the breath of slander. I never met the Republican who could question the purity of his character. We think he is an able man, too. But no matter—we intend to carry this election upon what lawyers call the general issue.

We say the democratic party is for the Union. We want the South back. We want the people of the South to obey the laws. This administration can not restore the Union. We can save the Union. A just, wise and humane policy will save it.—Our victory will re-establish the Constitution and bring back peace. We demand no sacrifice. We have no pride of opinion. Together we will rejoice in the redemption of our country, and together we will rejoice as we emerge from this war, with the government re-established in all its authority with the Union restored in all its original strength, and the people imbued anew with the spirit of Christian civilization and with the wisdom of our fathers.

Is Bingham an Artful Dodger?

The Belmont *Chronicle* announces with a great flourish of trumpets that Mr. Bingham never dodged a vote on any question. This is undoubtedly true so far as regards his votes in favor of the negro, war and bloodshed. He has always voted in favor of them. But when the question was taken on the Crittenden resolution, in 1861, defining the object and duration of the war, Mr. Bingham refused to vote—

"That is this national emergency we banish all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only our duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and rights of the several States unimpaired; and as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

Upon this most important question, involving as it did the best interests of the country, and upon which every Congressman, no matter what his opinions, should have voted, the "bold and fearless" John A. Bingham was as mute as a mouse! A moment before he said by his vote that the war had been brought on by the rebels of the Southern States, but he was too fanatical or too cowardly to vote that the war was urged *"to defend and maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union."*

We believe Mr. Bingham was honest in his opinions, but the *Chronicle* will at once perceive that the epithet "fearless" does not apply to him.—*Guernsey Jeffersonian.*

Keep the Ball Moving.

The cheering prospects of the election of McClellan, is giving a decided buoyancy to Government securities, and reducing the price of gold very considerably. The election of McClellan, it is now acknowledged by his opponents, will give peace and reunion without any more bloodshed, drafts, or heavy expenditures of money. That conviction is what is giving life to Government bonds and lowering the value of gold. It gives the people heart, relives them of their fears of separation, and assures them of a prosperous future. It is the sunshine of hope warming and cheering the people over the whole land. Keep the ball moving?

BINGHAM says that an *armistice* means to withdraw our armies, raise the blockade, and surrender all the advantages, we have gained in the war. It must be a very ignorant man that believes any such thing. An armistice means a cessation of hostilities for an agreed time, leaving both armies just as they are, while the parties treat upon a peaceful settlement. Did Gen. Scott leave Mexico with his army when an armistice was agreed upon while the authorities were settling our difficulties with that government? No!

And this is the ass that is asking the votes of the people to send him to Congress. And it is because we have just such men in Congress now, who control the affairs of the nation, that the county is in its present condition, and will so continue to be, unless the people will turn them out and fill their places with more intelligent and honest men.

Bingham knows better, but he is a wicked scoundrel, and is endeavoring to decieve the people to get their votes.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

The Hopes of the Enemy.

The only hope of the enemy for success is in Democratic division. They are building large calculations upon it. It may be hard to disappoint them in that particular, but it is our duty to warn them that all their calculations will be useless. The Democracy are not going to divide for their benefit, but will vote in a solid mass for McClellan and Pendleton. Mark the prediction.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

As the Lincoln papers appear to be somewhat concerned as to Mr. Vallandigham's position since the letter of acceptance, we will relieve them by stating that we have good authority for saying that he will vote for McClellan and Pendleton.—*Cin. Enq.*

"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER."—What will the Lincolnites who use this song as a cover for their want of patriotism now do? for it belones to the Democracy, and we propose to reclaim it. The wife of George H. Pendleton is the daughter of the author of that best of national songs, and as the heir-at-law of Francis S. Keys is the candidate of the Democracy. The song belongs to the Democratic party: and when again in power, they will end the war, restore the white man to liberty, and then, once more,

"The Star Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

For McClellan.

General Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter celebrity, is a warm and enthusiastic friend of General McClellan for the Presidency.

THE honest of all parties must vote for the Chicago nominees, for they are honest—their "hands unstained with plunder," and their election will introduce honesty and talent again into the service of the nation.

THE laboring man whose daily toils is required to support his family, and who, by being paid in shinplasters or Government greenbacks, losses more than half the pay he gets, will vote the Democratic Presidential ticket, for with its election the day of depreciated shinplasters will pass away, never again to return.

THE men who have friends in the army who wish their return, will vote for the Democratic nominees, for they are nominated on a platform which will give peace to the nation.

WM. B. OGDEN, of Chicago, State Senator of the Republican party, from the county of Cook, is out for McClellan and Pendleton.

Out for McClellan.

Gen. Joe Hooker, the hero of Lookout Mountain, is out for McClellan for President.

Gen. Robert Anderson, of Fort Sumter celebrity, is a warm and enthusiastic friend of McClellan for President.

Gen. Rosecrans has avowed his determination to support McClellan.

Wm. B. Ogden, of Chicago, State Senator of the Republican party from the county of Cook, is out for McClellan and Pendleton.

Hon. George S. Hilliard, of Boston, one of the leading Whigs of New England, has written a letter avowing his determination to vote for McClellan.

Indeed, everybody, but the shoddy contractors and army thieves, seems to be out for McClellan and Pendleton.

George Francis Train's Platform.

George Francis says:

"We have settled on three planks.

"1. Beat Lincoln.

"2. Beat Lincoln.

"3. Beat Lincoln.

"May God have mercy on the Old Joker!"

If there ever was a man who has become an object of general detestation, that man is Lincoln. Since the days of the French Revolution no such monstrosity has been elevated to the head or affairs. The people feel as if no change could be for the worse, and the any human being upon the face of the earth, who has the slightest prospect of beating Lincoln, is to be preferred to him.—All have felt his oppression and tyranny.—All want to be relieved from it.

General Joe Hooker.

This distinguished officer, the hero of Lookout Mountain, and lately a great favorite of the Lincoln Administration, is out for McClellan for President. The McClellan procession called upon the General in Watertown, New Jersey, where he is now staying. It was after the close of the ratification meeting.

☞One of the most bitter sarcasms on the Government that has been perpetrated lately, is from the New York *Tribune*. In referring to the victory at Mobile the *Tribune* says:

"We have most cheering news from Mobile, and as it comes on *Rebel official authority*, it cannot be doubted."

We think this a heavy insinuation against the reliability of Secretary Stanton's "official" bulletins. The rebel "official authorities" owe the *Tribune* a handsome acknowledgement for the compliment.

A Straw.

A vote was taken among the members of a full regiment of Union troops, at Cairo, on Thursday, which resulted in 918 votes for McClellan, and 79 votes for Lincoln.—*Cin. Enq.*

THE St. Louis *Anzeiger*, a German Republican paper, says:

"McClellan's letter will make a good impression among all patriots and reflecting men of all parties, and we have no doubt that it will be a signal for thousands of Republicans to desert the incapable, corrupt and perjured Lincoln Administration, and gather under the banner of McClellan to save the republic."

The Hopes of the Enemy.

The only hope of the enemy for success is in Democratic division. They are building large calculations upon it. It may be hard to disappoint them in that particular, but it is our duty to warn them that all their calculations will be useless. The Democracy are not going to divide for their benefit, but will vote in a solid mass for McClellan and Pendleton. Mark the prediction.—*Cin. Enq.*

BINGHAM in his speech last Thursday evening, hit some of his friends here rather hard who had employed agents and sent them down South to buy negroes as substitutes. He denounced it as cowardly and mean. Hit them again, John—those war shriekers deserve it.—*St. Clairsville Gazette.*

OUT FOR MCCLELLAN.—Hon. Nelson Franklin, of this city, a leading and influential member of the Republican party from its organization, has become disgusted with Lincoln and will support Gen. McClellan.—*Circleville Democrat.*

A ONE armed man was asked by a woman how he came to lose his arm. He promised to tell her if she would not ask another question. She agreed and he said it was bitten off. As the man went away, she said she was dying to know what bit it off.

THE young men will vote for the Democratic nominees, because they are young, talented and patriotic, and their election will give healthful vigor to the Administration, and make the country again respected at home and abroad.

ALL who fear being torn from their families by an enforced conscription; will vote for the candidates on a peace platform, for their election will stop all drafts, and restore all citizens to their homes and their families.

YOUNG AMERICA'S TICKET.—George B. McClellan is thirty-eight years old. George H. Pendleton is not quite thirty-nine.—Emphatically a young man's ticket. Let the young men of the country rally around it with all the enthusiasm of vigorous youth. Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

ALL who love the Constitution will vote for the Chicago nominees, for their election will restore peace to the country, and return that great charter of American freedom to the American people.

WE are told that there ought at this time to be but one party in the North. We agree to that. But that party should be the one that desires to have a change in the Administration.

DESPAIR not. The course of God's providence may be as winding as his rivers.

SORROW is washed away by tears. Brine preserves beef but destroys grief.

AN artist painted a cannon so natural the other day, that when he finished the touch-hole it went off—in the hands of the sheriff.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," replied the boy.

Can't change a bill, eh? Well I'm glad of that. I've had thirty-six drinks on it in three days, and it may stand a good deal of wear and tear yet.

A LADY sometimes gets as much intoxicated at her glass, as a toper does at his.