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WHOM DO ENGLISH TORIES WISH ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY ?

THE following extracts from late English papers will show which candidate for the Presidency is favored by those Englishmen who have labored so zealously for the destruction of our country :

THE TIMES. (*Sept. 26.*)

“McClellan is the ‘regular nominee,’ and unless the disappointed section is strong enough to reassemble the convention, and obtain from it a reversal of the election, the party must go into the field against the Republicans.”

THE MORNING POST. (*Sept. 27.*)

“It is curious that, with scarcely an exception, the several organs of the English press inferred that the nomination of General McClellan might be accepted as the inauguration of a peace policy.”

THE MORNING HERALD. (*Sept. 28.*)

“A great victory in the South would at once give the upper hand to the peace party in the North.”

SATURDAY REVIEW. (*Oct. 1.*)

“For the honorary sinecure of the Vice-Presidency, they ventured to select one of their own number, Mr. Pendleton, a highly respectable Peace Democrat from Ohio. Mr. Horatio Seymour and his friends had no reason to reckon on General McClellan’s concurrence in their views, but they were probably assured by his personal supporters that he would adopt the resolutions of the convention.”

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE. (*Oct. 1.*)

“If Lee delivers his battle and wins, Mr. Lincoln loses his election; General McClellan will take his place, and peace will be the result.”

THE PRESS. (*Oct. 1.*)

“What Mr. D’Israeli said on the question at Aylesbury the other day, is no doubt true enough; but though the issues of the war are vast and profound, and the people of the North are unwilling to sacrifice themselves for the attainment of those issues, the war must languish, and finally die out for want of popular support. Sooner or later this must happen, and if the Democrats are active and energetic, the grand result may be brought about by the approaching election for the next President of the *Federal States*.”

JOHN BULL. (*Oct. 1.*)

“Now it seems to us possible that McClellan may still secure, or attempt to secure, the votes of the Peace Democrats, by coming out hereafter with some proposal of tendering an immediate armistice and a general convention of all

the states, to re-settle the Constitution under which they are in future to live. As we read his letter, it is quite possible for him, while coming forward as a candidate under the old Constitution, to say that it shall, at all hazards, be maintained by him until properly abrogated by some such general convention of states as that which first adopted it. As a general at the head of the nominal army of the United States, he might, if elected, consider himself a second Washington. * * * * This would fully acknowledge State Rights," &c., &c.

THE INDEX. (Confederate agent in London.) *Oct. 1.*

"Well will it be for the Confederate States, but, above all, for the United States, if the Northern peace party become dominant."

THE BRITISH APPEAL FOR PEACE—MORE IMPERTINENCE.

Governor Seymour is made the recipient of a memorial, which has appeared in print, from some three hundred Englishmen and Irishmen, pronouncing our war against the Southern states a wrong, a failure, and a ruin to our republican institutions, and asking its immediate discontinuance. This memorial is headed, and was circulated by Henry de Houghton, Baronet. That is appropriate enough, for it speaks for British class interests. It is committed to Horatio Seymour. That, too, is appropriate enough, for it speaks to American faction and sedition. But though the authorship and the trusteeship are apt, the memorial itself is not so. It is a piece of superlative impertinence.

The American people understand their own concerns. They want no foreign teaching. They can also manage their own concerns. They want no foreign advice. Their assur-

ance is that this is a war for self-preservation. Their determination is that it shall be fought through until every hair's breadth of the republic is secure. That assurance and that determination are as much beyond the influence of the Old World as the sun in the heavens.

The English people—or, at least the dominant classes of the English people—have chosen to take sides against our government, and for the rebellion. In the beginning of the war, this was regarded with great regret by Americans, for they had no other than good feeling toward England. Honest and earnest efforts were made to change the English spirit. They failed. Our people realized the failure, accepted it, and resigned themselves to it. Since that time, they have been wholly indifferent to British sentiment. So far as respects the positive complicity of the British government and people with the actual prosecution of the war against us, on the high seas, they have deferred the reckoning till they can give it their special attention. So far as respects the misrepresentation and contumely ceaselessly emitted against us by the presses most patronised in England, we care not. It is impotent. These gentry may befool themselves as they like, and rave as they please, within their own little limits. Our only demand is that they shall take it out by themselves. Let them keep their distance. Our people want none of their memorials. We mean our loyal people—these millions who are governing, and who will continue to govern this nation. In their name, we say to these intermeddlers: Back to your place.

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