

CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 8, 1864.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

or ouro.

Electors at Large. Robert L. Johnston, of Cambria. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia. District Electors.

1st. William Loughlin, 13th. Paul Leidy, Edw. R. Helmbold, 11th, Robert Sweinford, 2d. Edward P. Dunn,
4th. Thos. McCullough,
4th. Henry G. Smith,
5th. Edward T. Hess,
6th. Philip S. Gerhard,
15th. John Ahl,
15th. Henry G. Smith,
15th. Thadieus Bauks,
15th. Hugh Montgomery,
15th. John M. Irwin,
2th. Thos. H. Walker,
2th. Lames P. Barr 21st. Erastus Brown, 22d. James P. Barr, 23d. Wm. J. Koontz, 24th. Wm. Montgomery. 10th. Thos. H. Walker, 1th. Oliver S. Dimmick 12th. A. B. Dunning,

Democratic County Ticket.

POR CONGRESS A. J. GLOSSERENNER, of York.

FOR ASSEMBLY. Da. JOHN D. BOWMAN, of E. Pennsboro'

FOR SHERIFF. JOHN JACOBS, of Silver Spring.

POR COMMISSIONER. MENRY KARNS, of Monroe,

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,

FOR AUDITOR, OHN A. HEBERLIG, of North Middleton.

OF CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.—We will send the Volunteer from now, till after the Presidential Election, for 50 cents in advance .-This is so low that every man should have it. and see that his neighbors have it. If they ments and bathed the hard in block Gen.

MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county met at Martin's hotel, in this berough, on Saturday last, the 31 inst., Mottoes for the Campaigu, from and was organized by the election of the following officers :

Chairman-John B. Bratton, of Carlisle. Secretaries-Jacon Russia, West Pennsborough township, C. E. MAGLAUGHLIN, Car-

Finance Committee J. W. D. Gillelen,

THEO, CORNMAN, J. B. BRATTIN. transacted the business before it, and nd- 1801.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of "little Mac", men and those who love their country better than Abolition treason attend.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

place with great enthusiasm. Everybody, except a few venomous black-nakes, appeared the negro. — Instructions to General Burnsule pleased. On Friday evening an immense Jamary 7, 1861. meeting convened in the Court House, which was presided over by Gen. G. W. BOWMAN. Speeches were made by Messrs, Shapler, have withingly shortness in the single object of doing my duty NEWSHAM and HERMAN. A beautiful bonfile to tay country.—Letter to Secretary Cameron, blazed on the Square, and a national salute October, 1861. of thirteen guns was fired in honor of Mc. CLELLAN'S nomination. Indeed, the entire excitement, and the best of feeling prevailed in e. Minuteset may regular task interest, and the best of feeling prevailed in e. - Letter to Scorebary Comercia, O'clober, try was the end of peaceful relations between the States and the people. The elevation of ANOTHER MEETINO, -Another meeting,

CLELLAN CACE, convened in the Court Room on Saturday evening. John Gurshall, Esq., Downan and Mr. Shearer, both of whom protected, subject to the necessity of military been imperilled and the whole public brought of their remarks. Notwithstanding the meeting had been called merely to take steps for organizing the party, it was very large, and oaths, not required by enaments ists; and oaths, not required by enaments than two millions of men have been called than two millions of men have been called than two millions of men have been called the matter than the m Old Mother Cumberland is good for 2,000 manded nor received .- Letter to the President, has been literally drenched in fraternal majority for "little MAC." Since July 18, 40,000 men have enlisted in

Pennsylvania alone, just a good many more than ever enlisted in any previous forty days since the war began.—Herald. How many of the 40,000 would have en-

listed had the \$300 clause still remained ?-They had to "go in" or be drafted, and they took the \$500 or \$600 bounty and enlisted .-Could they have got off by paying \$300, they would have planked it down, and got a cer-Mr. Weakley, of the Herald, after he had been drafted. Old Age was well aware of shall be preserved, and by which both parties this, and he got Congress to strike out the shall preserve their self-respect, while they \$300 clause, so as to compel noor men to Jespect each other.—General McClellan's Reshoulder the musket. Yes, sirs, could these men have got off by paying \$300, twenty-four ast campagn was cowned with a constitution, and on terms honorable and just to all seed the nation from the greatest persold their last cow, last pig, last sheep, and last of their household goods, to raise the last of their household goods, to raise the not one single man has voluntarily enlitted partisanship should be merged not one single man has voluntarily enlitted partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks and doctrines, and the ravages of the world in the not one single man has voluntarily enlitted partisanship should be merged in a true and brave patriotism, which thinks and doctrines, and the ravages of the world in the not one single man has voluntarily enlitted partisanship should be merged. At such a time as this, and in such a stream and doctrines, and the ravages of the world in the national troubles to the people of the good of the whole country.—General McClellan's West from the greatest personal all sections, North and South, East and West; one which will stand unfalteringly by civil and religious liberty; one which, in and doctrines, and the ravages of the sword, will refer the national troubles to the people, the fountain of political authority, and to the States under the forms of the Constitution, sit that of the problem of the Union, but will diliberate all sections, North and South, East and West; one which will have no end that, at the earliest pretation in the declares to the one of all the States, or other peaceable noeans, to the end that, at the earliest pretation is the deliberation of all the States, or other peaceable noeans, to the end that, at the earliest pretation is the the carliest pretation in the declares to the world that the understands the trail all sections, North and South, East and West; one which will stand unfalteringly by civil and religious liberty.

This administration thus declares to the world that, at the earliest pretation in the declares to the world that, at the earliest pretations, will end then undergone.—General West, and out of every twenty-five of them would have

OUR NOMINEES.

Nearly one year are we placed the name of George B. McClellan at the head of our olumns as "car first choice for President of the United States," A few of our friends considered our action premature, but we be lieved then as we believe now, that the people are always just, and sympathize with the t ely worthy who have suffered persecution at the hands of petty tyrants who happen to wield power. Our faith was in the people, and not in politicians, and we were not mistak'en.

The Chicago meeting, beyond all dispute, was the largest as it was the most important assembly that ever convened on this continent. It was right that it was large, right that it was composed, both inside and outside of the able men of the land-disinterested men, who feel for the welfare of our bleeding, distracted, overburdened country. The fathers of the republic were there; men of eighty years of age, with looks as white as

the virgin snow, were there, to counsel with the young and more ardent statesmen. All professions, all kinds of labor, all conditions of men were represented. It was, truly, a grand, magnificent mass meeting of the people of the level States. Men who have all their lives been arrayed against each other, politically, met together to compare opinions, and to bury former differences. The gathering at Chicago was indeed as imposing as it was important, and, by the favor of God, its deliberations and its action may yet save the country from the anarchy an I ruin that will certainly follow should its destinies be again-

the head of affairs since March, 1861. By naming Gen. McClellan for the Presidency, the Convention but responded to the which must flow from your action here.—wishes of the people, who had declared for Towards you, gentlemen, are directed at this him in a voice approaching unanimity .-Most emphatically he is the candidate of the of every lover of civil liberty throughout the PROPLE, for never in the history of this coun-world. In your hands rests, under the rultry were the people more unanimous or empliatic in favor of a man for this high position. Being then the people's candidate, he will be the people's President after the 4th | befall us if Mr. Lincoln's re-election should of March next.

We feel satisfied that General McClellan will be elected by an overwhelming majority, and we feel satisfied too that perce, with a restored and happy Union, will speedly foldow his languration. We can have no prace under the "great incompetent," fire an, for the very reason that he is opposed to the old Union and the old Constitution, and does not WILLIAM WHERRY, of South Middleton. desire the one or the other. He has violated his oath, trampled the Constitution and laws under his big feet, and disputes with those who desire peace with a whoie Union. The issue is fairly made up, and the people will

speak in a voice of thunder in November, Gen. Washingt of and his compers made this country, and started it on its obvious career; Abolition traitors tore it into fragcannot pay for it, club together and get it for | McClelly and his supported will save it from unipr destruction, and prace and happiness will be the people's reward.

WATCHWORDS FOR PATRIOTS.

General McClellan's Writings,

The true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and uphobling the laws of the general g very ment, -Incline treas to Gravial Burneyae, January 7, 1862.

We are lighting solely for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of derination al government, and to restore to the natio After being thus organized, the Committee the blessings of peace and goal order. - Increased the business hafter the formation of Granut Hell of November 11

Carlisle, on Saturday, September 24, at 11
C'clock, A. M.

ADJETEVED MEETING

Compared to meet again at Heiser's hotel, in a You will please constantly to hear in mind the precise risine for which we are lighting that issue is the preservation of the Union and the restoration of the fall authority of the general government over all particles of

We shall most readily suppress this rebellwill be held in the Court Room, on Saturday ion and restore the authority of the govern evening next, to complete the organization of ment by religiously respecting the constitu-

a McClellan Ches. Let all conservative tional rights of all .- Instructions to General Buck, Navember 7, 1861.

Be carefuled to treat the unarmed inhabi tants as to contract, not widen, the breachexisting between us and the rebels -- Instruc-tions to General Buell, November 12, 1861.

the Chicago Convention was received in this mere suspicion - Instructions to General Buell. Navember 12, 1861. Say as little as possible about polities or

The unity of this nation, the preservation of our restitutions, are so dear to me that I

Whatever the determination of the governs ment may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potorine, and will share its advance their individual happiness. town appeared to partake of the enthusastic fare, whatever may be the task imposed upon

persecutions of persons, territorial organizahaving for its object the formation of a Me- tion of states, nor foreible abilia on of Statery should be contemplated for a moment,—Letter to President Lincoln, July 7, 1892.

leck, August 30, 1862.

In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns the direction should be left to professional soldiers .- General Mc Clellan's Report. tificate of exemption for three years, as did ways advised, it is possible to bring about a rent that the first indispensable step to the permanent restoration of the Cuion—a re-union by which the rights of both sections

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Gov. Seymour of New York Permanent Chairman.

Resolutions Declaring for an Armis tice, Convention of the States, and Restoration of Peace and Union.

GENERAL McCLELLAN FOR PRESIDENT.

HE IS CHOSEN ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Nominations Made Unanimous. mittee without debate. Carried.

Great Inthusiasm THE CONVENTION ADJOURNED.

CHICAGO, August 29 .- At noon the Na tional Democratic Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the National Committee, who said:

We are assembled here to-day as the Na-

Gentlemen of the Convention:

tional Democratic Convention, under the call of the Democratic National Committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. This task, at all times a most difficult and arduous one, has, by the sad events of our civil war, assumed an importance and responsibility of the most fearful nature. Never since the formation of our Government has there been an assemblage. sonfided to the bad men who have been at more momentous and vital results, than those moment the anxion; tears and doubts not only of millions of American citizens, but also ing of an All-wise Providence, the future of this Republic. Four years of rule by a sectional, fanatical, and carupt party warns us of the disastrous copsequences which would be made possible by our want of patriotism

> bloodshed and anarchy, with the great problems of liberal progress and self government jeopardized for generations to come. support of your candidate and platform, provided you will offer to their suffrages a tried patriot who has proved his devotion to the Union and the Constitution; that you pledge him and ourselves to maintain them by every effort and sacrifice in our power. Let us, in the very on-et of our proceedings ear in mind that the dissentions of the las National Democratic Convention were one of the principal causes which gave the reins of the Government into the bands of our oppo-

nents, and let us take care not to fall again into the same fatal error. We must bring to the alter of our country the sacrifice of our prejudices, opinions and convictions, however dear and long cherished they may be, from the moment they threaten the harmony and unity of action so indispen-

sible to our success. We are not here as War Democrats, nor as Peace Democrats, but as citizens of this great and prosperity without one single stir taken from the brilliant constellation that once endreled its vonthful brow.

Lat pure and disinterested patriotism, tem-

was chosen temporary Chairman of the Convention, and upon taking the chair needs a

Gentlemen of the Convention: I am greatly honored in your selection of ne to preside over the preliminary deliberations of this body. My acknowledgements for the high compliment and for the kind greeting just extended to me by this vast concourse of my fellow-citizens, will be best The nomination of General McClellan by of subordinates to make venations arrests on duties of the position to which you have called me. It is not expected, nor would i e fitting in one assuming a mere temporary Presidency of this Convention, that he should enter upon any general discussion of the many topics suggested by the unhappy condition of our country. A brief allusion to the occasion and purposes of our assemblage is all that will be necessary. No similar body ever assembled in America with mightier objects before, or to which such a vast proportion of the American people looked with such profound solicitude for measures to promote the welfare of the country and a sectional party to authority at Washington, the calumniation of a long indulged acrimonious war, culmination and recrimination monious war, calmination and recrimination shrunk away with horror. Even now, when between extreme men at the North and war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy South, were promptly followed by dissolution hurdens upon labor, when bankruptey and and civil war, and in the progress of that war ruin overhang as, they will not have Union to the very verge of destruction, and now, at blood to cease, even for a little time, to see i the end of more than three years of a war Christian charity or the wisdom of statesman into the field on our side alone, after the land

A declaration of radical views, especially heard in every corner of our common counblood, and wailings and lamentations are upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our try, the hopes of the Union and of our cher present armies. — Letter to the President, July ished object are in no wise improved. 1562.
If it is not deemed best to intrust me with fend which they long maintained with viothe command even of my own army, I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle.—Dispatch to General Hallows and the South of a blind fanaticism about an institution in some States, and in relation to which they some States, and in relation to which they had no duties to perform and no responsibilities to bear, are utterly incapable of adopting the proper means to rescue our country By pursuing the political course I have all ble condition. Then, gentlemen, it is appalast campaign was crowned with a victory though the beautiful to bring about a speedy settle near of our natural last campaign was crowned with a victory though the principles of the Congularanteed right of the people to bear arms that the principles of the Congularanteed right of the people to bear arms stitution, and on terms honorable and just to have been suspended up to the very borders of ties with a view to an ultimate Convention.

ent peace amongst the people. Gentlemen, you have been commissioned by the people to come here and initiate steps to accomplish these great objects, to select an agent and agencies in this good would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes work; that that step will be well performed, and persons again respected, and an insulted I have an unfaltering faith, and that the peo-

ple may sanction and God bless those means to the desired end is my sincere prayer.

At the conclusion of his remark he introduced the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, of Chicago, who offered up a prayer for the speedy return of peace and for the permanent happiness of

the country.

List of delegates was then called by States, and as each chairman presented the credentials of his delegation he was welcomed with

lond applause. Tilden, N. Y., moved that one dele-GEORGE H. PENDLETON FOR gate be appointed by each delegation to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, and that all resolutions offered n the convention be referred to said Com-

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, moved that the commit-tee on organization be instructed to report ules for the government of the convention, and that meantime, the rules of the last conention be adopted. Carried.
Mr. Powell, of Ky., stated that the con-esting delegates from that State had agreed.

and were harmonious in the convention. He arose therefore, to move that one member of each delegation be appointed on the commit tee on resolutions; the two vote. Carried. Adjourned. the two to have but one

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Cuicago, August 30.—The National Democratic Convention re-assembled atten o'clock

this morning.

The attendance, both inside and outside of he wigwam, was even greater than that of

yesterday. Immediately after the Convention was called to order, and a prayer was offered by Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, Mr. Hughes, the proceedings of which were fraught with of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Commit tee on Organization, reported that the Commttee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour as permanent President of the Con-

> The announcement was greeted with ap plause, and the report adopted by acclama-

The following is a list of the officers elec-

ted by the Convention by acciamation: President-Horatio Seymour, of New York ice Presidents-Joseph Chase, of Maine J. W. Sullivan, of New Hamshire; E. D. Beach, of Massachusetts; D. H. Smalley, of and unity. The inevitable result of such a Vermont; George Taylor, of Connecticut; Alcalamity would be the atter disintegration of fred Anthony of Rhode Island; Andrew J our whole political and social system amid Colib, of New Jersey; Gideon J. Tucker, of New York: Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; J. T. Robinson, of Ohio; S. W. Gibson, of Indiana; O. B. Fielin, of Illinois; John S. The American people have at last awakened to the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush at the policy of the conviction that a change of policy and administration can alone stay our downward course, and they will rush at the policy of the convergence of the converge of Oregon; Isaac D. Jones, of Maryland Dr. Merrit, of Delware.

Secretaries - One from each State, including Frank M. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania. The rules and regulations of the last Na ional Democratic Convention were adopted. The Committee on Credentials reported against admitting delegates from the Territoies, Louisiana or the District of Columbia and also in favor of admitting both Kentucky delegations. The renort was adopted.
Mr. Amos Kendall presented a communi

cation stating the action of the Conservative Convention. It was read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Governor Seymour, on taking the chair, deivered the following, address:
GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: I thank you for the high honor you have conferred upon me in making me president of this body. The importance of the occasion has alread Republic, which we will strive and lab or to been expressed in fitting words by your temthe last to bring back to its former greatness porary chairman. I have not language to and prosperity without one single stir taken tell with what anxious solicitude, the people of this country watch our proceedings. The prayers of men and women in ten thousand Let pure and disinterested patriotism, tempered by moderation and forbearance, preside over our deliberations, and under the blessings of Almighty God the stered cause of the Union, the Constitution and the laws must liberty in this land. [Cheers.] It is not for me who have driven from its support those upon me to forecast your action—it is not for me whom it chiefly leaned at the outset of this me. When their leaner to say what matheds may be admitted. ded during the delivery of his address. lieve this afflicted country of ours. But while The Hon. Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, I may not speak on that subject I can, with lieve this afflicted country of ours. But while own personal safety, hung upon the noble

propriety, allude to the sentiments which animate you all. There is no man here who vention, and upon taking the chair name a brief address, expressing confidence in the wise deliberations of the Convention and in the success of its nominee.

Brake

There is no man here who does not desire peace.—
[Cheers.] There is no man here who is not resolved to uphold the great principles of convenient freedom. | Applause. | I know the convenience of the convenient freedom. | Applause. | I know the convenience of the con that the utmost importance attaches to all your proceedings. I know it is of vital consequence that you should select such men, as your candidates, as enjoy the confidence of the American people. But beyond platforms and beyond candidates, there are other considerations of still greater significance and importance. When you wish to know what the policy of a party will be, you must strive to learn the passions and sentiments which nimate that party. Four years ago, in this city, there was an assemblage of citizens from different parts of our country, who met here for the purpose of placing in nomina tion a candidate for the presidency. They put forth declarations that they would not in erfere with the rights of the states of this Union. They did not intend to destroy our country-they did not mean to break down its institutions. But unhappily they were influenced by sectional prejudices, by fan aticism, by bigotry, and by intolerance, and we have found in the course of the last four years that their animating sentime. to have overruled their declarations and their

promises, and swept them on, step by step, until they have been carried on to actions from which at the outset they would have ship may not work out a method to save our ountry. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this government has no right o ask. This administration cannot now save his Union if it would. It has, by its proclunation, by vindicitive legislation, by dis-plays of hate and passion, placed obstacles n the its own pathway which it cannot overome, and has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutional acts. It cannot e said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. [Cheers.] Never in the world's history have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will be a soldier the southern States.

gently seck that result as a return of perma- good. This Union is not held a under by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitrament of the concending armies in the field, our Union would be restored, the rights of states

> judiciary would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the ruin of our country be traordinary and dangerous powers not grancharged to our soldiers. It is not due to their ted by the Constitution, the subversion of the teachings or their fanatacism. In my constant official intercourse with them. I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred toward the people of the South. Beyond all men, they value the blessings of peace and he virtues of mercy, of gentleness, and of charity; while many who stay at home cry havoc, and demand that no mercy shall be shown. The bigotry of functics and the in-

trigues of placemen have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. But, if the administration cannot save this Union and the perpetuation of a government Union, we can. (Loud applause.) Mr. Lincoln values many things, above the Union; we put it first of all. (Continued cheering.) He thinks a proclimation worth more than leace; we think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of the President. (Cheers) There are no hindrances in our pathways to Union and to peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of our Union; we are shackled with no hates, no

prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraterual relationships with the people of the South. (Applause.) We demand for them what we lemand for ourselves-the full recognition of states. We mean that every star on our nation's banner shall shine with an equal luster. In the coming election, men must decide with which of the two parties, into

which our people are divided, they will act. If they wish for the Union, they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence that Union. If they wish for peace, they will not with those who ought to avert this war, and who now see to restore good will and harmony among al sections of our country. If they care their rights as persons, and the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, des potic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary. (Loud and continued applayse). If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of government and condition of affairs, let them act with that or gunization which made the present condition of our country. And there are many good men who will be led to do this by 'ther nassions and their prejudices; and our bird swarms with place men, who will hold upon power and plunder with a deadly grasp. But as for us, we are resolved that the party, who have mule the history of our country since their advent to power seem like some unuat ural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown (Applause.) Four years ago it had its birth ipon this spot. Let us see, by our action that it shall die here where it was born. (Lowand continued cheering.) In the politica eputest in which we are now engaged, we do not seek partizan advantages. tling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that their

rights of speech shall be unimpaired, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the right of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theaters for partisan denunciation. We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in auhority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roo trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be leshave forborne much because those who are ow charged with the conduct of public af fairs kne v but little about the principles of our government. We are unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition But when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law me single right of the humblest principle of law, one single right of the bundlest man in our land, shall be punished by the full rigor of the law; it matters not if he sits in the presidential chair or hold a humble office unler our government. (Cheers.) We have had upon this floor a touching and signifirebellion. When their hopes, even for their cheering), who, under circumstances most rying, several family relations and ancient ssociations, to unhold the flag of our Union Many of these men are members of this convention. They bear impressed upon their ountenances and manifest in their persons the high and generous purposes which animate them; and yet it is true (great God, that it should be true.) that they are stung with a sense of the injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and wronged them, their families and their rights by vindictive legislation or through the agency of miserable, dishonest subordinates Gentlemen, I trust that our proceedings will he marked by harmony. I believe we all be animated by the greatness of this oc casion. It may be—in all probability it is true—that the future destinies of our country

tion inspire us with a spirit of narmon, God of our fathers bless us now; lift us above just sense of the great responsibilities which st upon us, and give again to our land its Union, its peace and its liberty. Enthusiastic and long-continued cheeringfollowed the conclusion of Govenor Seymour's remarks. The entire assemblage paricipated and thousands of voices united in pouring forth round after round of tumultu-

hang upon our action. Let this considera-

Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee m Resolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered to the said committee vesterday had been referred to a sub-committee, and that there was reason to believe that hey would be ready to report this afternoon; and furthermore, that there was a fair pros-After some debate the Convention took a recess till four o'clock.

ATTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 4 o'clock Mr. Guthrie state I that the Committee on Resolutions had agreed, and were ready to

The resolutions were read, as follows: Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will ad sere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to rein the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that arms can do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of during which, under the pretense of a military states. decomplishment of this great work, is the overthrow by the ballot of the present Adpace in our land. [Much applause.] But Constitution, the Constitution itself has been hall be preserved, and by which both parties hall preserve their self-respect, while they espect cach other.—General McClellan's Resort.

I am devoutedly grateful to God that my ast campaign was crowned with a victor?

Overthrow by the band of the present Administration, and the inauguration of anothers while our soldier have desperately struggled to carry our banner southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares to bring about a speedy settle nent of our natural to bring about a speedy settle nent of our natural troubles on the principles of the Constitution itself has been while our soldier have desperately struggled to carry our banner southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares to bring about a speedy settle nent of our natural troubles on the principles of the Constitution itself has been while our soldier have desperately struggled to carry our banner southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares to bring about a speedy settle nent of our natural troubles on the principles of the Constitution itself has been while our soldier have desperately struggled to carry our banner southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares that rebellious discontent has worked north ward to the shores of the great lakes. The constitution itself has been while our soldier have desperately struggled to carry our banner southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the government declares that rebellious discontent has worked north the material prosperity of the country eventually in particular to the public welfare that the material prosperity of the country eventually and private right and the material prosperity of the country eventually and private right and private right and the material prosperity of the country eventually and private right all the material prosperity of the country eventually and private right all disregarded in every part, and public very part and public very

iar control. Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of example of the rights and privileges of the people tracellinary and dangerous powers not gran-Resolved, That the aim and object of the Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial, and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech, and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths, and the interference with and the denial of the right of the people to bear arms. as calculated to prevent a restoration of the deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been of the Chicago nominee. prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprolation on the score

alike of public and common humanity.

Resolvd, That the sympathy of the Demoeratic party is heartily and earnesty extended, to the soldiery of our army who are, and have been, in the field, under the flag of our country, and in the event of our attaining power, they will receive all the care, protec tion, regard and kindness that the brave sol- saken on making the nomination unanim diers of the Republic have so nobly carned. After a short debate the resolutions were idopted with but three dissenting votes .-Cheer after obeer then followed. Adjourned till to-morrows

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.-The Convention resembled at 10 o'clock this morning. The wigwam was densely packed and the owd outside was greater than ever. Immediately after the Convention

called to order, and a prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Halsey, of Ciacago.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, said that the lelegates from the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between noon make it proper for the Democracy of the to meet in convention again.

which was ununincusty adopted; Resolved. That this Convention shall not dissolved by adjournment at the close of as business, but shall remain organized, subect to be called at any time and place that

The following communication was presenfrom the National Democratic Commite by Mr. Lawrence, of Rhode Island; At a meeting of the National Democrat-Committee, held at the Sherman House, the city of Chicago, on the 31st of August,

1894, the following resolution was adopted: "Whereas, A respectful devotion to the nemory of Stephen A. Dauglas, the great tatesman of the West, was the crowning motive which induced the committee to emenr n calling the National Convention in the

eity of Chicago.

"Now, therefore, it is the deliberate con viction of this committee that, had his life been spared his gigantic grasp of minde ac-ken in connection with his declaration that war is distinton —a declaration which time has proved the wisdom of-would long since have restored the power of the Federal com-pact; and avoided the terrible loss of life which nothing can compensate, and that hitterness of feeling so much to be deplored,

which is a greater barrier to the restoration of peace and union.
Thos. B. Florence, Chairman. Wm. Flinn, F. A. Aiken, Secretaries, The President then stated the question be-fore the Convention to be on ordering the previous question to proceed to the m ion of a candidate for the Presidency, and it

The vote was then taken by States, chairman of each delegation announcing the rote when the States were called. The final result was announced as follows Maine-7 for McClellan. New Hampshire-5 for McClellan

was ordered without dissent.

Verm int = 5 for McClellan.

Massachusetts = 12 for McClellan. Rhode Island—4 for McClellan, Connecticut—6 for McClellan, New York—33 for McClellan. New Jersey-7 for McClellan Pennsylvania-20 for McClellan. Delaware—3 for Thomas II. Seymour. Maryland-7 for Thomas II. Seymour. Kentucky-11 for McClellan. Ohio-15 for McClellan. Ohio-6 for Thomas II. Seymour. Indiana—9\for McClellan.
Indiana—3\for Thomas II. Seymour:

Illinois-16 for McClellan. Michigan—8 for McClellan. Missouri—7 for McClellan. Missouri-4 for Thomas H. Seymour. Minnesota-4 for McClellan Wisconsin—8 for McClellan. Iowa—8 for McClellan. Kansas-3 for McClellan. California - 5 for McClellan. Oregon -3 for McClellan. Total-For Gen. George B. McClellan,

2021: for Thomas H. Seymour, Conn., 231. In announcing the vote of New York, Mr. Church said that New York regretted to pass by her favorite son, but she stands now as she has ever stood, ready to sacrifice her dearest personal preference for the public good Helding it to be her duty above all others to do all in her power to rescue the country from the tyranny that oppresses it, having full con-fidence in the Democracy, the ability and pa-triotism of General George B. McClellan, New York gives him her entire electoral vote.

Several delegates having cast their votes for Horatio Seymour, when the call of State had been gone through with. Governor Sey-mour remarked that as some gentlemen had done him the honor to name him for nomina-tion, it would be affectation to say that their expressions of preference did not give him pleasure; but he owed it to himself to say that many months ago he advised his friends in New York that, for various reasons, prirate and pub c, he could not be a candidate or the Universe nomination.

Having made that the announcment, he would lack the honor of a man, he would do great injustice to those friends to permit his name to be used new. As a member of the New York delegation he personally thought advisable to support an eminent jurist of that State for nomination; but he was not ictuated in this by any doubt of the ability or patriotism of the distinguished gentleman who has been placed in nomination. He knew that General M'Clellan did not seek he nomination. He knew that that able officer had declared that it would be more agreeable to him to resume his position in he army; but he will not honor any less the high position assigned him by the great ma jority of his countrymen, because he has no

ought it.

He desired to add a few words in reference to Maryland and her honored delegation here. Yesterday he did an act of injustice to the distinguished member of that delegation, (Mr. distinguished member of that delegation, (Mr. Harris,) because he (Seymour) did not understand the purport of his remarks; and he now desired to say that that high toned gentleman was incorpolated that that high toned gentleman was incorpolated for that city: "General Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the 20th corps now occur taken Atlanta, and the 20th corps now occur taken Atlanta, and that city: "General Sherman has taken Atlanta, and the 20th corps now occur taken Atlanta atla

election will be held as revolutionary, and well, he felt bound to do him this justice. Ho (Gover. Seymour) would pledge his life that when General McClellan is placed in

under the laws and the consultation.

The President then announced the vote, which was received with deafening cheers, the delegates and the audience joining, the band playing and the cheering lasting for several

minutes.

Immediately after the nomination a banner, on which was painted the portrait of
McClellan and bearing as a motto: "If I
cannot have command of my own men, let
me share their fate on the field of battle,"
was run up behind the President's platform
and was welcomed with enthusiastic characwas run up bentul the President's pattern and was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers.

A communication was received from the Chairman of the German People Association of New York, claiming to represent 200,000 of New York, carming to represent 20,000 sitizens, accompanied by resolutions pledging

of the Chicago nominee. Mr. Vallandingham moved that the nom. ination of George B. McClellan be made the ununimous sonse of the Convention, which was seconded by Mr. McKeon. Governor Powell briefly addressed the Con-

vention, pledging his most earnest efforts for the success of the ticket.

Judge Allen, of Ohio, and others made brief speeches, and the quession was then

which was declared carried amid deafening applause.
Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to theef. feet that Kentucky expects the first acts of McClellan, when inaugurated in March next will be to open the Lincoln prison doors and

set the captives free.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for

Vice President.

The first ballot resulted as follows: The first ballot resulted as follows:
James Gathrie, 654; George II Pendleton,
514; Daniel W. Voorhees, 13; George W.
Cass, 26; August Dodge, 9; J. D. C ton, 15;
Governor Powell, 324; John S. Puelps, 8.
On the second hallot New York threw its whole vote for Mr. Pendleton, its e a ruan stating that its former vote for Guthrie was agaist his withes. The other candidates were

then withdrawn and Mr. Pendleton, of 0 no. was unrunn usty nominated.

Mr. Pendleton being londly call; I for said therefore moved the following resolution, that he had no la guage in which to express bhis thanks for this evidence of kindness and conti lence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future as in the past to the great principles which lie at the familation the Excentive National Committee shall des und liberties of the people. In the future as in the past he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy; and strong in their cause with the hearts of millions of freemen with them, they will again build up the shat-tered fragments of the Union and harlit lown to the next generation as it was receiv-

ad from the last.
A Committee of one from each State was ppointed to inform the candidates of their nomination, and request their acceptance. It was resolved that one person from each State, to be selected by the delegates there-

of, he appointed to form a National Executive ommittee. It was also resolved that 100,000 copies of e proceedings of the Convention be printed, Resolved, That the Democracy of the counv be requested to meet in the different ent and hold mass ratification meetings on the 7th of September, the anniversary of the doption of the Federal Constitution. After a yote of thanks to the officers of the Convention, with nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call

f the National Committee. STATE FAIR .- The Pennsylvania State Age icultural Society will hold its next fair at Easton Pa, Sep. 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, 1864. The most ample accommodations we are informed are being made. The grounds and buildings of the Farmers and Mechanics Institute, where the Fair will be held, are among the largest and finest in the State; It addition to the buildings and sheds already creeted, several very large tents have been secured : one for the fl ral and fruit department and the other for the Fruit Growers Se ciety of Eastern Pensylvania, who will hell their quarterly meeting upon the grounds at the same time. Their object is to discuss at questions appertaining to fruit growing as well as to which fruits of their own produc-Their discussions are not beneficial, will ad d much to the general interest of the Fair. From present indications the fair will be one of the largest ever held in the State.

THE MONEYED MEN THREATENED BY THE GOVERNMENT !- The capitalists of the country have not subscribed to the loans required by the Government quite so liberally as desired, and so the "Government," through its official organ, the New York Times, maker this threat:

"We must have money! If we cannot raise it in one way, we shall have to do so in an other. It is not altogether a choice with rich men and corporations whether they will lend money to the Government. It will be drawn from them in some way."

Do our wealthy citizens hear that? Let them heed it. A "Government" which pays no regard to Constitution or laws; which by force of military power takes the lives and liberty of the citizen, will not hesitate to seize his property also when 'military necessity' requires. Let rich men ponder these words of Lincoln's organ in New York.

A Sign.-The day Lincoln was nominated by his office-holders, gold advanced in price 20 per cent. The day M'CLELLAN WAS nominated by the people, gold declined in price 20 per cent. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

Sherman's Advance in the City-

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Washington, Sept. 2, 8 p. m.—To Major-Gen. Dix, New York:—This department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communic tion during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Washington, Sept. 2, 10:45 p. m.-Major Gen. Dix, New York: The following telegram from Major General Slocum, dated this day, in Atlanta, and just received, confirms the fought near that place, in which Gen. Sher-

bind was successful. The particulars are not known.

(Signed) - "II. W. SLOCUM, Maj. Gen.".

An official report states that in the battle fought near East Point, by General Sherman with Hood, the redul array was out in two with Hood, the rebel army was cut in two with very heavy loss to the enemy, and that General Hardee was killed:

Our less is not known. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.