

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

J. B. BRAYTON, Editor & Proprietor.



CARLISLE, PA., SEPT. 15, 1864.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

Electors at Large.

Robert L. Johnston, of Canbria. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

District Electors.

- 1st. William Loughlin, 13th. Paul Kelly, 24. Edw. R. Hemmold, 14th. Robert Swainford, 34. Edward P. Dunn, 15th. John A. Bl., 4th. Thos. McCullough, 16th. Henry G. Smith, 5th. Edward T. Hess, 17th. Thaddeus Banks, 6th. Philip S. Gerhart, 18th. Hugh Montgomery, 7th. George P. Leiper, 19th. John M. Irwin, 8th. Michael Seltzer, 20th. Jas. M. Thompson, 9th. Patrick McEvoy, 21st. Erasmus Brown, 10th. Thos. H. Walker, 22d. James P. Barr, 11th. Oliver S. Dimack, 23d. Wm. J. Koontz, 12th. A. B. Dunning, 24th. Wm. Montgomery.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER, of York.

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

FOR SHERIFF. JOHN JACOBS, of Silver Spring.

FOR COMMISSIONER. HENRY KARNS, of Monroe.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. WILLIAM WHERRY, of South Middleton.

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

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The gentlemen composing the Democratic County Committee will meet at Heiser's hotel, in this borough, on Saturday, September 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M. It is hoped that every man on the committee will be present.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Chairman.

JACOB RHODES, C. E. MACLAUGHLIN, Secretaries.

HAMPDEN TOWNSHIP AWAKE!

A meeting of the people favorable to the election of "LITTLE MAC" will be held at Sporting Hill, on Saturday evening next, Sept. 17. Able speakers will address the meeting.

AWAKE, AROUSE!

The Democrats of South Middleton township, will meet in "Centre School House" on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., for the purpose of organizing a "McClellan Club." All friends of "Little Mac" are respectfully invited to attend. A full attendance is expected, as business of importance will be transacted.

MCCLELLAN CLUB.

At an adjourned meeting of the friends of Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, held in the Court House, in Carlisle, on Saturday evening, the 10th inst., the Committee appointed at a previous meeting to report permanent officers for the Club, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted, viz: President—W. J. Shearer, Esq. Vice Presidents—Geo. Gutshall, Dr. J. J. Zitzler, A. Senesman. Secretary—Theo. Cornman. Assistant Secretary—M. Michael. Treasurer—C. P. Pfahler. Corresponding Secretary—J. U. Wooderlich.

After the organization the Club was addressed by Wm. J. Shearer, Col. Wm. M. Parrose, and Dr. D. Cornman, of Pittsburg, after which the Club adjourned to meet at Court House, on Saturday evening, Sept. 17, at 7 o'clock.

PAY UP! PAY UP!

All those indebted for job work, or on subscription to the Volunteer for one or more years, are requested to make immediate payment. This is a golden opportunity to pay off debts. Our currency is worth about 35 cents on the dollar, and we will glad to receive it on old scores at par. Delay not, for we need and MUST HAVE the currency. Let our friends respond immediately. Their wrongful neglect may be sport to them but it is death to us.

During the last couple of weeks a great number of troops (the new volunteers) have left this place for the seat of war. In passing through town in the cars they have made the welkin ring in cheering for McCLELLAN. Indeed, the soldiers appear almost unanimous for "Little Mac," and if not disfranchised by Abolition traitors, they will give him a big lift on the day of the election.

Let ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his crew of office-holders, "loyal thieves" and shoddyites clear the track, for we tell them the people are in a bad humor, and will not be trifled with a day longer. They believe in the old saying that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God," and intend to act on that belief.

A Republican exchange still defies public opinion, and exclaims:—"All hail Lincoln!" The storm that is gathering over his head will be speedy, surely, and his.

"COME BACK, MCCLELLAN!"

When the "smutty joker" dismissed the glorious McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac, a touching scene took place. McCLELLAN read the order of dismissal, and immediately prepared to take leave, and rode along the entire line. His brave supporters he was reviewing them, and they sent up cheer after cheer from every regiment. Having reached the end of the line, he wheeled his horse, and taking his cap from his head, again proceeded slowly along the line. He gave no word of command, and tears were in his eyes. "Farewell, my brave boys, God bless you!" were the words he uttered in front of every regiment. Then it was that the veterans composing the army of the Potomac began to understand what had taken place; then it was that they discovered that the remorseless, treacherous and ignorant LINCOLN, had deprived them of their beloved commander. A voice like thunder went up. Hark! "Come back, McCLELLAN, for God's sake, McCLELLAN, come back!"

These were the words, this the cry that vibrated all along the lines. Regiment after regiment, and for nearly an hour the same cry could be heard, "come back, McCLELLAN!" The soldiers wept like children, and so did their dismissed commander. Men long accustomed to hardships, privations and blood, were unmanned when told that McCLELLAN was to leave them forever. Napoleon in his palmiest days never possessed the affection of his soldiers in a greater degree than did McCLELLAN possess the affections and confidence of the men who composed the army of the Potomac. They knew him to be a wise, prudent and brave commander; they knew that he felt for his men, and willingly shared their privations; they knew him to be a good man, a Christian, and a true patriot, who was willing to sacrifice all he possessed, even life itself, if by so doing he could restore the Union and secure peace. Thus believing, they loved McCLELLAN, and were almost frantic when they heard that he had been taken from them by the cold-hearted LINCOLN.

The dismissal of McCLELLAN was as despicable as it was reasonable and wicked. It was not because the administration had lost confidence in his military capacity. No, no, it was because McCLELLAN desired to carry on the war, not for the purpose of abolishing slavery, but to restore the Union. He was for the Union as it was and for the Constitution as it is, and because he entertained these views, and repudiated as wicked and treasonable, the mad Abolition notions that had been hatched in New England, he was dismissed from his command. Had McCLELLAN's policy been adhered to—and it was the policy that both Congress and Mr. LINCOLN had subscribed to—the rebellion would long since have been crushed, with a restored Union and restored good feeling. But ABRAHAM LINCOLN did not want this—his political prospects, he felt sure, would be very much damaged if the war should end. He desired the war to go on, for this was his political capital, and he wanted to be re-elected. Hence he dismissed McCLELLAN.

The people this fall will respond to the cry of the army of the Potomac. They will tell McCLELLAN to "come back." After the 4th of March he will be the commander-in-chief of our army, and old Abe will again return to Illinois, there to end his infamous life.

ORGANIZE.

There never was, and never could be a time of greater necessity for immediate organization, and for earnest and united effort. There is much to encourage the Democracy and inspire them to action. The very bitterness of the opposition, the abuse of their authority, their violation of the Constitution, their usurpations, their quarrel and divisions, all co-operate to warn men of their inability and corruption and of their danger, or of the certainty of untold ruin should Lincoln be re-elected. As we value our liberties and the welfare of our families, we should do our whole duty in the coming canvass. If we succeed, our reward will be ample. If we fail we will have nothing to do with which to reproach our selves. We can at least rest with the satisfaction that the blood of millions, the sorrow of coming generations and the destruction of our government was not consummated through any act or base indifference of ours.

The old National Intelligencer, at Washington city, is out strong for McCLELLAN; so is the Louisville Journal (Prentices' paper). Both these able papers were Whig organs, and this is the first time they ever supported a Democrat for any office.

Ex-President FILLMORE, we see it stated, will soon take the stump for "Little Mac," also a son of Ex-President HARRISON. Indeed, nearly all men who are not engaged in swindling the Government, are arraying themselves against the traitor LINCOLN.

The Democrats and conservative men of Lewistown, Millin county, held a tremendous ratification meeting in that place on the evening of the 3d inst. ADVEN THOMAS, Esq., who was last year chairman of the Republican County Committee, presided, and a powerful speech was made by Colonel Wm. H. Irwin, who for two years has commanded the gallant 49th P. Regiment in the army of the Potomac. Col. I. has always been a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, but like tens of thousands of other gallant soldiers, he is for "Little Mac" first, last, and all the time. Push on the column boys, the work goes bravely on, and the "irrepressible conflict" will soon be over. The masses are now ready to respond to granny SEWARD's bell. Let tyrants tremble when the people speak.

DEMOCRATIC TICKETS.

We are now printing the Democratic tickets for the October election. Those wishing tickets to send to their friends in the army, will call on us and obtain them.

The printing of the Democratic tickets is an expensive job, and we therefore ask the gentlemen who are candidates, to call at our office and discharge their portion of the expense.

Mrs. "Government" LINCOLN, and "Government" BOB LINCOLN are still dancing at Stratford.

ANOTHER CONVENTION CALLED.

Another Republican Convention has been called, to meet at Cincinnati, on the 28th of this month, "for friendly consultation, and for the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency." The call is signed by thousands of the leading Republicans of the various States, embracing many U. S. Senators, Members of Congress, &c. It is evident, therefore, that a very strong effort is to be made to get LINCOLN to decline. Indeed, a number of committees have already waited upon the "great incompetent," all having the same object in view. Thus far, however, LINCOLN remains obdurate—he has not consented to decline the nomination tendered him by his office holders and paid menials, nor is it probable he will do so. From the hour he took the oath of office (on the 4th of March, 1861,) he has been trimming his sails for re-election. This object has occupied his little mind by day and by night, and it is not much wonder he now feels loath to give way to another. Notwithstanding the "pressure" that is brought to bear against him, our opinion is he will not yield. He is a selfish, ignorant, corrupt, reckless man, who would rather see his party go down than to comply with the demands now made upon him. He feels that he has done everything the most reckless Abolitionists required of him, and he now asks recompense. He has, at his bidding, violated his oath, trampled the Constitution and laws under his feet, recognized negroes as equals, dismissed scores of the ablest officers in the army because of their politics, used the people's money without legal authority, to purchase provisions and clothing for a half million of vagabond blacks, allowed defaulters and corrupt contractors to scrimp the people out of hundreds of millions of dollars, trampled down the great bulwarks of civil liberty, (the freedom of speech and of the press,) abolished the writ of habeas corpus, a right which no other despot on earth would seek even to abridge, and declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharge of their duties. Nay more, he has attempted to inaugurate a system by which one-tenth of the citizens of a State, instead of a majority, may form a State Government, has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in the United States until because they criticized his acts and exposed his villainies, has paid money to scoundrels to circulate falsehoods and suppress truth, has invoked a spirit of mob law in the North, has shielded the rich from the clutches of his draft officers, has arrested good and true men and patriotic citizens without legal authority, dragged them from their homes, friends and families, sent them beyond the limits of the States in which they resided, incarcerated them in bastilles, and falsely denounced them as traitors; in a word, having filled half a million of graves, and filled the country with millions of widows and orphans, he now refuses to make peace or restore the Union until white men and negroes are reduced to a common level—until our heretofore proud white republic shall become a disgusting mass of mongrels and hybrids.

All these things he has done at the bidding of a remorseless set of traitors, thieves and scoundrels, and now some of the very men who urged him to this suicidal course, ask him to decline the nomination tendered him by the packed Baltimore Convention. He will not do it, and we are glad of it. He is determined to run, even if none but his office-holders and the shoddyites support him. God! He is the man we want to fight, and we hope and pray that he may continue obstinate, and disregard the threats of those who desire him off the course.

THE GREAT NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY SALE.—The "government" in the person of Abraham Lincoln will retire to private life on the 4th of March, 1865. His administration having selected many things which will be of no use to his successor, who will administer the government in accordance with the requirements of the constitution of the United States, will dispose of for "whom it may concern," the following relics:

- The National debt of \$4,000,000,000. The National Tax Law. The Stamp Act. The Conscription Act. The Emancipation Act. The Proclamations. The 100,000 Copies of Office holders. The bogus Governors. The bogus States. The Army of Provost Marshals. The Bastilles. The legal Tender Notes, and many other things not herein mentioned. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when conditions will be made known by SHODDY.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Express:—"Not let the soldiers vote?"—"Not let the soldiers vote?"—Speech of Wm. H. Seward.

WAR DEPARTMENT. AN'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1864.

By order of the President, the following officers are dismissed from the service of the United States: * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War. R. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. To the Governor of New Hampshire.

FILLMORE FOR McCLELLAN.—The Chicago Times publishes the following brief letter, written by ex-President FILLMORE in favor of the nomination of General McCLELLAN by the Chicago Convention:

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864. MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 13th came duly to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McCLELLAN. I sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago convention.

I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with the convention, but I cannot think there is anything in it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire the nomination, and I cannot think any great number desires me to have it.

Truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. H. KETCHUM, Esq.

Abraham is doing his best to crawl out of his "to whom it may concern." He finds that the dose has rather too much nigger in it for the white men of the North to swallow.

Getting plenty—Republicans who are going to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We publish in another column the letter of General McCLELLAN, accepting the nomination of him by the Chicago Convention as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Every line and word of it breathes the spirit of the loftiest and purest patriotism, and gives to every honest lover of the Constitution and the Union a delightful assurance that both may yet be restored by wise statesmanship and a just and conciliatory policy. The sentiment in favor of attaining peace by negotiation, if possible, is so harmonized with a fixed purpose to preserve our national unity at all hazards, that those who have charged the Democratic party with a design to end the war unconditionally are dumbfounded, while the Democrats themselves rejoice at McCLELLAN's clear exposition and noble vindication of their political principles. What in the platform were apparent inconsistencies, he has completely reconciled, while the distinct and manly expression of his own opinions respecting the situation of the country and the course he would, if invested with Executive power, pursue, in order to effect an honorable and satisfactory settlement of our national trouble, commands him to the esteem and confidence of every candid man and every sincere patriot. In short, we are fully persuaded that our Union is to be preserved and peace re-established, the work can only be done under the auspices of an Administration, such as McCLELLAN would introduce, and upon the salutary principles which he has enunciated.

GREENLY DESPAIRS.

Mr. GREENLY, editor of the New York Tribune, in a bad way. He sees that LINCOLN and his reasonable Abolition supporters are doomed and bound to go under. In hopeless agony he asks "is there no hope left for us?" From the Tribune of Monday last we take the following paragraph. Speaking of the gloomy prospects of his party, that paper says:

"Now what are we to do? Are the mistakes of the past beyond remedy? Are the lethargy and despair that had crept over the public mind irremediable? Is the strength which the opposition had gathered through these mistakes so potent that resistance is vain? Must we submit to defeat, not through the inherent strength of our opponents, but in succumbing to the weakness which we ourselves have generated and nurtured? Is there no hope left for us?"

No, Mr. Greenly, there is "no hope" for you. The people have had enough of LINCOLN and his "loyal thieves," and in November they will put their feet upon their necks. Down you must and shall go; this no party content; it is a contest of the people against traitors, thieves, infidels, and perjured scoundrels. On the 4th of March next LINCOLN can again put on his long cloak and Scotch cap, had march.

WHICH WILL YOU CHOOSE?—General McClellan, in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination, said: "The Union is the one condition of peace and we ask no more." Abraham Lincoln, in his letter to the rebel commissioners, July 8, 1864, said:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and comes by any authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on substantial and collateral points.

Let the Unionists of the country ponder seriously upon these two points, and decide which of the two candidates is most worthy of confidence and support!

RELEASED.—The man Howard of the New York Times, who was, some time since imprisoned in Fort Lafayette for appointing a fast and draft day in advance of the Rail-splitter, has been released by order of the Secretary of War. This is one of the benefits of not being a "copperhead." His amanuensis, Mallison, is yet in duress, although but the instrument of Howard's scheme.—What a good thing it is to have friends at court.

The Chicago Journal, a Republican paper, says that the railroad officers in that city reported, from the day of the first arrival of visitors to the Democratic National Convention until the second day of the session of the Convention, two hundred and thirty thousand passengers! Chicago was a mass meeting for four days. During that time we did not see a single man who acknowledged himself to be a "Republican."

LINCOLN'S re-nomination was a great favor to the Confederates, as it will distract his attention between the war and his political canvass. He will continue incompetent men in important commands until after the election. He will essay to keep one eye on the South and the other on the North, but not being wide enough between them to do that successfully, he will direct both the offshoot where he is directly personally interested.

A man named Nelson Burlingame has been arrested at Washington city for stealing lunatics for substitutes out of the Insane Hospital. His arrest was all wrong. Lunatics have controlled the Government for the past four years, so that it is time of that class should do a little of the fighting. The only error the fellow may have made was in mistaking Washington for Boston. Hadn't our "loyal" friends hereabouts, who have been emptying the criminal list, better look sharp?

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—In Libby Prison a vote was taken on hearing of the nomination of George B. McClellan. The patient soldiers now suffering in Libby Prison, because they can't be exchanged, owing to Lincoln refusing unless negro soldiers are made equal with white men, voted as follows:

For McClellan 367 1
For Lincoln 31

Thus the soldiers vote, when not over-awed by the War Department.

The Republican papers speak exultingly of Vermont's being the first gun at the campaign. Yes! she fired the first gun at Jefferson, at Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. Those she fires against are always elected.

"TRAITORS" IN ARMS.—Says the Shippingport Sentinel:—"Every voter in Capt. Coffey's company, which left here on Tuesday, for Harrisburg, was a Democrat."

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Cumberland County.

ELECTION TUESDAY, OCT. 11.

Below we print 6 tickets for the election on the 11th of October. We print them in this way so that every Democratic man and woman in this county who receives our paper and who has a friend in the army, can cut out the column, enclose it in a letter at an early period, and send it to said friend or acquaintance. LET NO ONE NEGLECT THIS. The Black Republicans are determined to disfranchise the Democratic voters in the army if they can. They will try their best to prevent them obtaining tickets. This we know to be one of their devilish plans. They will not permit a Democratic soldier to vote if they can prevent it. See to it then, Democrats, that your noble sons, brothers and friends in the army are supplied with tickets. Send them this paper, or cut out the ticket column and send it in a letter.

- Congress, Adam J. Glosbrenner.
- Assembly, John D. Bowman.
- Sheriff, John Jacobs.
- Commissioner, Henry Karns.
- Director of the Poor, William Wherry.
- Auditor, John A. Heberlig.
- Congress, Adam J. Glosbrenner.
- Assembly, John D. Bowman.
- Sheriff, John Jacobs.
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THE PRESIDENCY!

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The Union Must be Preserved at all Hazards! ITS INTEGRITY THE CONDITION OF ALL NEGOTIATIONS.

TWO SEPARATE GOVERNMENTS IMPRACTICABLE.

The Union the Only Condition of Peace.

STATES IN REBEL LION MAY RETURN SEPARATELY.

ECONOMY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Necessity for a more Vigorous Nationality.

A SOUND FINANCIAL SYSTEM RECOMMENDED.

Letter of the Committee to General McClellan.

New York, Sept. 8, 1864.

Major General George B. McClellan: Sir—The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the Convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representatives of that Convention, whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens, who attended and watched its proceedings with intense interest. We are assured that those who are so proud to accept with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union, and the preservation of the constitution of the United States; and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind.

And we may be permitted to add that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in their selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while in their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country unity, peace and constitutional liberty.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants.

- HORATIO SEYMOUR, Chairman.
- JOHN BIGLER, of California.
- ALFRED P. EDGERTON, of Indiana.
- ISAAC LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island.
- JOHN MERRITT, of Delaware.
- JOHN CAIN, of Vermont.
- HUGH M'CURDY, of Michigan.
- JOSEPH E. SMITH, of Maine.
- GEORGE E. CARMAN, of Maryland.
- BENJAMIN STARK, of Oregon.
- JOHN M. DOUGLASS, of Illinois.
- CHARLES STEVENS, of Pennsylvania.
- WILSON SHANNON, of Kansas.
- J. G. ABBOTT, of Massachusetts.
- C. H. BERRY, of Minnesota.
- JAMES G. HILL, of Kentucky.
- C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky.
- C. G. W. HARRINGTON, of N. Hamp.
- GEORGE W. MORGAN, of Ohio.
- ALFRED E. BURR, of Connecticut.
- THEODORE RUAYSON, of N. Jersey.
- WALTER P. HURD, of Missouri.
- JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., of New York.
- W. T. GALLOWAY, of Wisconsin.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPLY.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States.

It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unthought.

I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws and flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth.

These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with peace, order, power, and the happiness of the people.

The preservation of our Union was the avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service.

Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many vicissitudes on land and sea.

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people.

The reestablishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the independent condition in any settlement.—So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such a peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitution at rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more.

Let me add what I do not say is, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights.

If frank, earnest and persistent effort to obtain those objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards.

I could not look in the face of my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many bloody battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifices of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain, that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often perilled our lives.

A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union.

And to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, reestablish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous na-

tionality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, the depreciation in the paper money, and the burden thereby imposed on labor to a sound financial system; while the rights of citizenship and the law over President, army, and people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in peace.

Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the people I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice.

Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe, and, relying on His all-powerful aid, my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, Gen. Horatio Seymour, and others, Committee.

THE SHELING OF ATLANTA.—A terrible scene.—The correspondent of the Columbia Times, writing from Atlanta on the 25th says:

"The Yankee batteries were motionless since yesterday (Thursday). On Wednesday night a large 42-pound shell struck the Presbyterian Church on Marietta street, and after passing through the pulpit, exploded in the basement, or Sunday school room, where several families living in the vicinity were taken refuge there, were more or less injured and injured by the explosion, and one man had his right arm taken off. The scene in the room was frightful! It was after midnight and all the inmates were sleeping peacefully, perfectly confident of safety. Mothers caught up their children sleeping, and rushed frantically into the street, some in view, some that of some school time from the scene which had been the terror into their souls, and there, on the open streets, they stood cowering, with their little families clinging around them, and knowing not where to fly for safety. Shell after shell in rapid succession came screaming through the air, and as they fell, each terrific explosion, like lightning flashes, quivered over them, the fear-stricken pale-faced mother could be heard to exclaim, 'O God, shield her little ones from this terrible storm!' The heartless cruelty of the foe—the mighty depths of a mother's love!

Assistance came at last, however, and the panic-stricken women and children were hurried off into the hospitals, of which kind there are in every care facility, and the wounded properly cared for.

Abraham Lincoln has been the cause of more death and more misery than any of whom modern history makes mention. He has sent whole generations of young men to the grave, and what has been done to show it? He has had two millions of men and four thousand millions of dollars. He has had the arbitrary power of Caesar, and still recompense has he made to the people of them?

HOW TO RAISE AN ARMY.—Let Lincoln place a rifle in the hands of each of the hundred thousand office holders, and order them to the front. Most of them have had much experience in riding, and all of them know how to charge.

What the Lincolnites mean by the last man and the last dollar, is that they intend the last to go to the front, and that they intend to send the last dollar from the treasury.

Slavery buy negroes in Africa to use as employment in the South, and agents send negroes in the South to slaver in a war upon freedom. Which will be worse?