FOR PRESIDENT: MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

ROBERT F. JOHNSON, of Cambria. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS. 13th, Paul Leidy, 14th, Rob't Sweinford,

F. R. Helmbold, Ewid P. Dunn, T. M'Cullough, T. M'Cullough, T. M'Cullough, Edward T. Hess, Phillip S. Gerhard, Geo, P. Lepier, Michael Seitzer, Michael Seitzer, Michael Seitzer, 20th. J. M. Thompson, 2rd. Jus. P. Barr, 2rd. Wm. J. Koontz, 2rd. Wm. J. Koontz, 2rd. Wm. J. Koontz, 2th. W. Montgomery. OUR PLATFORM: The Union-The Constitution-Peace

Public Liberty—Private Rights—Free Elections—A Free Press—Free Speech— Trial by Jury—The Right of Asylum— Justice to our Soldiers. Resolved, That in the future, as in the ast, we will adhere with unswerving tideli y to the Union, under the Constitution, a the only solid foundation of our strengt

the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the 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 restore the Union by the experiment of war. store the Union by the experiment of war store the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the essation of hostilities, with a view to the ultisation of hostilities, with a view to the ult mate Convention of all the States or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be re stored on the basis of the Federal Union o

Resolved That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching lections will be held as revolutionary, and will be resisted with all the means and ower under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the

Resolved, I not 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 usurpations of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in the States not the civil by military law in the States no in insurrection, the arbitrary military ar rest and imprisonment, trial, and senten American citizens in States where civi of American cutzens 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 denial of the right of the prepalate bear arms as calculated to the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its ust powers from the consent of the gov

Resolved, That the shameful disregard by Resolved. That the snameful disregard by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners, and are now in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and semmen humanism. and common humanity.

Resolved, That the spmpathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly exocratic party is heartily and carnestly ex-tended to the soldiers of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

To the Democracy of the City and County of Lancaster.

In pursuance of authority given the undersigned at a meeting of the County Committee.held on Thursday, August 25th, you are requested to meet in the several Wards of the city. Boroughs and Townships of the county, on Saturday, 24th day of September, terday. to elect not less than three, nor more than five delegates to represent such district in a general County Convention, to be held on Wednesday, 28th day of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association, in the city of Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing Octo

The Chairman would most earnestly recommend to the Townships and Boroughs of the county, to effect a thorough and convenient organization, by the formation of Democratic Clubs in their several districts. | before," and "had visited Petersburg Township Committees are requested to give early notice of the time and place of

meeting for the election of delegates. R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman, A. J. STEINMAN, Secretary.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We are highly gratified, and decidedly grateful for the very rapid increase which has lately been made to both our Daily and Weekly Editions. This augurs well for our success in the coming campaign, and shows that the gallant Democracy of this city and county are fully alive to the importance of the great issues now before the public. We have a suggestion to make, however, and it is this-that from this time until the 17th, the day of the grand Mass Meeting, every Democrat in the county shall use his personal efforts to secure us at least one new subscriber, to be handed in when they come to jown on that day, if not forwarded to us previously. By such a united effort a great work can be done effectively, and done at once. Will you do it? YOU Sir, we mean, who are now reading this item. Go and do so! And stand not upon the order of going but go at once. The extended circulation of this paper we regard as of vital importance in the present campaign. Let every Democrat see that he lends it his aid and

Owning up Beat! Not a few of the leading Abolition newspapers are already owning that they will be defeated in the coming election. The New York Tribune declares "the Democratic party has a very considerable chance of success this fall. Another leading journal exclaims: "But General McClellan has been merely condemned to a presidential candidacy with a strong chance of election." Well, it is gratifying to see even a slight indication of returning reason among the radical leaders. They have presumed entirely too far upon the forbearance of a people-who submitted to innumerable outrages, only that they might apply constitutional remedies rather than resort to revolution. The time for that has now come, and the people are ready to hurl the fanatics who have so abused their trust from power by the use of the peaceable but powerful agency of the ballot-box.

The gallant Democracy of little Fulton have instructed their Congressional Conferrees to support Hon. A. H. Coffroth, the present efficient and popular representative of that district. All ac-Assembly, Philip Doyle is named, subject to the decision of the Legislative Conference. The leaders in little Fulton assure us that they will increase their majority largely, even over that of last year. We believe they will do it. disgrace.

Cool! Secretary Stanton to General Dix. WAR DEPARTMENT, TON. September 2, 1864. WASHINGTON, S o Major General Dix, New York:

To Major General Dix, New York:

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call of July. 10 is practically reduced to 300,000 men, to meet and take the place of—

First—The new enlistments in the navy. Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion, and

Third—The hundred days troops and all others going out by expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand new promptly furnished, are all that Grant asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebe armies yet in the field. The residue of th and to guard all the lines of communica-tion and supply free the country from and to guard all the lines of communica-tion and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The above despatch from the Secretary of War to Géneral Dix is cool, refreshing and consolatory. The 500,000 men demanded by the President are practically reduced" to 300,000, and these are to supply the place of enlistments in the navy, the wastage of the campaign, and troops about to retire by expiration of their term of service! So that after the country, by most exhausting efforts, has filled the pending call for half a million of soldiers, the army will contain no greater numerical

trength than it did four months ago. Passing over this fearful illustration of the destruction of human life by war, we are constrained to ask what more can be expected from an army of the same size than has already been accomolished by that which took the field in May? If that army could not effect the reduction of Richmond, and the suppression of the rebellion, can we hope or greater results from its successor, after thousands of veterans are exchanged for raw recruits, and no addition is made to its numbers? And how is the wastage of the next four months to be replaced? The answer to the last inquiry is obvious-by another draft. And when the term of those now entering the service is about to expire, how are their places to be supplied? BY ANOTHER DRAFT. Verily, the topes of our simple-minded people, many of whom suppose we are now passing through the last draft, seem doomed to bitter disappointment. But we are informed that Gen. GRANT

only asks "one hundred thousand new roops, promptly furnished" to capture Richmond and finish the rebellion. Without adverting to the many promises of the illustrious Lieutenant General which have not been fulfilled, we ask by what possibility can these 100,-000 new troops be promptly furnished? Men are, and will be, sent to him, but hese will not become troops in any effective sense of the term until disciplined and inured to service. What ength of training is required to make this crude material serviceable we leave to the judgment of those who are skilled in military affairs, but it is plain that the 100,000 effective soldiers cannot be promptly furnished. Before they are obtained General Grant's opportunity idential election,-and what matters it if the people are disappointed afterwards "

"No Compromise With Traitors." It appears that whilst the adherents of Mr. Lincoln were yelling "no compromise with traitors," Mr. Lincoln himself was sending confidential agents

could not get some sort of compromise out of the "arch traitor" himself, JEF-FERSON DAVIS. Messrs. JAQUES and GILMORE'S account of their interview with President Davis and his Secretary of State has already gone the rounds of the Northern

down to Richmond to see whether he

press. Secretary Benjamin also has given the world a version of the affair, which we laid before our readers yes-In sending these friends of his to Richmond to try a whiff at the pipe of peace with the "big injun" of the Southern Confederacy, Mr. Lincoln seems to have grazed the edge of treason to his own party. He appears not to have let

any of them know what he was about. Nor was this Mr. Lincoln's first at tempt to hold converse with the great chief of the rebellion. If faith can be put in the statement of Colonel JAQUES, he "had been in the Confederacy a year

on a similar errand!" What can be the meaning of these underground attempts of Mr. Lincoln to but himself in confidential commucation with the rebel authorities at Richmond? So secretly did he go about it, that even Gen. GRANT was deceived as to the mission of Messrs. JAOUES and GILMORE-so badly de ceived, indeed, that in his note to Gen. LEE, asking permission for Lincoln's emissaries to meet Col. OULD, he stated what was absolutely false.

Gen. GRANT asked Gen. Lee to allow the two gentlemen above named to meet Col. OULD at such place between the two armies as Gen. LEE might designate, and he added that "the object of meeting was legitimate with the duties of Col. OULD as Commissioner for the Exchange of Prisoners."

Now, the visit of Lincoln's tw friends to Col. OULD, and subsequently to Richmond, was not connected in any shape or form with the exchange of prisoners. It follows that they were smuggled through the lines under false pretences; and as it is not to be sup posed for a moment that a high-souled officer liké Gen. GRANT would state a deliberate falsehood in an official note addressed to the commander of the opnosing army, we are driven to the conclusion that Lincoln deceived Grant as to the nature of the mission of JAQUES and GILMORE.

It would seem as if poor LINCOLN had found that he was unequal to the stupendous task of finishing up the "big job" he has on hand, and was trying to get out of his dilemma by the agency of means which he was afraid to let his friends know anything about. His situation, as thus laid open to the public view by acts of his own which he supposed were too secretly taken to tell their own story, is truly pitiable. He finds himself unequal to the crisis; he sees all his pet schemes of conquest and confiscation come to naught; he beholds a public debt piling itself up to a fearful height; he sunffs the reaction that begins to stir the political atmosphere, and casts about for some plan to escape the wrath to come. He does not go to his own chosen counsellors for advice. He knows too well what it is to be bullied by STANTON. So he conceals his purposes, and sends his two envoys off under false pretenses to hold secret converse with the leaders of the

rebellion Of course this sneaking attempt to come to some sort of an understanding with JEFF. Davis failed entirely, and all that LINCOLN has realized from it is the mortification of having his poorlylaid scheme exposed. Some little good may come out of it, however. It may teach the blatant portion of the Repubcounts which we have, assure us that he will certainly be re-elected. For be well hereafter not to take the high ground of "no compromise with trai tors," without first assuring themselves that their own chosen leader is not in secret communication with the great head of the rebel government

A Change.

The unprincipled politicians who lead the Republican party induced the people of the United States to believe, in 1860 that "a change" in the political complexion of the National Administra tion would result in good to the coun try. Over three years of the bitterest experience that ever fell to the lot of mankind has taught us what this change is worth. It was a change from peace to war-from the glad harvests of the rich grain-fields of Lancaster county to the grim harvest of death on the gory battle-fields of Pennsylvania, Maryland Virginia and Tennessee. It was a change that carried the husband from his happy fireside in the North to his coffinles grave in the South, and left his widow to weep in her lonely cottage, and his children to cry for bread to stay the it has been our lot to witness. The people, apparently unaware of the great impending danger which threat-

gnawing of their hunger. It was a change that has converted fertile tracts into desert wastes, and flourishing towns into blackened and crumbling monuments of the wickedness and the imbecility of our public servants. It was a change that has stirred up strife not only between the North and the South, but between brethren who had previously dwelt together in unity in the same local community. It was a change from gold and silver money to the vilest currency that any Government in the worldeve imposed upon its people. It was a change from well-regulated freedom to as loose. as ignorant, and almost as barbarous a despotism as ever cursed the soil of benighted and barbarous Africa herself was a change from an economical dministration of public affairs to a frightfully expensive one: from eighty millions a year to a thousand millions: from an overflowing treasury to an empty chest; from low taxes to high taxes, and from burdens scarcely felt to burdens that can hardly be borne. It was a change from coffee at twelve cents per pound to coffee at fifty-five: from sugar at eight to sugar at thirty; from muslin at twelve to muslin at seventy-five; from dry goods of all kinds, even the finest silks, at prices so low as to bring

trious poor family in the country, to dry goods so high that families in good ircumstances can barely afford to supply themselves with the coarsest fabrics These are some of the lamentable consequences of the "change" so loudly and but too successfully clamored for in 1860. They are upon us, and we cannot get rid of them immediately by any plan which the ingenuity of the human mind can devise. But we can mitigate the severity of these evils, and pave the way for their cradication altogether in due course of time, by making another

them within the reach of every indus-

change. The man who, in managing his own private business, should change his agents in the hope of bettering his con dition, and after a fair trial find that he had made it worse, would be accounted a fool if he did not change again. No man in his senses, who values his reputation for honesty, will deny that the change made by the people in 1860 was a change for the worse. What man in his senses will say, then, that it would not be the part of wisdom to change again? The agents selected in 1860 to manage the public business have had will doubtless pass, but so will the Pres- nearly four years trial, and they have been running down hill all the time. In return for the four thousand million dollars they have expended, and the two million of men they have already withdrawn from the ordinary avocations of life, they give us proposals for new loans of money, and a proclamation for by hurling from power those who have half a million more men! Substantial so nearly ruined this once great and prosprogress they do not pretend to show perous nation. us; and dull as they are, they seem a still to a very limited extent, the terrible strait to which they have brought the country. How long would a man in private business allow his agents to squander his resources and ruin his national agents have squandered the public resources and ruined the country? If he had a particle of prudence, or any regard whatever for his own interests, he would make an immediate change in his agents, and everybody would say he had done right. If the people of the United States wish to save hemselves from utter and irrecoverable ruin, they must change their agents in this very Year of our Lord 1864. Delays are always dangerous, and in this

> ase delay will be fatal. Lincoln the office-Holders' Candidate.

Abraham Lincoin is the candidate o the office-holders of his party: In no sense of the word can be be regarded as the candidate of the people. The Convention which nominated him at Baltimore was a mere gathering together of office-holders, relatives and friends of friends of contractors, Abolition Conmost disinterested of all, the colored delegates from South Carolina, who, contrary to the professed principles of the leaders of the party, were ruled out on the ground that to admit them might not be just yet a popular move. The following is the estimate made of the personelle of the Convention by an intelligent gentleman who was on the sembled :

.ce-noiders.... latives and friends of office-holders... ntractors and fast friends of contracto

ors of party papers, To prove that Abraham Lincoln in no sense of the word deserves to be regarded as the candidate of the people, it is only necessary to call attention to the many violent assaults which have been made upon him, both before and since the nomination, by numbers of the more honest, intelligent,, and upright men of his own party. It was thought a short time since that he would be compelled to withdraw, and not a few of the most prominent and respectable papers of his party favored the call of a new convention to harmonize the party, and put before the people a candidate more worthy of support. But, the probabilities are that the crowd of well gorged officials, who made up the Convention at Baltitimore, will prove too strong, with their well filled purses, for the more honest and respectable portions of the Repulican party. They will never consent that Lincoln shall be withdrawn, and he is too fond of the position for which he has shown himself so utterly unfit to abandon it for any considerations of propriety, decency, or a proper regard for

the public welfare. Will the people help the greedy crew of officials who are fattening on the ruins of the nation to elect such a wretched creature as Lincoln, when they know he is repudiated by even the decent men of his own party. We cannot for a moment imagine that they will become the willing tools of those who have no higher ambition than to continue for their personal benefit the wholesale system of public pluuder by which they have enriched themselves at the expense of an impoverished nation. Let Abraham Lincoln be left to the care of his

officials, whose candidate he is. Columbia County.

The Democratic Convention of Columbia county met at Bloomburg on Monday last. Wm. H. Jacoby, editor of the Star, was nominated for member of the State Legislature.

John McReynolds and Geo. W. Scott were appointed Congressional Conferces. with instructions to support Hon. Leonard B. Rupert, of Bloomsburg, for

Let the People Make Amends for their

Four years ago the canvass for President of the United States was going on with comparatively little excitement. The Democratic party, being unfortunately divided, was unable to present a united front to those whom it then justly and truly denounced for what they have most abundantly proven themselves to be, enemies to the best interests of the nation. Then the Democratic press and Democratic orators foretold what would be the necessary and natural result of the triumph of a purely sectional party on unconstitutional issues. The civil war and the wide spread ruin that have come upon us were predicted, but no one dreamed of one half the woes that

ned them, refused to listen to those who were derisively styled "Union Savers." The masses, too easily swaged by impulse, and too credulous in their disposition, listened to the lying stories of designing demagogues, and setting too light an estimate on the important privilege of the elective franhise, suffered passion to lead them estray, and permitted prejudice to drown the voice of reason. They voted thoughtlessly for a change when in reality all was well with the nation and with themselves. Thus they turned out of power the tried leaders of a party which had ruled the country almost uninterruptedly for a period of more than sixty years, a patriotic political organization, which had by its wise course of policy fostered the rising glories of this nation until they they had made it the wonder of the world, the pride of freemen everywhere, and the asylum for the downtrodden who sought refuge from the tyranny of despotism.

The people not designing to do wrong and little dreaming of the woes they were about to bring down upon themselves, elevated to power a party whose very life was derived from blind and unreasoning fanaticism, the curse of the world, and the bane of good government. Never before did any people pay so dearly for a political blunder. , Never before were the lines of the poet more clearly exemplified than they have been in our own case: "A thousand years scarce serve to form a State, An hour may lay it in the dust, and when Can man its shattered splendor renovate, Recall its virtues back, and vanquish time and

As we stand and ponder sadly amid he ruins and decaying glories of our nationality, what is our duty? The same political parties appeal to the people today. The one pleads for a restoration of the old order of things, and promises a renewal of the former peace, happiness, and prosperity. The other still insists upon driving deeper the plow-share of ruin. The one offers a change; the other swears by its ebony idol that there shall be no change. It is for the people to decide between them, and we verily believe reason will triumph over passion and prejudice, and that the right will gloriously triumph. We have too much confidence in the good sense of the American people to imagine for an nstant that they will be such consumnate fools as to entrust the reins of power for four years longer to the crowd of miserable fanatics who are now reveling in the midst of the carnival of ruin which they have wrought. May God peed the right, and may the people se by the light of reason which is the path of duty! Let them make all possible amends for the folly of four years ago

Forney on the Chicago Platform

Just now, while the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Chicago is the subject of criticism, and while i is being denounced by the more ignor ant and incautious of the abolition pres affairs in the reckless manner that our as lacking in devotion to the Union, we cannot beln calling attention to the following endorsement of its entire soundness in that respect by John W. Forney. Arch apostate as he is, and pliant too of the present administration as he has always been, he is too shrewed not to give his political opponents credit for so much of good as he knows, it will be impossible for him to deny them. Publishing as he does the administration organ in Washington, and the leading abolition newspaper in this State, it is not to be supposed that he would willingly concede more to the Democratic party than he could help. Hence, when he declares that, by our platform we as a party are firmly pledged to a mainenance of the Union, he is to be be lieved. No utterance of his would be regarded as of special value, if it was known that he had any strong inducement for lying, but when he speaks office-holders, contractors, and fast truth against both inclination and interest it would be most uncharitable to gressmen, editors of party journals, and, refuse to credit his assertion. In a late issue of the Press the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Chicago

thus spoken of editorially: "Those who will analyze the resoluframed by Mr. Guthrie, and adopted by the Convention, will find that they contain by "Convention, will find that they contain but "two important affirmations: first, that the Democratic party is pledged to the maintenance of the Union; second, that the 1d-ministration is unworthy to be trusted. If "there is anything else in the creed of the "party it will scarcely be found in its plate" form, but must be sought in the deculrations of its leaders."

A similar indorsement of its sound ness appears in the Washington Chronicle of about the same date, almost in the same identical words. In his letter to the Press over his well known signature of "Occasional" he speaks thus

cautiously: "As to the platform of this Convention "that part in which the delegates unani-"mously pledged themselves to the Union "mously processed for no more than it "worth, for this is a compelled tribute of "the leaders to the fact that the Democratic masses are sincerely in favor of the Unic

There his malice sticks out, as it did not in the editorial columns of either of his papers, but he still clearly and candidly admits that the platform of the Democratic party pledges them unequivocally to the restoration of the

and of the State, and of the Union

Jnion, and he accepts it as such.

please make a note of this most unequivocal avowal of Mr. Lincoln's chief fugleman. Forney is forced to admit the entire soundness of the platform adopted at Chicago. If it were not unequivocally for the restoration of the Union it could not be Democratic. We are untrammeled by any pet theories. We are not for the emancipation of the negro first and the Union afterwards, but for the Union, pure and simple, just as our fathers made it. Our rallying cry now is, as it always has been, the Constitu tion as it is, the Union as it was. The people understand our position, and they are with us, and will stand by us as the only party capable of bringing order out of the present political chaos, and re storing the old order of things under which we so long existed as a happy

prosperous, and united people. TRAIN ON LINCOLN.-On Friday nigh George Francis Train was called out and ed a crowd at Chicago. He predicted Lincoln's overwhelming defeat at Chicago and feelingly said of him:

"Fot a tear was shed, nor a funeral note, As his corpse to Chicago was hurried, Not a white man was there to throw in a vote In the grave where Abe Lincoln was buried." "Old Abe" hasn't had a grin on his

face for a month. He would like to change his base, but he knows there is no hope for him anywhere. He says tooth-ache relieve him. We are informed that he has not told a joke since he penned that communication. "To whom it may concern,"

rious.

The President has given orders for a eneral burning of powder, a prolonged pooming of cannon, during the space of no less than three consecutive days, and has set apart next Sabbath as a day for universal Thansgiving throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is well for the people to rejoice whenever

Serious Thoughts for Serious Men.

there is cause for joy. God knows the dreary years which have dragged their advent of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to power have given us very few days in which the nation could be glad. We have had victories, one after another, but the blind folly and the mad fanaticism of the party n power has rendered them all useless The brave blood which has been poured out like water upon an hundred battle fields has been spilled in vain, and the treasure of the nation has been squandered for naught. We are this day, if the policy of the present Administration is to be pursued, no nearer a proper ad justment of existing difficulties than we were when the war began.

mond, reduce Charleston, capture Mo bile, gain possession of every stronghold in the South, and crush out every army they have on foot or can raise, we should be no nearer a proper solution of our national troubles than we are this day. We should, on the contrary, just have met face to face with the really difficult problems which have been set before us from the beginning. There would still remain the great bulk of the white people of the South, and the whole body of the blacks for us to deal with. What would we do with them? We might hang JEFF. DAVIS, and other leading rebels, but could we be sure others would not be ready to take their places at a moment's warning. We could not withdraw our armies for a moment If we did, our pet proteges, the negroes, would at once be reclaimed by their masters, and our authority be set at defiance. To allow the Southern States an existence, or their people any of the ustomary privileges of American freemen, would be to offer a premium for renewed revolt against what they would regard as the most oppressive tyranny. How could we hold them in subjection with any force materially less than it took to subdue them? Would they voluntarily submit? Let the years that are past answer. There are few men and fewer women in the South who would not rather die than yield to the terms proposed by ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They have exhibited this their stern resolve in a thousand ways, and on more than a hundred bloody battle-fields They are ready to die if need be, but they will not yield to terms which they regard as involving a sacrifice alike of right and of honor. We may overpower them for a time by brute force, but

"The unconquerable will And study of revenge, immortal hate

they will still possess and display-

And courage never to submit or yield And what is else not to be overcome?" They are of the same race with our selves, and as much accustomed to be free. They date their origin back to he same proud loins, boast of a share in the same ancestral glories, and are accustomed to light their courage at the same historic altars. In them our soldiers, as brave a set of men as ever stood arrayed in the panoply of battle, have ver found foemen worthy of their steel. They will never voluntarily give un the struggle in which they are now engaged, until there is an entire change in the policy of our rulers, and even if utterly routed, and driven from the open field to their swamps and mountain fastnesses, would not yield to such terms as are now offered them. They have not only sworn to this, but they nave demonstrated it to the entire satisaction of every man who is not either downright fool or wilfully blind. To proper terms they would submit-to

uch terms as Lincoln offers never. In but one of two ways can this war have an end. We must either conciliate the South, as it is alike our interest and our duty to do, and thus induce a voluntary return of the revolted States to their allegiance, or we must exterminate the entire white population of that whole vast region. Until one or the other of these things is done our armies will bleed in vain, and the treasure o the nation will continue to be expended for naught. Not before one or the other of these things is accomplished can we ever expect to hold securely a foot of Southern soil an hour longer than the feet of our soldiery rest upon it, or to extend the authority of the government over a single spot thereof not under the immediate control of our military authorities. Are we prepared to keep up permanent standing armies nearly as large as those now in the field to prevent the people of the South from reducing the negroes back to subjection, and to prevent the rising up of a people ready at any moment to revolt. Could we afford to do this? Years must elapse before we can expect to derive much revenue from the South (once such a rich source of profit to us.) in the condition to which that section is now reduced by this struggle, even if it was back in the Union by voluntary consent. But, under such a state of affairs as would inevitably follow forced subjugation the expense of keeping a whole people in subjection would necessarily swallow up what little of available

means the war has left to us of the Nórth. But this is not all. No free election could be held in any subjugated Southern State. A change, a fundamental change, in the form of our Government would be rendered absolutely necessary by any such mad attempt. Nothing short of the most complete military despotism would be found strong enough to hold in subjection one half of this great continent, inhabited as it is by a race fully as brave and as well accustomed to freedom as we are ourselves. It would have to be a despotism of the most harsh and rigordus character, extending its iron hand of power not over the con-Will the Abolition press of this city, quered territory of the South alone, but over the whole land. Neither freedom of speech nor freedom of the press could be allowed to exist anywhere within its domain. Our republican institutions would have to be abandoned, our rights as freemen given up, and all our liberties would be lost, never more to be re

gained except by struggles which would

lead us through seas of blood. It is possible to restore this Union by coming back to the Constitution as ou fathers made it, but as surely as the mad designs of Lincoln and his advisers prevail, so surely will this nation yet see days to which those of the past three years, sad as they have been, shall seem all luminous with joy, as we look back upon them from out of the midnight gloom of the future which it is possible may be ours. We may, peradventure, yet revert to these days as comparatively happy ones—as fit occasions for thanks. giving. It is high time the people everywhere had their eyes opened. Let them refuse to be made fools of any longer. Let them think of these things by day and ponder over them by night. Let them take them to church with

if need be. In all seriousness we address ourselves to all serious men, and in STRAWS SHOW, &c.-The Tribune these times every man ought to be se There is another pressure on "Old Abe" to reform his cabinet. Too late-

Look to the Soldier Vote.

It should not be forgotten for a mo ment that the soldiers in the field from Pennsylvania will vote in the coming State election, and for President While there is every reason to apprehend that great frauds will be attempted and perpetrated under the miserable system in tentionally adopted by the Abolition majority of our Legislature, the Democracy of this State have their work slow and bloody length along since the to do in the premises. It is the duty of all Democrats, be they men or women, who have friends in the army to open a correspondence with them at once, and to send them regularly and frequently the right kind of reading matter. When you have read your paper, mail it to some soldier in the army. It will come to him like a letter from home, and will be most cordially welcomed. The Abo lition papers lie most persistently in regard to the feeling of the soldiers toward the Democracy. Many volunteer officers may have abandoned their early political faith to please those in authority over them, but that the rank and file He who expects the Union to be reare still true to the glorious old party stored by arms alone is a fool. It never with which they acted when at home can be done. If we should take Rich we have every reason to believe. The following extract from a correspondent of the New York World we regard as accurately representing the real state of feeling in the army toward our gallant

and gifted standard bearer: 'From information that has been carefully gathered during the past week, there s every reason for believing that Gen. 'lellan is the soldiers' choice for the "I . Me dency. If the vote of the Army of the Po-tomac be fairly taken, without interference or dictation by higher power, four-fifths of it will be cast for General McClellan. In the Western armies it is calculated that he will receive three votes out of every four. The soldiers not only believe in him per-sonally, but they feel that the control o affairs should be in the hands of a thorough military mun, such as he. As for the offi-ers, nearly all of them are for the general hough they have to maintain a pruden silence about the matter. All the Wes Point influence is being quietly exerted in his favor, and with the exception of such as owe their commissions to their affiliations with Abolition Governors and Congresswith Abolition Governors and Congress-men, there is hardly an officer but would vote for him in preference to Mr. Lincoln. This is somewhat remarkable in view of the exertions that have been made by the Ad-ministration to depose or remove to frontier stations every officer who was known to in-dorse General McClellan's military policy. "The rank and file are wearied with the "The rank and file are wearied with the way the war is prosecuted. It is a common remark, among them that if the settlement f the war was left with them and the rebe

of the war was left with them and the rebel-army, they would soon come to terms. As a whole, the soldiers are disposed toward peace, and would willingly give generous terms to their brave enemy. A dishonorable peace they would spurn in common with the great mass of the people, but they are all ready for a peace that will bring no dis-credit upon the nation. Holding these views they hall the prospect of elevating a pro-fessed military man to the Presidency, and ssed military man to the Presidence tessed military man to the Presidency, and will support him on the ground that if the war continues, he will be competent to direct it to a successful issue; and if terms of peace are to be agreed upon, he will obtain them more speedily and more satisfactorily than a civilian. This they say without any reflection upon Mr. Lincoln, whose repeated blunders in the change of commanders ed blunders in the change of comma nas-made him anything but popular in the army.

But, the question comes up, HOW CAN WE SECURE THE SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE

AS THEY PLEASE? We may not be able to do this entirely. No doubt the most enormous and outrageous frauds will be perpetratedno doubt every unfair means will be employed to intimidate those who desire to vote the Democratic ticket in the army: but it is our duty to furnish every Democrat in it with a supply of Demo eratic tickets. How can this be done We can think of no plan which would be so effective, and so little libable to failure, as for every Democratic man or the army to send, enclosed in a letter, at an early period in the campaign, so that they will be sure to get through in time, a full supply of Democratic tickets. To enable all to procure them, tickets for both the State and Presidential elections should be printed right soon, and a supply of them sent to some good, the State, and notice of the matter given in the county papers, so that every Democrat in the State who has a friend in the army may know exactly where to procure the desired number of tickets, without having to put himself to any serious inconvenience. If the Admin istration at Washington should dare to tamper with the mails, so as purposely to delay the delivery of letters just prior to the election, we could be apprised of the fact, and would have the proof of been secured, any attempt should be made to intimidate voters in the army, or to prevent a fair and free election, the evidence of the rascality of those in

authority could be easily adduced against them. We make these suggestions thus early because carly action in this matter is absolutely necessary, and we call the earnest consideration of the Democratic press throughout the State to the subject. If a better plan can be suggested, we shall be glad to hear it, but carly action in this matter is imperatively demanded.

The Express on "Ajax."

The Express of Saturday evening has savage, ill-natured and uncalled-for attack upon our able and interesting correspondent, "Ajax," who is attached to the Army of the Cumberland. The attempt at wit and ridicule on account of the nom deplume he has chosen, neither he nor we care anything about; but when the editor says that our correspondent is "affording aid and comfort to the enemy," and " is one of the few black sheep to be found in his regiment-one of those few who have contributed little to its proud fame," he is guilty of a mean, contemptible and deliberate falsehood. "Ajax" has been a soldier for three years, has reenlisted as a veteran, and never shirked duty or was absent from his post on the field of battle, as every officer in the 79th will readily testify. And this is the kind of treatment he receives from "loyal" paper for his bravery and good conduct as a soldier.

Further, a son, upon whom our correspondent doted, gave his life to his country on the bloody field of Chickamauga. And yet, because "Ajax chooses to write for the Intelligencer and gives truthful and interesting ac counts of affairs as they really are, he sbranded as a "black sheep," one of the few " who have contributed little to the proud fame" of the regiment, and as one "affording aid and comfort to the enemy." Shame upon the man who can make such charges upon a gallant veteran who has done his duty in every instance.

As to "Ajax's" politics: The Exoress calls him a Copperhead, and here again our "loyal" neighbor is no nearer the truth. He has always been a Whig and Republican, but never an Abolitionist, and does not believe in a warfor the emancipation of the negro, or the lestruction, pillage and waste of private property. He is a high-toned, honorable gentleman, and we have enjoyed his personal friendship for many years, the excitement and passion of political campaigns never interfering with or interupting it.

This is all at present we have to say in defence of our esteemed correspondent, but we can assure our "loyal" neighbor that he is abundantly able them next Sabbath, and pray over them o take care of himself.

> says: "Better a nation composed of half the Union than an anarchy embracing the whole." Still muttering of "half a the whole." Still muttering of "half a Union." Still dwelling on a free Northern republic, and a Southern one with its own institutions. And this is called

losing Scenes of the Convention as Seen

by Us.

Never before did this country witness a cene of such joyous excite presented at the Wigwam when the call of the States was ended, and it was ascertained that on the first ballot George B. McClelan had been nominated for the high office of President by a vote of more than twothirds. From full twenty thousand voices vent up a wild shout of rapturous joy, and cheer followed cheer without pause or diminution for the fall space of fifteen minutes. Cannon broke in upon the loud swell of human voices with their thunder and brass bands playing in concert, "Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances," added their volume of sound to the loud acclaim which hailed our chieftain as the chosen champion of a people determined to be free While the cheers were yet deafening, Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio took the stand and

Mr. President and gentlemen of the cor ention: My position, in regard to the uestion of candidates, has not been doubt-il previous to or since the commencement of the session of the convention; but I am of the session of the convention; but I am not of the number who resolve to support a candidate by beginning with a protestation against him. [Cheers.] From the first moment we have assembled here to the last, I have been animated by but one sentiment, and that nearest my heart—in this convention peace, to the end that there may be peace in the land. [Loud and tumultuous applause.] I now move, Mr. President, that the nomination just announced, be declared to be the clared to be the unanimous sense of this onvention. [Loud and long-continued neering!

The question was put and carried by a storm of ayes, not a single member voting in the negative. This was the signal for a renewed outburst of enthusiastic applaus which lasted for several minutes. After the nomination had been declared unanimous a number of most admirable speeches were made, by Messrs. McKeon of New York, Powell of Kentucky, Saulsbury of Delaware, Ex-Senator Allen of Ohio an old friend of General Jackson, Mr. James S. Thayer of New York a personal friend of Henry Clay, and others. All feelings of discontent were lost sight of, and the great Democratic party stood united as one man, ready to do battle for the cause of the Con titution and the Union. It was a glorious spectacle, and one long to be remembered Had the Border States agreed in the sunport of any single man from their section, he would have received the nomination for Vice President by acclamation, but, when the second ballot came a large number of their votes were voluntarily cast for Mr

tion of the entire Convention. Soon after this the crowd began to thir out of the galleries, and after the passage of a number of appropriate resolutions the Convention adjourned with nine rousing heers for the nominees

Pendleton, and his nomination was speed-

ily made unanimous, amid enthusiastic

cheering, and to the most perfect satisfac-

The grand ratification meeting held in the vening was a monster affair. Notwith standing heavy trains on no less than elever different railroads had taken away their many thousands no perceptible diminution of the crowd could be noticed. The whole of the vast Centre Square of the city was densely packed at an early hour in the vening, and all the streets in that vicinity blockaded by the enthusiastic thousands who crowded every avenue. There was speaking from a number of stands, and the telling hits of the orators elicited rounds of thundering applause, the vast multitude swaving hither and thither as one speaker eemed to be more capable of eliciting cheers than another.

The great feature of the evening was a grand torch-light procession. The Chicago Times says of this: "Such a demonstration as this proved to be was one which certainly was never before witnessed in the West, and which few can ever hope to witness again. As a spectacle it surpassed in splendor of effect the grandest of any similar demonstrations ever attempted in this country. As an expression of popular sentiment it has woman in this State who has a friend in- never been approached. Not the march of the Parisian women to Versailles; not the enthusiasm which followed the hurling of a stool by an euthusiastic Scottish woman at uprising of the Swiss peasantry against the tyranny of Austria, nor the patriotic outburst which hurled the despot of Naples from his throne, could have surpassed or equaled, even, the magnificent display which las reliable Democrat in each township in | night heralded the dawning in this country of a day of prosperity and peace. The peonle had but one voice and one sentiment and all were joyous over the prospect of a time which was to wipe away the disgrace and humiliation which has been inflicted vears.'

upon the country during the past four readed the procession mounted on a chariot drawn by six white horses. It was inscribed en all sides: "Invincible Club. The next President, George B. McClellan The next Vice President, George H. Pentheir villainy. If, after the tickets had | deton." Underneath the transparency was brass band playing inspiritingly as moved along, while from the chariot-rock ets and Roman candles sent forth a continous stream of fire. Following this were thousands of men bearing Chinese lanterns nscribed with the word Union, while throughout the immense length of the proession were distributed multidudes of trans parencies bearing appropriate inscriptions and admirably executed caricatures.

Among the other more noticeable of the aricatures was the following:

caricatures was the following:

Lincoln standing in front of the Treasury office, in an authoritative attitude, inscribed, "I demand mysalary in gold."

Another highly suggestive device was a historical sketch of the Red River expedition, inscribed, "My God! Where's Banks and his soldiers?"

"Abe in 1865." A coffin containing the mortal remains of the present Chief Magistrate and a flock of byzzards hovering over his resplendent carcass.

"War." A forcible representation of an infernal spirit flying through the air and scattering desolation on all sides. Dry bones, graveyards and burning buildings in the foreground.

"Peace." A farmer at the plow, surrounded by all the signs of prosperity and plenty.

Abe Lincoln on horseback swimming a

Abe Lincoln on horseback swimming and looking back. Inscribed, "Abe, how would you like to swap now?"
"Weighed and found Wanting." A bal

"Weighed and found Wanting." A bal-ance with the constitution in one scale, and Lincoln, confiscation, and the inevitable nigger in the other.
"Welles' Navy." An old canal-boat, a pepper-box revolver, and a skull.
"I'll trade even." Lincoln offering to exchange a barrel of greenbacks for a gold dollar.

lollar. ransparencies were appropiate, but we have not time even to mention a few of them. In front of the Court House there was grand display of fire works which lasted or hours. During the time the procession was passing the whole square was ablaze with the light of rockets, Roman candles. irey serpents, and every conceivable device urnished by pyrotechnic skill. The crowd

around the stands of the speakers did not

hin out much before midnight, and at one

'clock speaking was still going on. Such scene as that day witnessed was worth ong trip to behold. By noon the next day the crowd was gone, though many did not leave until afternoon or night, but by noon you could make some estimate by contrast of the vast ness of the multitude which had been present to witness the proceedings of the Con vention. It was only by looking at the city then that an entire stranger could have

an idea of how many people had been pres

ent. To our eye the city, full though it still was, seemed almost desc On Thursday night the Abolitionists, ver foolishly, so far as policy was concerne called a Mass Meeting to be held in Centre Square. It was a slim affair, and the rast to the immense crowds that had filled t for night after night before made it look ridiculously small. In vain did their speak ers attempt to get up any enthusiasm. The people would not cheer assertions that "the war must go on until slavery is wiped out." That was the declaration of all the speakers but the masses assembled had no applause for such utterances. During the course of the evening some one of the orators made a coarse attack upon Gen. McClellan, when ome soldiers present interfered and summarily put a stop to this kind of talk. There were apprehensions for a time that the affair would break up in a row. From present appearances it will be impossible for the adherents of Lincoln to get up the slightest enthusiasm in his behalf anywhere; the people are heartily sick of him and his party. Paid orators and office holders may

the people will not respond, and their ears | much the worse for Lincoln

will be deaf to ordory that can only promse a continuance of bloodshed. years more of the wretched misrule with which this nation has been cursed.

Coming from Chicago to Pittsburg we saw and heard the most unmistakable indications that there was a most wonderful and complete revulsion in public sentiment, One gentleman who got on the cars at Upper Sandusky, a wealthy and respectable citzen, assured a gentleman of our party that he knew personally over twenty men who had always been opposed to the Democratic party, who had openly declared since the nomination that they would vote for Mc-Clellan. We found this to be the state of feeling along the whole route, and did not hear Lincoln's name mentioned except to be execrated. The West is all alive enthusiasm. Our camp-fires are lighted all over the prairies, and on every hill-top, and the good sense of the people will not fail to bring about the change which the country so much needs. Everywhere the more in telligent men of the nation, as well as the masses, seem to be rallying to the old and nonored standard of our party as they never did before. All men who are not wilfully blind, or interested in concealing the truth, admit that there is no hope of peace or reunion if Lincoln is re-elected.

> Letter from Philadelphia. of the Daily Intelliger PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Congratulations have doubtlessly fallen upon you without number, until your modest shoulders bend beneath their load. Congratulations for having in the face of the most inauspicious circumstances given to the long suffering, longbe-lied people of the city and county of Lancaster an intelligent daily publication. (You will accord me the privilege of congratulating you, and the generous helping hands who have aided you in this enterprise; for of the thousands who will turn away from the misrepresentations of your contemporaries, none more earnestly wish you success than I.) It remains now for the Democrats of the city and county of Lancaster to oush on with the work so handsomely be gun. Every one has an influence which nay be wielded to the advantage of the Democratic daily, and by consequence to the Democratic party. It was a happy coincidence that delayed your publication until the meeting of the Chicago Convention. Two influences, the one auxillary to the other in a comparatively limited degree, are at the same time given to a much abused people. The Daily Intelligencer, within its sphere, will assist in making clear to our untrymen that the plan of adjusting our difficulties proposed by the Chicago Convention is the only one not fraught with disaster to humanity and to law. There are two propositions which should be kept constantly in view in this campaign, and I am glad to see the Intelligencer never loses sight of them. The first and most important of which is, that the re-election of Lincoln will certainly complete in the hands of the National Executive the assumption of unlimited power—a power that will in no degree be restrained or controlled by the legislative and judicial (co-ordinate branches of government,) but which will go smashing brough the few remaining Constitutions and statutory restraints which we are dalying with now, and ere another four years expire, he will, like another Tiberius, call in his legions from his conquered provinces, and from Arlington Heights look down upon the mockery of representative legisition in our capital. The other proposition I would refer to is this, and in order to be successful, it should be adhered to strictly : Let every Democrat conform to the principles laid down in the Chicago platform. Let us not be, as we were to a very obvious extent in the political campaign of last fall, wrangling among ourselves. If we would win we must be consistent with our professions as publicly enunciated by our repre sentatives in National Council assembled. and if those are not clear, let us turn to that carollary and supplement, General George B. McClellan himself. His speeches are consistent with our-platform; his dignity as elevated as the highest instincts of humanity can make it; and his devotion to the principles of Constitutional Governnent as true as that of the most enthu-

our countrymen. I speak of the pamphlet entitled "Miscegenation." Mr. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, used it with marked effect upor his woolly-headed,fellow-Congressmen last winter; and the horrible doctrines it advocates, must, if understood, make our people recoil from the social and moral debase ment into which these fanatics are so surely leading them. Allow me to quote as I did to an abolition gentlemen the other day, who was speaker of the lower house at Har risburg for two years, and who indignantly said, "it (the pamphlet) is a d—d Copper head campaign document." I quote: "All that is needed to make us the finest race on earth is to engraft upon our stock the negro element which Providence has placed by our side on this continent. Of all the rich treasures of blood vouchsafed to us that of the negro is the most precious."

"It will be our noble prerogative to set the example of this rich blending of blood. It is idle to maintain that this present war is not a war for the negro. It is a war for the negro. Not simply for his personal "All that is needed to make us the fines the negro. Not simply for his personal rights or his physical freedom; it is a war,

sastic Democrat in the land.

There is a pamphlet issued by the pioneers

of the Republican party, to which our edi-

tors and public speakers have not suffi-

ciently called the attention of the masses of

rights or his physical freedom; it is a war, if you please, of amalgamation, so-called—a war looking, as its final fruit, to the blending of the white and black."

"Let it (the war) go on until Church, and State, and society recognize not only the propriety but the necessity of the fusion of the white and black; in short, until the great truth shall be declared in our public documents, and announced in the messages of our Presidents, as desirable that the of our Presidents, as desirable that the white man should marry the black woman and the white woman should marry the black man: that the race should be melaleuketic before miscegnetic.' "They (the whites) need the intermingling

"They (the whites) need the intermingling of the rich tropic temperament of the negro to give warmth and fullness to their natures. They feel the yearning, and do not know how to interpret it."
"We must accept the facts of nature. We must become a yellow-skinned, black-haired people—in fine we must become miscegens if we would attain the highest rens if we would attain the highest remiscegens if we wou sults of civilization.'

These are specimen bricks taken from the pile. I cannot help asking your readers what do they think of them? To the beautiful young ladies, the proposed alliances which their leading Abolition friends have in store for them cannot but be gratifying. The millenum is at hand; the prejudice of race and color have vanished! Eau-de cologne, frangipanni and the personal commingled-if anything a little more of the African required to complete the odor! The yellow and dark haired Saxon, Celtic Teutonic, or Milesian maids cannot help being grateful that the Abolitionists are about providing them with suitors fresh from the golden sands of Guinea and the jungle of Ashante. They must reflect say the Sumnerites and the Stevenites that pre ference for color is a mere prejudice, and that the muscular arm and the heavy lips of the gentlemen from Timbuctoo are as in their wooing as those of the straight haired fellows of the Caucasian

The Democracy of Philadelphia are al ready astir. The parade and reception of the Keystone Club on Friday night, was a very handsome affair. The enthusiasm of the people generally for McClellan and Pendleton contain much that foreshadows mischief to the miscegenationists. Clubs have been already organized everywhere throughout the city. In some cases time has been taken by the forelock, as in the case of your own admirable Young Men's Democratic Club of Lancaster,—and all that was required to put them into complete activity, was the announcement of the candidates of the Convention. The people seem to feel that the Democratic party or anarchy must follow. It is deny the fact that the prosecution of this war, for the purposes announced by the abolitionists, cannever bring to the aid of the administration the Democracy of the land, and, without them the Southern Confeder acy "is an established fact." I know when I write this that Atlanta has fallen before our brave western army, and that Mobile may soon be ours; but still, unless history is an absolute fable, the end cannot be consummated without unity. A bar has been raised against this unity by the Abolitionists, because they preferred to make war for a policy in which the Democrats will

oppose them to the bitter end. The Washington Chronicle disavows any intention of abandoning Lincoln, So