Lancaster Intelligencer. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1864.

"The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the pro-ceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free commu-nication of thought and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of men; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any sub-ject; being responsible for the abuse of that liberty. In prosecutions for the publication of papers investigating the official conduct of offi-cers, or men in public capacities, or where the matter published is proper for public informa-tion, the truth thereof may be given in evi-dence."—Constitution of Pennsylvania.

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

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON. OF OHIO.

ELECTORS AT LARGE. ROBERT F. JOHNSON, of Cambria. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS. 13th. Paul Leidy, 14th. Rob't Sweinford, 15th. John Ahl, 16th. Henry G. Smith 17th. Thaddeus Banks Loughlin, Helmbold, T. H. Helmbold, 14th, Rob't Sweinford, Ewid F. Dunn,
T. M'Cullough, 16th, John Ahl,
T. M'Cullough, 16th, Henry G. Smith, Edward T. Hess, 17th, Thaddeus Banks,
Felings, Gerhard, 18th, H. Montgomery,
Geo, P. Lepler,
Michael Seltzer,
Patrick Wilcovy,
Jett, The Stackas Brown,
T. H. Walker,
O. S. Dinmick,
Automing, 10th. T. H. Walker, 11th. O. S. Dimmick, 12th. A. B. Dunning,

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, to elect not less than three, nor more than five delegates to represent such district in a general County Convention, to be held on o'clock, A. M., in the Hall of the Young ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election.

The Chairman would most earnestly re commend 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. 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.

A Disappointment.

ase, cosing and gratitude Not a few of our readers will regret to learn-that it is doubtful whether Mr. VALLANDIGHAN will be with us, at our great meeting, on Saturday next. It is alleged that he finds some fault with General McCLELLAN's letter of acceptance, and therefore declines making any speeches during the campaign. We are sorry to be under the necessity of making this announcement, as we, in cominon with thousands of others, would have been gratified at seeing and hearing the distinguished gentleman. But, notwithstanding his probable absence, the meeting will be held, and it promises to be one of the largest and most imto be one of the largest and most im-posing demonstrations ever witnessed in this city. Other eminent speakers will be in attendance, and the great and leading principles of the Democratic party will be ably discussed. The great mass of the people are with General MCCLELLAN, heart and soul, and the defection of noone man, however promi-nent a space he may have heretofore oenent a space he may have heretofore oecupied in the public eye, will be sufficient to shake their faith in the purity, patriotism and sound conservative principles of our distinguished nominee. nor will it prevent his triumphant elec-

e tion to the Presidential office. A Patriotic Pledge.

Lincoln and the Negroes. If the white people of the United tates have not made up their mind to exchange places with the negroes, and allow the latter to become the ruling race, they had better cast their votes at the next election for a man who will not hob-nob with negroes in the Presi-

dential mansion. The ambitious blackamoors who have been permitted to shed heir perfume in the gorgeous apartnents of the White House, need but a little more encouragement to induce them to lay claim to the highest official ionors of the land.

Near the close of the last session of Congress, and the first time in the history of the country, a negro made his appearance at one of the "receptions" given by the President, and was received by Mr. LINCOLN with marked cordiality. With an air of conscious superiority he elbowed his way through the mass of "white folks" then and there assembled, his flaming eyeballs rivalling the brilliancy of the chande liers, and his double row of shining ivories looking like a new steel trap. On the Fourth of July last, the spruce

young darkies connected with the seveincrease it. ral African Sunday Schools at Washington held their "celebration " in the beautiful grounds of the Executive Mansion, by permission of Mr. LIN-FOLN. The white Sunday School scholars had to betake themselves to more distant and less agreeable quarters.

Some weeks ago it was stated that Mr. LINCOLN had invited a negro to matter deserving of serious reflection,) tecting care. Four years ago thousride with him in his carriage, but we do not know whether this was true or not, and therefore we will not assert it as a heads?

fact, though it seems probable enough. But that a delegation of Baltimore darkies was received at the White State debt at the time when Messrs. The currency of this land was gold and general County Convention, to be held on House last week, by the President, is STEVENS and Cox proposed to limit it silver. Four years ago wages were beto ctock, A. M., in the than of the round a law a state of the transformation of the transformation of the round and the state of the st a fact. Notice of the intention of the Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a prore to present him a splendidly bound copy of the Bible, was given in the five millions; but it was of sufficient proportion. Four years ago! Who can papers some time ago, and it appears from the following from the Washington Star, that the presentation took of its increase to fifty millions created

place one day last week : PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PRESENTATION TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN, On Wednesday afternoon a delegation, representing the loyal colored men of Bal-timore, consisting of Rev. Bishop Waymun, Rev. S. M. Chase, Rev. W. H. Brown, W. W. Francis, and A. G. Carroll, called upon President Lincoln, at the White House, and presented him with a handsome Bible and case, costing \$580,75, as a token of respect and gratitude high, without sounding one note of

and gratitude. The presentation took place in the Presi-dent's office, and the delegation was intro-duced to Mr. Lincoln by R. Stockett Mat-thews, Esq., of the Third Congressional dis-triet of Maryland. Rev. S. W. Chase pre-sented the book to the President, saying it was presented to Mr. Lincoln for his dis-tinguished services in the great cause of commendation. emaneipation. Upon the conclusion of the Rev. Mr.

Choice concussion or the reev. All, Choice's remarks, two of the delevates hand-ed the book to the President, which he re-ceived, and acknowledged in the following words: words: "It would be a very fitting occasion to

⁶ It would be a very fitting occusion of make a response al fearth to the appropriate address you have just made. I would do so if prepared. I would promise you to make a reply in writing at some future day, had not experience taught me that I would be a prepared to the new only say now. not be able to keep it. I can only say no as I have often said before, it has alway

not know right from wrong. All those things so desirable to man are communi-, it will have to be provided for by direct cated through it. through it. return sincere thanks for this very

 I return sincere thanks for this very elegant copy of this great book of God you; have presented me."
The book is an imperial quarte, bound in recal purple velvet, inclosed in a black wal-nut case, 16 by 14 incles. On one side of the book is a gold plate oval shape, 9 incluss in circumference, on which is an engraving representing the President in the act of coefficient the dock is present the shows. On States which may be included within

Four Tears Ago.

We gave, the other day, an incident ed in the first volume of the "Proceedings and Debates of the Convention to Amend the Constitution of Pennsyl-We now give another from vania." the same source.

Mr. Stevens and Public Debt.

The appointment of Committees being under consideration in the Convention, Mr. STEVENS moved to raise "A Committee on the subject of Public Loans and the State Debt," and upon this motion he made the following remarks:

motion he made the following remarks: Mr. STEVENS said that he thought this was as important a subject as any that had been brought before the Convention. And as it was the determination of the body to introduce all important matters and refer them to the standing committees, he thought is the same course. He thought it was high time that we should ask the people of the Commonwealth whether it was not pro-per to add some constitutional limits to the burdens, in the shape of debt, which the Legislature had imposed upon the people and their posterity. He thought that it ought to go to a committee in order that the subject should be inquired into. He had no hesitation in expressing his opinion that a constitutional limit should be placed to the State debt before the Legislature should

a constitutional limit should be p the State debt before the Legislatur Mr. Cox, of Somerset, warmly supported the proposition of Mr. STEVENS, "go on for the next six years as they of women, who now wear the sad dra-

magnitude to give serious uncasiness to { these gentlemen, whilst the possibility

sions for the welfare of the people. They were right. A debt of fifty millions was a thing to be dreaded. But a far heavier debt than that is now hanging over our heads, and increasing at a fearful rate, and yet Mr. STEVENS permits it to go on piling up mountain

warning to the people over whose interests he exercised such a watchful care in 1837. Nay, more and worse : He proposes to go on piling it up four or five years longer, and three or four thousand millions higher, not for the restoration of the Union, but for the one single

purpose of abolishing slavery. The national debt at the close of Mr LINCOLN'S term on the fourth of March

next, will not be one dollar less than three thousand millions. If he should be re-elected, and should adhere to his present determination to make the abolition of slavery a condition precedent to the entertainment of propositions for

ited States provides that "direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several

this Union, according to their respective numbers." that is, according to population. Penn-vlvania contains onewith of the nonulation of what are

Four years ago. It is but a little space in the public life of the Hon. THAD- in time, and yet what a weary length of DEUS STEVENS, which we found record- years it seems. Who does not feel, as he looks back, that it is the longest, dreariest period of his life? Why, it seems almost an age since this war began. Four years ago this was not only the freest and the happiest land on God's green earth, but the most peaceful. Four years ago States, now "discordant, dissevered, belligerent, and drenched in fraternal blood," were united in friendly ties-component parts of a most perfect Government composed of independent States, banded together by common consent. Four years ago this nation was strong enough to bid defiance to a world in arms, and had never cowered before any foreign ice. Four years ago the men of the South and the men of the North were brethren, all united and linked together into one family by innumerable kindred ties. Four years ago

no hostile armies were arrayed in conflict, and no brother had imbrued his hands in a brother's blood. Four years ago more than a million of stalwart men, who have died in the shock should of a most unnatural strife, or from diseases incident to the camp and field, were brimfull of vigerous and lusty remarking that if the Legislature should life. Four years ago many thousands

had done at the last session, appropriat- | pery of a widew's weeds, sat in calm joy ing immense sums, the State would be | in happy homes. Four years ago many in debt to the amount of fifty millions! more thousands, who have since been Then the question arose, (and it was a | made orphans, rejoiced in a father's prowhether that amount was not too much ands cof fond parents, who mourn for the people to have hanging over their brave sons lost, looked forward to

their future with hope and pride .--We have not at hand the means of Four years ago this land knew not what stating what was the amount of the | debt or taxation meant. Four years ago was probably not over thirty or thirty- ten yards of muslin, and other things in enumerate the blessings of four years ago, or picture properly the contrast with the miserable present? Four years in their minds the gravest apprehen- ago a sectional party had not triumphed, and Abraham Lincoln was not Presi-

> dent. "Dick Bang the Weaver."

Hon, THADDEUS STEVENS differs very ssentially from that famous hard-shell Baptist preacher, who, "played on a harp of a thousand strings." Mr. STEVENS' harp has but one-string, and it seems to be adapted to but one tune. At the present time its melody is stirred only by the spicy gales that blow from the rounded shores of Africa. Twenty-five years ago it played a different tune, as the following extracts from the first volume of the proceedings and debates of the Conention to amend the Constitution of

Pennsylvania '' will show :

Mr. STEVENS then moved an am y adding these words: "A committee on ne subject of secret societies," Mr. STEVENS believed i would be deemed

all hands that this w; s a subject worthy on all hands that this wiss a subject worthy the consideration of the 'souvention.' South This subject has engaged the attention of great and good mea, not only in this coun-try, but in every country in Europe. It was considered of sufficient importance in England to be referred to a committee of Parliament, and that committee had re-cently brought in a report on the subject; and hysical OCANET. the great mostle and DANIEL O'CONNELL, the great up

and DANIEL O'CONNELL, the great apostic of Irish liberty, had, as he perceived in the journals of the day, made a powerful speech to the people of England on the sub-ject, within the last two months. Mr. Pourren, of Northampton, though the tune had gone by when subjects of this kind would find their way into bodies like this. For the last few years no one could open an Anti-masonic newspaper, or listen to an Anti-masonic speech, but he would that the Anti-masonic newspaper, or listen to an Anti-masonic speech but he would third the same statements of what the Emperor of Russia, Daniel O'Connell, or the King of Spain, was doing against the poor Free-Masons. It reminded him of the fiddler who, when asked to play any tune, no ma-ter what, always ended it with " Dick bang the weaver." It seemed they very origing to

The Cry of "No Compromise." Our opponents seem to think they can carry the coming Presidential elec tion by howling for a continuance of the terrible war into which they have plunged this nation, and by continually crying out "no compromise with traitors." Now, as in the past, they preach a gospel of hate alone. They denounce the traitors of the South and those whom they characterize as "home traitors" in the self-same breath, and think to terrify the Democracy, and

again of the wretched creature who has forced himself upon them as a candidate, by cursing "copperheads" with a rapidity of utterance, and an unvarying tyle of terms and tone of voice which would do credit to a parrot educated by swearing sailor. The harangues which we hear from their orators are brimfull of wordy fury and sounding war cries, but utterly destitute of reason. They boast of their devotion to the Union, but constantly exhibit a spirit of intolerent bitterness whose exstence in the Northern mind, if reciprocated in that of the South, would of itself utterly and forever preclude any hope of a future reunion of the people of the States now so unhappily divided. They flippantly cry out, "Hang every Traitor," when they very well know that their mad policy of universal emancipation, and their miserable schemes for the elevation of the negro have made the people of the South a unit, and transformed almost every man, woman and child in the whole o that land into what they call traitors.

With their cry of "no compromise with traitors" how can a re-union be possible under such circumstances? What are we to do when we have to deal with a vast region entirely filled with traitors; when, too, the problem is to unite that beople with us again under a representative form of government? Is that a wise course of policy which, while seeking a re-union with them, continues to enkindle to greater fierceness the fires of hatred which already burn so intensely in their hearts? With the continued cry of "no compromise with traitors" how can any form of re-union

become possible under existing circumstances? When the different Southern States eccded we all know that there was a very strong Union sentiment in every one of them, and we can all remember how confidently it was claimed by every Republican paper in the land, that in very one of the seconding States, except perhaps South Carolina, the ordinance of secession had been forced upon the people by the leaders, against the will and wish of a majority of the voters. in the early stages of this war, in the days when it was declared to be a war for the Union alone, and when it was not opposed, but aided by the Democracy of the North, we heard much about the rupture with which the appearance of the old flag was hailed by

enthusiastic thousands wherever our armies advanced. It was really so, There was then a strong Union element in the South which might have been made the controlling sentiment by a wise system of public policy. Had the war been arried on for the single and simple pur pose of restoring the Union, it would long since have been happily ended. It was the emancipation policy of the

party in power, their infernal schemes for elevating the negro, which can never be done except at the expense of the white race, that divided Northern sentiment, while it crushed out all Union feeling in the South; made that whole people a unit against us; increased the Southern armies by many thousands: kept their ranks constantly full; inspired

From the National Intelligencer. ADDRESS FROM THADDEUS STEVENS. Nomination of General McClellan.

HE FAVORS NEGRO EQUALITY AND REPUDIATES THE UNION ! THADDEUS STEVENS, on the occasion

The reader will learn from the intelli-gence given in another column that the Chicago Convention, reflecting, we doubt not, the vastly preponderant sentiment of its constituents, and responding to the wishes and expectations of multitudes among the loyal citizens of the United States not form-elly, represented in the body her vlaced of his renomination for Congress by the Republican County Convention, which assembled in this city, on the 7th, read loyal cluzens of the United States and Magor Alexandrees and the second in that body, has placed before the people in nomination for the next Presidency the name of Major General before that body a carefully prepared address, which is decidedly a significant Presidency the name of Major General GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. The expression of the popular preference for this distinguished soldier has been so marked during the last few months that the decision of the Convention can be said to have done bardly more than give organic document, coming, as it does, from the man who is the acknowledged leader of his party in the popular branch of Congress. In this address, while speaking have done hardly more than give organic shape and form to a sentiment pervading that great mass of the people' in the Loyal States who have become dissatisfied with for himself, Mr. STEVENS must, and of right should be, regarded as uttering what he knows to be the sentiments of his party. In it he enunciates the docthe conduct of the present Administration. And where the indication of this sentiment trines which they hold, and sets out the And where no universal, and its expression so spontaneous, it would be easy to infer the presence of national causes adequate to pro-duce such results, for a public sentiment so principles which they would see prevail; and in it we find the harshest charges which the Democratic party vide-spread and so genuine is never the offspring of factitious influences. These has ever made against its present op ponests abundantly verified by the natural causes lie upon the surface, and constitute in their mere recapitulation at plain, distinct, and authoritative utter once an explanation and a defence of the decision which the Convention has reached. ances of this representative man, THAD-

decision which the Convention has reached. As a man, it is universally conceded that Major General McClellan possesses in the highest degree those qualities which inspire respect, confidence, and admiration. Uni-ting to purity and probity of private char-acter, as enjoined by the moral law, the vir-tures and graces engrafted on that character by the code of the Christian faith, he pre-sents in his person the embodiment of a pa-triotism which takes its animating impulses not only from a perception of what is due to man, but from a percoption of what is due to man, but from a percoption of what is due to man, but from a percoption of what is due to man, but from a percoption of what is due to man, but from a percond sense of respon-sibility to God. And in this day of muta-tion and uncertainty, when so many foun-dations of human hope have been destroy-ed, it is much, very much to know that the man on whom we rely is a man who regu-lates his conduct according to the principles and the sense of the thermitive ar excited not DEUS STEVENS. When we have charged the party now in power with designing to elevate the negro to an equality with the white man they have heretofore been accustomed indignantly to deny it. They can no longer do so. THADDEUS STEVENS read to them yesterday the true Republican doctrine from his carefully prepared manuscript. In it we find the following clear enunciation of the purposes and designs of his own party, put in the shape of a complaint against those whom he denounces as Copperheads, and falsely stigmatises as sympathizing with treason. Mark his language:

"Others, (Democrats,) with the hearts tyrants within them, wish them (the Re-bels) success, lest ALL MEN should enrights of humanity, and become EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW."

the rule and guide of his life.

of what has been done by men who,

the rule and guide of his life. And in every position in which Gen, Me-Clellan has been placed it is safe to say that his successes, and the successes of the cause which he represented, have been in propor-tion to the degree in which his advice was followed or rejected by his civil or military superiors in the conduct of the war. If this fact was for a time obscured from the popu-lar mind, which looks more to results than to their causes, it has been set in a clear Is not that plain enough in all con science? Can any one desire a more lar mind, which looks more to results than to their causes, it has been set in a clear light by the subsequent progress of the war, in vindicating the military administration of Gen. McClellan from the disparagement to which it was ignorantly subjected before men had had the opportunity of comparing it with that of his successors in command. And not only has his practical sense in the management of large armies in the field been thus approved by the comparative explicit enunciation of the disgusting and odious doctrine of negro-equality than is to be found in the above extract. ALL MEN EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW!" Can any man be so wilfully olind as not to see at a glance what that means? Does it not clearly imply the right to vote, the right to hold office. been thus approved by the comparative adgment of the people, but his penetrating the right to sit on juries and decide the isight into the nature and objects of the causes of white men-all the rights war, and therefore into the principles on which it should be conducted, has proved and privileges which white men enwhich it should be conducted, has proved him possises a clear head as well as a strong hand. These are qualities which the people know how to admire, and the value of which is seen to be as great in other fields of ex-centive administration as in the conduct of armies in the field, and in the presence of a vicilate and powerful arony. joy by virtue of law and citizenship? Make the negro your "equal before the law," and you must grant him the same rights and privileges which you enjoy yourself, and which you have heretorigilant and powerful enemy. It need not be disguised that Gen, McCelore denied him by the Constitution of an owes, in some degree, the extent and your State and by your laws, which he warmth of the popular enthusiasm every where manifested in his favor to the persecu confer the rights and privileges of citizenship in Pennsylvania upon white men alone. Let no man teen haunted aike in the field and since his retirement from active command. The at-tacks thus made upon him have been so obviously the offspring of official jealousies or partisian rivatives that the people have resented the injustice done to him not only votes the Abolition ticket, who or the Republican ticket, the can have his choice of names,) no man who supports THAD, STEVENS in the coming contest, or that other friend of from that love of air play which is instituted ive among them, but also because they have had the sagarity to perceive that this injus-tice to him was a wrong done to the national cause. They know that McClellan was not kept in retirement for want of capacity when such as have been trusted elsewhere wave abard in nexts of bourn and resuonsithe negro and enemy of the white man, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, dare to say that he does not vote for negro equality. He cannot say so without uttering an untruth of which it will no longer be difficult to convict him. Mr. STEVENS again and again alludes to the negro throughout his address, in terms such as we are now accustomed to see daily in news papers, which, four years since would have indignantly denied even the mild harge that theirs was an Abolition arty. In three years it has made im-

nense strides. The doctrine of making negroes the cquals of white men before marantee of those qualities and traits which he law is now plainly avowed and openhe people most delight to honor. Early advocated on the Maryland line in Pennsylvania, while in New England the advance guard of the party are zealcusly and cordially endorsing the horrible doctrine of universal amalga-

General McClellan's Letter of Accentance. NEW YORH, Sept. 8,-'The following is the tter of General McClellan, accepting the Chicago nomination:

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 8, 1864. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acnowledge the receipt of your letter inform-ing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Conveniion, recently assembled at Chicago, us their candidate at the next elecion for President of the United States

non for Fresident of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unsought. I am happy to know that when the nom-ination was made the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the array during way and peace has been to

army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible on my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, laws, and flag of our builty impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the sourse of my life, and must continue to do so to its end.

so to its end. The existence of more than one govern-ment over the land which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was enced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in

Thus conducted, the work of reconstruc-tion would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefit of our many vic-tories on hand and sea. The Union was originally formed by the

The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and com-promise and to restore and preserve it the same spirit must prevail in our com-cils and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the in-dispensable condition in any settlement. 'So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for

that our present adversaries are that our present adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union we should exhibit all the resources of statemanship ates his conduct according to the principles and precepts of Christianity, as received not practiced by civilized nations, and taugh by the traditions of the American peoplemerely in the understanding, but as made insistent with the honor and inte the country—to secure such peace, re-estab-lish the Union, and guarantee for the future the conditional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace, and we

ask no more. Let me add what, I doubt not, was,-although unexpressed, the sentiment of the Convention, as it is of the people they rep-resent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union it should be received to return to the Union it should be received at once with a full guarantee of its constitu-tional rights. If a frank, earnest, and per-sistent effort to obtain those objects should fail the responsibility for utteriory conse-quences will fall upon these who remain in arms against the Union; but the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not book in the face of my gallant concretes of the army and may who have

comrades of the army and navy who have fought in so many bloody battles, and tel them that their labors and the sacrifice of se them that their labors and the sacrifice of so-many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain, that we had abandomed that Union for which we have so often peril-led our lives. A vast majority of our peo-ple, whether in the army or mavy, or at home, would, as I would, hall with un-bounded 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 neger such a perma-

Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood; but no peace can be perma-nent without Union. As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Cenvention, 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 exas of which he has been made the object, do to the unjust obloquy by which he has een haunted alike in the field and since his endeavor to restore economy in p penditure, re-establish the suprelaw and by the operation of a more vigor ous nationality, resume our commanding om that love of fair play which is instinctposition among the nations of the earth.

The condition of our finances, th The condition of our finances, the depre-ciation of the paper money, and the bur-idens thereby imposed on labor and capi-tal, show the necessity of a return to a sound financial system, while the rights of citizens and the rights of States, and the binding authority of law over the Presi-dent, the army and the people, are subjects of not less vital importance in war than in prove

Bolieving that the views here expresses

⁴ Believing that the views here expressed are those of the Convention and the peo-ple yon represent, I accept the nomina-tion. I realize the weight of the respon-sibility to be home, should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own sweaknes, I can only seek forvently the guidance of the Ruler of the Universe; and relying on His all-powerful aid do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights. I an gentlemen. and rights. I am, gentlemen,

illy, Your ob't servant, GEO, B. McCLELLAN. Very respectfully, Y Hon, Horatio Seymour and others, Con nittee

A Letter from Ex-President Pierce

ere placed in posts of honor and responsi-ility. And, if they did not know it before, acy know it only too well *now*, in the full

tions, Whether, therefore, we look to the ele-ments of Gen. McClelhan's character or to the history of his conduct, we find in cach a

which what has been nonego, near which with all the help of the authorities in Wash-agton, have accomplised no more (barring as greater number of lives they have sacrihe greater number of lives they have save-iced: than he was able to accomplish while sometimes finding those authorities almost is much a hindrance as a help in his opera-

the people most delight to nonor. Farry signalized by his military comprades and superiors as a man of mark iff his profes-sion, and adding to the knowledge of an ac-complished soldier the enlarged and liberal culture derived from studies of practical science, as well as of literature, he would bring to the Presidency the graces which adorn that high station as well as the ation, under the newly invented term porn that high station

dragoon the people into the support

The first resolution of the series adoptstriking the ed by the Demogratic Convention at Chicago reads as follows:

Resolved. That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and hap-iness as a people, and as a frame work of government equally conof all

ducive to the welfare and prosperity of the States, both Northern and Southern. In these plain words have the Demoe- | CESAR HANNIBAL CHASE, on presentracy, through their authorized repre- ing the Book to Mr. LINCOLN, so that sentatives at Chicago, pledged them- they might, by comparing it with the selves to the Union. This pledge de- "reply," judge of the fitness of an Afrives value from the fact that those who - rican of some natural smartness to behave given it have *always* been Union (come a successor of Mr. LINCOLN in the men. It was they who sounded the White House, when the Abolition leadalarm when the rise of a sectional party | ers/shall have/succeeded in/educating in 1856 threatened to destroy the har- a majority of the white people of the mony of the States. It was they who country up to the belief that the negroes warned the country that the triumph ought to be allowed to vote and hold

of that sectional party would endanger office. the Union and perhaps destroy it. It was they who earnestly be sought their | heightened the contempt with which countrymen not to maily pull down this delegation of Baltimore negroes the glorious structure which the hand have been taught by the Abolitionists of WASHINGTON had helped to rear. to regard " white folks " generally. It of WASHINGTON had helped to rear.

How were their efforts to avert the is as awkward and inclegant as his addangers that threatened the Union re- (dresses usually are. He would have ceived by the Republicans, who now call themselves the "Union party?" "prepared." The poor man was so Who does not remember with what bit- , overcome by a sense of the great honor terness of tone these same Republicans, done him by his African visitors, that sneered at Democrats as "Union-savers," At that time they did not venture openly to assail the Union itself, but they save himself from falling too low in the sought to bring it into contempt by estimation of his sable friends, he desneering at its recognized friends as precatingly assured them that he had "Union savers."

The Democracy accepted the political nomenclature bestowed upon them by | in, expressed himself better than on their opponents in 1856, and they do this occasion! The accuracy of this asnot repudiate it now. They were called ¹ surance we are disposed to question, as "Union savers" then-they claim to we have never yet seen a letter, a docube "Union severs" now. They did ment or a speech of Mr. LINCOLN's that save the Union in 1856, and thus fairly was not discreditable to a person occucarned the title which the Republicans pying his exalted official position. It had bestowed upon them. They tried is doubtful whether a single sentence of to save it in 1800, but failed. And now, 1 good English could be squeezed out of in 1861, animated by the same patriotic sentiments that buoved them up in for- or run through the "Universal Clothes mer desperate struggles for the Union. Wringer." they have given to the country a solemn pledge that they will make another

effort to save it. People of Landaster county-all of you, with the exception of one or two of the boldest and worst of the Republican leaders, profess to be for the Union. You know that the Union remained unsten under all parties till the Republican party came into power. You have seen it solit in twain in the hands of that party. There are but two parties | by attempting to stifle every manifestaleft out of all that have existed in this country-the Democrats and the Republicans-the Union savers and the Union splitters. The Democrats pledge themselves to "adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union," and this pledge is supported by the great fact that the party making it has already adhered to the Union. The Republicans profess to be for the Union now, but their professions are worth nothing in the face of the great fact that the Union has fallen apart in their hands. No man. therefore, who is truly devoted to the Union, ought to hesitate about making up his mind to act with the Democratic party at the approaching election. The Republicans, after four years of trial. have proved their inability or their unwillingness to close up the breach which was opened by their accession to power. Give the Democrats a chance, and they will close it in less than six months with honor to the whole country, and in a way that will carry joy to the heart of every true Union man.

Sugar Thirty Cents! Thirty cents per pound is the Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS' price for sugar which used to sell for eight. Mechanics and laboring men who would rather pay thirty cents than eight for their sugar, will vote for Mr. STEVENS.

The Price of Coal. All poor men who want the price of coal raised, can have their wishes gratified by voting for LINCOLN.

known as "the loyal States;" consethe other side of the quently she will have one-sixth of the four inches long and two wide the inscription : " Presented to Abr national debt to carry. This will put a Lincoln, President of the United States, by burden on her back of ONE THOUSAND the loval colored people of Baltimore, as token of respect and gratitude, July 4, MILLION DOLLARS, the annual interest

of which will be sixty millions ! Thus It is to be regretted that the *Star* has she will have about as much interest to not given the public a sketch of the repay cvery six months, as the principal of marks made by the Rev. POMPEY her debt amounted to in 1827, when it gave Mr. STEVENS so much concern that he proposed to stop its increase by a clause in the State Constitution !

> Lancaster county contains about the one twenty-fifth part of the population of Pennsylvania, and at least a fair prothis gigantic national debt would there- i for in four ways : First, the exalted and fore be jorty millions, precisely the irreproachable private and public charamount our State debt has stood at for acter of our candidate; secondly, the

which would be two million jour hun- waged against him by a profligate and The President's reply must have dred thousand dollars. How long even this great and rich county of "the of the masses; thirdly, the recklessness last dollar" which shallow-brained of life and extravagance of the party in fanatics talk so flippantly about spend-

The people of Lancaster county would "responded at length" if he had been do well to think seriously over this against the rights and liberties of the matter. It is one of tremendous magnitude. If they do not lay it to their hearts now, it will one day come home bidding. he was unable to make a suitable reply to them in a way that will earry conwithout time for preparation ! But to viction with it. Any man or any boy | reasons of the almost unprecedented who has learned to cipher, can take his popularity of our patriotic and disslate and pencil and work out the same often, in letters and documents sent forth from the room they were then

aid of a slate or peneil. + - - + Facts and Figures for the People.

Under a Democratic administration, farmers, mechanics and laboring men who work hard for their money, could buy good coffee at twelve cents per pound, good sugar at eight cents per pound, and good syrup at twelve and him, if he were put under a cider press fifteen cents per quart. Under the miserable Republican administration that has turned everything upside down in the country, these hard-working people have to pay fifty-five cents The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and comcoffee, thirty for sugar and forty for

omise. To restore and preserve it, the mespirit must prevail in our councils syrup! These and other articles that are needed in every house cost four and in the hearts of our people, - Gene McClellan's Letter of Acceptance, times as much now as they did when take the oath as President of the United It was by driving the blessed spirit of the government was administered by conciliation and compromise out of the the Democrats.

But it will be said that the farmer gets people, that the Republican leaders more for his flour, and the mechanic brought on this terrible war; and it is and the leboring man get higher wages, than they did under Democratic rule. tion of that spirit, that they hope to This is true. But the farmer don't get keep up the war-fever with which the four times as much for his wheat, nor country has been afflicted for three long does the mechanic or the laboring man

get four times as much for a day's work. In the midst of this loud roar of stay-Therefore the rise in prices is unequal at-home patriots for a continuance of and operates to the disadvantage of the war, how gratefully must General Mefarmer, the mechanic and the laboring CLELLAN's invocation of the "spirit of man.

onciliation and compremise" fall upon When wheat was one dollar and coffee twelve and a half cents, one bushel of there be any at all, which we do not the ears of every man in whose bosom there beats a heart alive to the emotionwheat would buy eight pounds of coffee. that do honor to human nature. But with wheat at two dollars and a This gallant soldier has seen enough half, and coffee at fifty-five cents, a of war to appreciate its horrors; and bushel of wheat will buy but little over whilst he would not shirk from the four pounds of coffee. And so with most trying duties of the military prowages. The man who got one dollar fession to which he has been bred, his for a day's work under Mr. BUCHANAN'S good heart and his equally good head administration, could buy nearly twice lead him to give "conciliation and comas much coffee, sugar, syrup and muspromise" the preference over the sword lin with the proceeds of his day's labor, in the adjustment of our national as can be bought by the man who gets two dollars a day under Mr. LINCOLN.

A Good Sign.

The only three Ex-Presidents now

living are with the Democracy and

M'Clellan, namely: Millard Fillmore,

Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

The administration of all these worthy

and honored gentlemen was character-

ized by peace, prosperity and general

ticket.

quirer.

WE re-publish in another column an editorial from the National Intelligences on the nomination of Gen. McClellan

The Right Talk.

and weary years.

roubles.

This able, time-honored and always courteous journal has been the organ of the Whig party and of Whig Presidents at Washington for nearly halfa century. We commend the article to the Old Line Whigs of Lancaster county as especially worthy of their attentive con sideration.

happiness. It is certainly a cheering sign to see all of them arrayed on the A New "Government Stamp." side of that party which is the only true It is said that "the government" (A. LINCOLN) stamped his foot violently when he heard of Gen. McCLELLAN'S Union party of the country, and the only one capable of bringing back the country to its pristine condition,

he weaver." It seemed they ave "Dick bang the weaver" Mr. STEVENS knows as well how to play "Dick bang the weaver," now as

longed this cruel war, gave to it a ferohe did when Judge PORTER so happily city it would not otherwise assumed; hit off his Anti-masonic hobby in the cost us the lives of multitudes of brave Reform Convention. But let him men who might have been spared; "bang" away. He banged at Antiturned our victories into defeats; renmasonry till he banged it to death, and dered our conquests of no avail; inwe have good reason to believe that he creased our debt to its present enormous and his radical associates will bang out magnitude; rendered necessary the

the Republican party this fall. Gen. George B. McClellan.

We Cannot See It!

For McCLELLAN.—General Robert An-derson, of Fort Samter celebrity, is a warm and enthusiastic frieud of General McClel-lan for the Presidency.—Cincinnati En-

are now oppressed; and is that alone Since the days of ANDREW JACKSON which now stands in the way of an honorable ending of the contest. While no man has taken such a fast hold on the popular heart as General McCLEL-, the present Administration cry "No portion of the wealth. Her share of LAN. This can be mainly accounted [Compromise with Traitors," and insist upon the terms laid down by Mr. Lincoln in his foolish epistle "To Whom it May Concern," there can be neither peace nor a reunion of the States. many years, the *onnual interest* on bitter and unjustifiable persecution We must come to compromise at last.

In no other way can existing difficulties imbecile Administration, which is alwould it take a drain like that to rob ways calculated to enlist the sympathy be adjusted, and the Union restored. Even Mr. Lincoln had sense enough to see it when he said in his inaugural adpower who have control of the men dress:

and neans of the Nation; and lastly, " Suppose you go to war, you always : and when after much loss on both the unconstitutional and tyrannical acts sides, and no gain on either, you cease lightng, the identical terms of intercourse ar people by the President and his Cabinet upon you still. In reality, the ery of "No Compro-

and the military satraps who do their mise with Traitors " is entirely destitute of meaning. We make no unbecoming These, we opine, are the principal compromise when we allow the revolted States to return to the Union as it was tinguished standard-bearer, and it re- | under the Constitution as our fathers result that we have arrived at. Mr. quires no stretch of the imagination to made it. We but return to sound sense STEVENS can work it out without the predict that he will be borne into the and sober reason, from which it was Presidential chair with a majority of criminal and foolish in the Administrathe popular vote searcely equaled since tion ever to have departed. The Demothe fierce and bitter contest which re- cratic party is the only unequivocal and sulted in the triumphant elevation of the only really honest and true Union General JACKSON in 1828. The changes party in the land. They will never consent to see the Union destroyed, but, in every direction are unprecedented in while battling for it with all their might the annals of our history as a nation. The people have become disgusted with | will not render a restoration of it imthe conduct of our rulers, and are heartily sick of the war and its attendant hornow, as they have ever been, the foes rors, and in November next will show of the Union. This the people see and by their votes that ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been weighed in the balance, and know, and they will hurl them from power, in order that the Union which found wanting-that he will no longer be permitted to disgrace the Chair of State they really love may be resfored; the once occupied by the Father of his Coun-Constitution which they revere pretry. On the Fourth of March next, if served inviolate; the war which is he lives, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN will working so much misery stopped, and peace so much desired once more made between States which have nothing to States, and then, and not till then, will gain, but everything to lose, by a conthe American people once more breathe the pure atmosphere of constitutional tinuance of the unhappy strife now raging. Lincoln and his party do not liberty, and we shall again begin to endesire a restoration of the Union, unless joy the blessings of a restored Union. and a peaceful and happy country.

and the Democracy are for the Union unequivocally, and without any such absurd prerequisite condition. That is the difference. Surely there is no man in all the land so blind as not to be able to see it.

tween the platform and the letter, and we are very sure nothing of the kind was intended by General McCLELLAN. garded as entirely satisfactory by every true Democrat, and will be endorsed Negro Catchers of White Men. and approved by thousands of patriotic At Elmira, New York, a squad of men in every Northern State who have

President LINCOLN'S negro soldiers are engaged hunting up white men who have been drafted. The darkies carry a high head, as, with gun in hand, they drag white men from their families and march them off to camp, to fight for the freedom of Southern negroes who don't want to be free. All who like this picture can vote the Republican

rally to the standard with a unanimity and an enthusiasm such as the country never witnessed before. Let ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his crew of office-holders clear the track.

them with that hatred which added to of miscegenation. Let not our Lancas their formidable character as a foe; proter county Abolitionists declare that they will never approve of any such disgusting theory. If they indorse THADDEUS STEVENS, and vote for him and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, they will already have gone more than half way. They will have voted to make ALL MEN EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW. The step from *equality before the law* to social equality is but a very short one. grievous taxes with which the people The one taken the other is sure to follow. Is it not high time to stop? In all seriousness we ask the thinking men, and, above all, the working men of this city and county, who would be first affected, is it not high time there should be an end of this persistent effort to elevate the negro at the expense of the white man? Is it not high time the negro-loving party was put down, and a white man's party given rule in its stead? What say you? So wedded is Mr. Stevens, and so

of private life as in the camp of the solute, is a sufficient token of the earnestness with which these notives of personal confidence are cherished by multitudes of the people. And if these are the personal attributes which deservedly command for General Methelian the respect and confidence of his countrymen, it is only just to say that his political principles are such as commend themselves to the cordial acceptance of every lover and supporter of the Union, hassed on the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. He stands to-day as the representative embodiment of this principles which, at one time in the history of this sad war, enabled the nation to present an undivided front against the revolutionary violance of the south and the equally revolutionary. wedded his party, to the interests of the negro race, that they make his political the South and the equally revolutionary exactions of political radicalism at the North. If President Lincoln had possessed and social elevation the basis of their political action, and the price of their North, If President Lincoin had possessed he requisite steadfastness to preserve the consistency 'of his opinions --if he had not cielded to a "pressure" from which he ask-d others to reheve the country, without aving the strength of will to releve him-elf from its growing demands--he might o-day have stood in the same commanding virtuale and see steading might have professed devotion to the Union. Not satisfied with the rivers of blood which they have caused to flow from the best and bravest of the white men of this land in behalf of their fanatical doco-day have stood in the same communuting attitude, and, so standing, might have itemed on the support of a loyal and a uni-ited people. But he has chosen to compli-atte his position, and therefore the fortunes of the Union, so far as they are subject to his control, with policies lying not only outside of the Constitution, but conceived in palpable contradiction with its letter and evice as that instrument is construed and trines, they still cry for more. To bene fit the negro the most impossible condiions of peace are declared, and we hear Mr. Lincoln refusing to listen to any terms of peace, or any proposition for a essation of this inhuman struggie, until pirit, as that instrument is construed and interpreted by many, we believe by a vast the last slave is free, and in a fitting pretect by many, we believe by a vas ority of the loyal people of the Unite is Fram them and condition to be made the happy subject majority of the loyal people of the United States. From these embarrassments and complications Gen. McClellan is free, and the vantage ground which this considera-tion affords him is apparent to all, and can-not but have its weight in determining the preponderance of the popular judgment, as it shall incline to the candidary of the one or of the other, according to their compara-tive opportunitles and canacities for dealing with the questions involved in the restora-tion of the Union. of the Abolition theory - the white man's equal before the law. Mr. Stevens is no typocrite. He is a bold and fearless advocate of the infamous and odious doctrines of his party. He has had no resitation in declaring that he was opposed to a restoration of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as our fathers made it. He blasphemously cries out, "The Constitution as it is! The Union as it was! God forbid it ! ?" He now tells the people of Lanca-ter city and county what is the cause of his opposition to seeing the success of his military conduct do offer to the most sanguine any better the old Union restored. The following s the last paragraph in his address behat he will succeed in exterminat

fore the County Convention : "Those who advise negotiations for peace on the simple basis of the inlegrity of Union, thereby advise the re-enslavement of a people, and offend all good beings among men and an-

We hope that is sufficiently explicit. and plain enough not to be misunderstood. From the commencement of this ure, as in the past, observe towards those who differ from us in opinion the same de bloody struggle until now the Demoeratic party have charged that their opference and candor we seek habitually to practise towards our political opponents, but, having come to this determination un-der the strongest convictions of public duty, we would beseech our fellow-relizens, with-out distinction of party, to approach the con-sideration of the question now presented for their decision under a deep and abiding sense of what is due to themselves, to their country, and to their (iod, in this day of naponents were carrying on this war for the benefit of the negro, and not for the Union. Is it not now plain to the eyes of every man in the land, with Lincoln's letter-"To Whom it May Concern," and the constant endorsement of the doctrine by Thad. Stevens and other country, and to their God, in this day of na ional tribulation and peril. And may He leading Republicans, that they are not who controls the hearts of the people so in favor of the Union—that they are ruide them in the choice they shall make in guide them in the choice they shall make in the impending election that, casting out pas-sion and prejudice, they may choose for their chief ruler that man who shall be owned and blessed of Heaven as one sent in mercy rather than in wrath to our suffering nation to-day, as they have been in the past, disunionists, haters of the ('onstitution and the Union, systematic stirrers up of sectional strife for the basest purpo ses, enemies to their country, foes to

their own race, and friends in this horrible struggle to the negro alone. With them it is the negro first and the Union afterward, and no Union at all unles the negro can be free, and the equal of the white man before the law. Such are their doctrines, boldly announced, and on these issues they go before the people. Will the white men of the North

sustain them? If they dotthey deserve Farmers who want to get coffee at the to be debased to the level of the negro old Democratic price of twelve cents per pound, will vote for the Democratic -----A General Joe Hooker, the distinguish

candidates, McCLELLAN and PENDLE ed officer and the hero of Lookout Moun-ON. tain, and lately a great favorite of the Lincoln Administration, is out for McClellan for President. The McClellan procesion called upon the General in Watertown New York, where he is now staying. Congress.

The following letter from ex-President strength necessary to bear its burdens in this day of trial and perplexity. Possess-ing a mind more remarkable for solidity than brilliancy, calm in his judgments, de-Pierce was addressed to a delegate to the 'hicago Convention

ing a mind more remarkable for solidity than brilliancy, calm in his judgments, de-liberate in his purposes, but, after delibe-ration, tenacions of his resolves, he presents a combination of intellectual qualities and mental traits which, though rare in one so young, may be justly held to derive fresh strength and beauty from their union with the unspent vigor of early manhood. CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17, 1864. My friend Spafford : I received your note aturday evening, but I do not see how, consistently with your conventence or my own, we can meet again before you leave for Chicago. Nor, indeed, is there any spe-cial occasion for it. You know my views, and I rely upon your friendship. Whit-J wish to have done will be no task. It will be easy to check any word that may by possibility be said about me in connection with the nonimation. The New Hampshire delegation will take no steps from first to last which favor or give sanction to my being a candidate. I wish you, as early as you can, to see them together. At all events, onsistently with your convenience. or my e unspent vigor of early mannood. Such we suppose to be some of the grounds n which the candidacy of Gen, McClellan ay be justly vindicated before the Amerian people, and the spontaneous enthusiasm dicited by his name, as well in the walks of private life as in the camp of the soldier, is a sufficient token of the earnestness with an, to see them together. At all events, you must understand from what I have fore than once said to you, how painful if

more than once said to you, how parallel it would be to me to have my wishes in this relation disregarded by my friends in any part of the country. Whoever may be nominated will. I have no doubt, in bischience to what will be the vote of the Convention, declare in the name of the benceracy of the United States, that the approaching election shall be a *free* elec-tion—an election conducted in obedience to n election conducted in obedience to tion—an election concae is a finite the laws of the land—with no military presonce to overawe the infarmed clough. To that if, any severeign State recognizing the authority of the Federal Government, mil-itary usurpation shall come to suppress the people in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution and enacted laws, we will meet that military usurpation with all the neaver we can command power we can command.

power we can command. But if your Convention will act cordially and in harmony there need be no appre-hension that bayonets will attempt to con-

Trol the judgment of the voters. No andacity in defiance of the Constitu-tion will dare to confront with arms the tion will dark to control with arms the united Democracy in the Southwestern, Middle, Northwestern, and Lastern States. No man, defying the Constitution which he has sworn to uphold and obey, can bring the army to support open rebellion' against a fair and free vote. They will hold that we area free heads wet, but us he thenkful we are a free people yet-, let us be thankfu for that—a free people living under a writ-ten constitution, which binds the highest ten constitution, which bands the migness official not less firmly than the humblest citizen in the Republic. Of this, I think, you may be sure. The critical, the vital thing, will be united action on your part; and that such may be the result is my most arnest wish. Always your friend,

FRANKLIN PIERCE. · · · · · The Valley Spirit.

We owe our friends of the Valley tion of the Union. The pledges and commitments which Pre-sident Lincoln has assumed by his extra-constitutional proclamations, and which are reaffirmed by his late manifesto prescribing the terms of peace, render it impossible for out to expect anything like a *pacification* of our troubles under his Administration, and the specess of his military conduct does not Spirit an apology for neglecting to acknowledge the receipt of the first number of their paper issued since the detruction of Chambersburg. We are reminded of our omission by the arrival of the second number.

Like the Repository, the Spirit has een reduced in size, but it is still large dements of dissatisfaction which he is un elements of dissatisfaction which he is un-able or unwilling to appease by conciliation. Our only hope of Union and peace, as also of a return to the normal sway of the laws within the loyal States, is therefore reposed in a change of men in the administration of the Government, to be followed by a change of policy in the management of our affairs, and, so thinking, we shall not hesitate to eive our cordial support to the nonimation enough to contain a very fair amount of reading matter. Its typography is beautiful, and we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the handsomes papers in the State, as it is also one of the ablest and soundest. Its publishers and, so thinking, we shall not negrate to give our cordial support to the nomination of General McClellan. We need not say that we shall in the fuhave our best wishes for their success in every respect.

We learn from the Spirit that Dr. WM, C. LANE, of Franklin county, has ence and candor we seek habitually t been appointed Surgeon of the Enrolling Board of that district. Dr. LANE is a well educated physician, and has had considerable experience in private practice, and also in the public service during the present war. We believe he was Surgeon of one of the Lancaster regiments, whose term expired about a

Facts for the People.

year ago.

Hon. John L. Dawson.

At the Democratic Conference, held

unanimously re-nominated for

at the Court House in Greensburg, on the 2nd inst., Hon. John L. Dawson,

ongress. Mr. Dawson is one of the

ablest men in this State, and gained

ession. His election is a fixed fact.

Coffee at Twelve Cents.

the 2nd inst., Hon. John L. was, on motion of James B.

Eso..

Let the people remember that Abe Lincoln deprived General McClellan of his command and gave his army to General Pope.

Let the people remember that when Pope was defeated and flying towards Washington, Abe Lincoln found it necessary, to save the Capital, to recall McClellan to command.

Let the people remember that Mc-Clellan did save the Capital by achieving the two glorious victories over the deserved distinction during the last invading foe at South Mountain and Antietam.

Let the people remember that Abe Lincoln thereupon wrote a letter to McClellan giving him "a thousand thanks" for his victories.

Let the people remember, also, that when McClellan had defeated the ene-Muslin. my, driven him out of Maryland, saved the Capital and quieted the fears of the Presidential buffoon, that Abe Lincoln The way to put muslin up to one dola yard, is to elect Mr. STEVENS to suspended him from command!

by the sensible men of the country, will

cratic party. We have not time to review it more fully to-day. The candidates are now fairly before the people and no man who has a proper regard for the good sense of the American people can be doubtful of the result for a moment. The masses, led and influenced

the negroes can all be free; McClellan

Some of our Democratic friends are inclined to the opinion that General MCCLELLAN, in his letter of accept ance, repudiates the platform adopted Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance We publish the letter of General Mc

by the Convention which nominated him. We cannot, for the life of us, see any disagreement between the two. If CLELLAN accepting the nomination tenadmit, it must be a "distinction withdered to him by the Chicago Convenout a difference," and it would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to point it out. Both are for peace, compromise and a out the pure patriotism and the states restored Union under the Constitution manlike sagacity of our gallant and -differing somewhat in phraseology, it is true, but both aiming at the same glorious result. There is no conflict be-

tion. It is a most admirably written document, and clearly exhibits throughgifted standard-bearer. What a contrast does it present to Mr. LINCOLN'S letter of acceptance. Let the people

compare the two. General McCLEL-

LAN'S lefter of acceptance will be re-

not heretofore acted with the Demo-