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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON, 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 . Dunn,

To the Democracy of the City and County

In pursuance of authority given the undersigned at a meeting of the County Com mittee, 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 Siptember, five delegates to represent such district in a general County Convention, to be held on Wednesday, 28th day of September, at 41

Lancaster, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be supported at the ensuing October election. The Chairman would most carnestly remmend to the Townships and Boroughs of the county, to effect a thorough and conmient organization, by the formation of Democratic Clubs in their several districts Township Committees are requested to

R. R. TSHUDY, Chairman. TOWNSHIP COMMITTEES

meeting for the election of delegates.

ob G. Ferree. brocknock-Reuben E. Shober, Henry Rupp, Henry King, Joel Kind, Jos. Bealer, Chernarvon-Jacob Yohn, Geo, Rigg, Silas Wiler, Martin Ringwalt, Dr. L. Z. Ring-Clay-E. Elser, Saml. Enck, J. Reinhold, J. Demmey, Sr., Jos. Klein. Colerain—C. Blackburn, J. White, J. P. Swisher, Milton Killough, John Mont gomery.
Columbia, North Ward- J. M. Watis,

Yenger, Columbia, South Ward--A. Maxion, G., attenhoffer, W. Shuman, H. Peien, J. Godel. - Cocalico-East—Reuben Shorman, G Shimp, Philip Huber, Enand, Hinkle

C. H. Bucher, J. Fendrick, G. Young, Jr.

Bucher,
Conestoga—M. R. Sourbeer, J. S. Welsh,
S. Stehman, W. W. Woods, John Hess,
Coney –J. A. Miller, J. B. Smail, George
Ban et, J. Filbert, D. Metzler,
Donegal East—P. J. Albright, A. Genesmacher, J. F. Jacobs, N. L. Peck, J. & h
Marray,
Donegal West—Fred, Oldweiler, Isaac
Winters, Abraham Forney.

'inters, Abraham Forney. Drumore—William Ralston, Sami, Bar-

Elizabeth—Jos. S. Keener, Benj. Breitigan, Thos, Masterson. 522 Elizabethtown Bor.—J. Wilson, J. B. Shuitz, J. Dohner, H. A. Wade, Jas. Lymin Eden—J. Dunlap, And. Brown, J. Montgomery, W. Kunkle, W. Dungan, D. D. Hess, Jacob Miller, D. Myers. Fulton-Franklin Jenkins, Daniel Swift.

Isaac W. Towson, Hempfield East—B. G. Getz, J. Baker, J. Hempfield East—R. G. Gotz, J. Bakor, J.
Swarr, Dr. G. W. Groff, Damiel Sener,
Hempfield West—G. Routew, H. Weiler,
E. F. Hoover, W. Walker, M. Sible,
Lampeter East—C. Erb, J. C. Dundap,
Bolden Miller, Abm. E. Long, M. Bender,
J. B. Martin, M. McGaeigle,
Lampeter West—J. M. Miller, Sand,
Weaver, E. R. Miller, C. Linnes, J. Eshlerman

man, Ciry, N. W. Ward--J. A. Shober, Lewis Zecher, W. McComsey, G. Yeisley, Joseph Zeener, O. a. Cambara, Barnitz,

"N. E. Ward-A. Z. Ringwalt, J. C. Carpenter, C. E. Wenz, H. F. Doagierty,

 S. W. Wartissias, evenous at September 21.
 A.S. Shoul, Dr. H. Carpenter, Alex, Pation
 S. E. Wardsol, Wilhelm, Jacob Frow, H. K. Kilbian, G. Powman, J. H. Reigner
 J. Roberts, Phys. Bon. Unifor, P. E. Lancasier Twp.—Benj. Huber. P. ghtner, D. E. Potts, Lewis Knight, B.

son, . Manheim Bor,—Jacob G. Leber, Henry D. Miller, Benjamin Donavah,
Manheim Twp.—Samuel Hambright,
Geo, Wisner, J. Gamber, J. Danbach, J. Hiestand,
Manor—A. Sourbeer, Dr Shoaff, Peter Kline, C. J. Rees, A. Peters,
Marietta—W. H. Eagle, Martin Hilde-brand, L. Houseal, Dr. W. B. Valine-teelt, John Crull.

Crull, ortie—Jas. L. Gibson, Jas. Galen, Thes. Labasius.

Mount Joy Bor.—A. D. Reese, S. H. Eckhardt, H. Shaffner, L. K. Seltzer, Christian Mount Joy Twp.—1, S. Baker, Geo, Shay, Jac. Hiesiand, Jonathan Nichols,
Paradisc—Henry Girvin, John Neison,
Henry Rutter, Win, H. Hiehman,
Until its note of remonstrance and in

Jacob Busser, Pequea – G. E. Sehner, Michael Zercher, Providence—Howans Dance, A. N. Rut-ter, Jacob Snider, David Roese, W. Bren-Rapho—Daniel Shaub, Y. B. Becker,

Sam'l Stauffer, Henry Shelly, Frederic strasburg Bor.—J. P. Kilburn, Alex. Strasburg Bor.—J. P. Kilburn, Alex. Shultz, Samuel P. Bower.
Strasburg Twp.—Benj, Myers, Barnett Reynolds, Sam'l Wiker.
Sadsbury—Isaac Walker, Jacob Townsend, William Fox.

Salisbury—Truman Wallace, John Patton, G. G. Worst, David Kurtz, Jas. Elijhob, N. Daner, T. D. Wilson, jr., John Ammon.

mon, Warwick—Wm. K. Kemper, Henry Beh-ner, C. W. Kreiter, Wm. McCutcheon, Washington Bor.—John Shartzer, Cyrus Shultz, Geo. Green, Wm. Parker, Israel

Meeting of County Committee.

We would call attention to the call of the Chairman for a meeting of the County Committee, at Shober's Hotel, this city, the 28th inst. Let every member be in attendance, as business of importance is to be attended to. The Difference.

Some of the Abolitionists are very much distressed because General Me-Clellan, in his letter of acceptance, does not say a word in regard to slavery, nor so much as calling it by name; but they forget to notice and to say that in Lin coln's letter no place was found for the magic word "Union." Which omission is most serious? Which is most significant? Which shows most the lack of true patriotism?

Why don't our neighbor of the Express publish the latest intelligence from Maine? So long as the telegraph lied about the result, claiming enormous Abolition gains, it was blatant enough, but now that it is ascertained by the true returns that the Democrats have gained in almost every county, and materially reduced the Abolition jority, it is dumb. How about Maine, neighbor? Have you heard the news? If you have, why not publish it? How about the "wet blanket?"

The Sixty-Days Humbug.

The sixty days humbug again flourish s. For three years and six months our redulous people have believed that each succeeding sixty days would finish he war. The end, like to-morrow, alhough always at hand, never arrived. But now it is sure to come. There will be no postponement on account of the veather, Lee's army, the defences of Washington, or any other trifling ob-

And what is to bring the end so speedi ly? The capture of Atlanta. Fort Donelson, Nashville, New Orleans and Corinth were taken, but the end did not come. Vicksburg and Port Hudson, with their garrisons, fell into our hands, but this did not bring the close of the war. And now that General Sherman and his army have quietly subsided into the fortifications of Atlanta, we do not quite perceive why Hood and his army should go and surrender to them.

But the Weldon Railroad is in posession of General Grant. Richmond s fed by four railroads, a river and a canal. Grant has intercepted one of its six sources of supply. It would surely be very obliging for Lee to give up under these circumstances, but we fear he 'can't see it." He is more likely to attempt to recover the Weldon road than abandon any of the others.

The territory of the South is conquered. How so? Who has possession of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas? Of the States which seceded we have conquered one, Tennessee, and hold it under our bayonets. Besides this, we garrison the channel of the Mississippi river, a few places along the coast, and lands. This is the extent of our tero'clock, A. M., sin the Hall of the Young Men's Democratic Association, in the city of ritorial conquests, and shows how nearly the subjugation of the South is accomplished.

The rebels have no more men. Of course not. Lee's, Early's, Hood's and Dick Taylor's armies are myths, and only exist in imagination. Three years ago the rebellion was to collapse through the stoppage of supplies by the blockgive early notice of the time and place of ; ade; two years ago by starvation; one year ago for want of saltpetre, on account of the capture of East Tennessee, and now by reason of depopulation. Perhaps the adult male ingredient of Adamstown Bor.—Saml. Styer, Henry five millions of people, estimated at Harner, Henry Redeay.

Bart—Christ, Graham, Sr., Ed. Garrett, one-fifth, is exhausted, and perhaps not. We shall see.

But re-elect Old Abe, and you will frighten the rebels into submission They are in the habit of getting scared -ing-ed, you can terrify them into anything. Witness the effect of Father Abraham's proclamations. Then his past success has been so brilliant that they stand in awe of him. Unfortunately, the President has been skinning the rebels so constantly for the last thre years that, like cels, they are getting used to the operation. If his treatment produces no greater effect in the next four years, the Confederacy will become

Sixty days will end the war. If no the coming sixty days, then the nextor the next. Faith, it must end within some sixty days, if it is not to be ever-

Signs of Triumph.

The mass meetings held throughout the country, by recommendation of the Drumore—William Ralston, Sami, Barnett, Thomas Barnes,
Earl—R. S. Brubaker, Levi Holl, Capt.
Isaac Holl, G. Handwork, H. Raezer, M.
Smaders, A. Carpenter, J. Devys, J. C. Martin, W. Custar, J. Oberty, Dr. S. Ringwalt,
Barton Winters, Alom. Reider,
Earl East—J. W. Stanffer, S. Moyer, J.
Woomer, W. Sloat, E. S. Hammond,
Earl West—Henry Kafroth, Christian
Hunschberger, John Forney.
Ephrata—L. Suydam, W. Eberly, Me.
Ephrata—L. Suydam, W. Eberly, Me. beyond any precedent. The enthusiasm was intense beyond anything ever witnessed before, and one remarkable, feature in each of them was the large num ber of influential men taking a promi neut part in them who had never acted with the Democratic party before. This is an indication that capital is justly

and distracted land, comes up the glad ery of the great conservative masses who are marshalling their hosts for one grand, victorious struggle with their fores. They feel and know that their only hope of relief from the woes of the last four years is in a change, and they are resolved to harl from power the imbeeiles and wretched fanatics who have almost destroyed the life of the nation uber.
Leneock-Robt, Wade, Jas. Frew, Sam'i litton orators are struggling derecly in Leacock—Robt, Wade, Jas. Frew, Cand Bitzer, P. M. Eaby, Daniel Ranck.
Leacock Upper—Win. Weidman, Esq., Dr. I. C. Weidler, Cyrus Miller, F. G. Harple, W. Simmons.
Little Britain—B. S. Patterson, I. A. Peoples, Jos. Hilton, C. Lynch, R. Cleadenin, T. Mahan, E. C. Swift, C. Hays, M. Thomas, Thos. Wilson, M. Reynolds, M. Walker, J. Brabson, Sylvester Wilson, R. P. Jandon, Son, and most victorious triumph. The people of the first the time for a full and feed ple feel that the time for a full and free expression of popular opinion has at length come, and their voice, calling in thunder tones for a change, has reached every corner of the land. It will never grow less - on the contrary:

"Lond and lender will it ring,
"Til the green bills repty,
Yet weeks their heafy banners fling
Exuitant to the sky,
"Then, he it is damnitess thunder-tone
to up from every vale,
"Ill Patention her high mountain thron
The welcome peal shall hall.
"Yeth the mountain the

-Samuel J. Beard, Peter Singer, & dignation shall swell, as it will on the eighth day of November next, into one grand chorus of triumph and victorious

" Amid the noontide's burning blaze

Sentiments of Our Candidates. George B. McClellan, in his letter of

acceptance, says: COPRINGS, SAYS.

"THE UNION MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL, HAZARDS."

"THE UNION IS THE ONE CONDITION OF PEACE—WE ASK NO MORE." George H. Pendleton, in a speech made in Congress, on the 12th of March 1864, when speaking on the bill proposing to establish irresponsible and unconstitutional Governments in the

secoded States, for the purpose of se-

curing their votes to overbalance the

will of the freemen of the loyal States,

SHOT:

"THE BILL OUGHT TO BE ENTITLED A
BILL TO DISSOLVE THE NATION AND
"APOLISH THE CONTSITT TION OF THE
"VINTED STATES. I AM UNALTERABLY
"OPPOSED TO THE DESPRICTION OF
"ETTHER FROM ANY QUARTER WHAT"EVER."

Let the people contrast these sentiments with those of Lincoln in his letter "To Whom it May Concern," and the utterances of leading Abolitionists everywhere, who openly avowed their determination to resist any restoration of the Union which does not free all the negroes, and bring about negro

More Changes! At a meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives, held at Lewistown, Mifflin county, a few days since, Abner Thomas, Esq., who was chairman of the Republican County Committee last year, presided, and a powerful speech was made by Colonel Wm. H. Irwin, who, for two years, has commanded the gallant 49th Pennsylvania Regiment in the Army of the Potomac. Col. Irwin has always heretofore been a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, but he now boldly avows his belief that Mr. Timeda and his party are not for the Lincoln and his party are not for the Union, and like tens of thousands of other gallant soldiers, he is for "Little Mac" first, last, and all the time. The vork goes bravely on. The honest Conservative men of all parties are rallying to our standard, and, with a fair vote,

"Will You Vote Yourselves Bankrunt?" The Express has been appealing to those of the citizens of Lancaster county who have money invested in Government securities, and endeavoring to induce them to believe that it is to their

interest to vote for Lincoln, and a continuance of the wasteful war now going on. All the arguments which it uses are fallacious, but may have a tendency to prejudice honest and unsophisticated men, who are accustomed to rely upon what they read in their party paper, the only paper many of them take. No shrewd business man anywhere could be gulled by them for a moment. The question, how to make such investments secure, is a most important one, not only to the holders of the bonds, but to the Government itself. It would be a sad disaster if our finances should be so prostrated as to render the payment of the huge debt incurred an impossibility. That there is a possibility of such a mis fortune overtaking us no one who will look at matters with an unprejudiced mind can deny.

In the judgment of the best financiers of this country, and of the world, we are even now in a condition of extreme peril. No man who reads the able ar ticle on our outside, upon "our debts and resources," can fail to be justly alarmed. That we are really seriously threatened with national bankrupter no sensible man, who will look at the figures representing our debts, and our resources for paying them, can deny. It will not take very long, at our present rate of expenditure, to reach a point where payment of interest upon what we owe will be impossible. The election of Mr. Lincoln on the platform on which he stands will render Sherman's communications with At- certain an indefinite prolongation of the war, on a basis which must cause a complete exhaustion of our entire resources, without effecting any beneficial result. There is only one hope of our ever being able to weather the financial storm that threatens to burst upon us at no very distant day, and that is the speedy cessation of the war, and a return of the Southern States to the Union in their normal condition under the Constitution. If it did not ruin us financially to continue the struggle until armed opposition is crushed out, we should find that we could not hold the South in subjection, except at an annual expenditure scarcely less than that which is now so rapidly draining our resources dry, if the men who have money invested in Government securities cannot see this they are more stupid than we take them to be. When our debt shall have swelled to a given extent (to the extent at which we shall be unable to pay the interest and meet the current annual expenditures in addition :

> bottomless gulf into which we may pour the wealth of the nation in a vain at tempt to fill it, is the united testimony of foreign bankers and statesmen, including many warm friends of the free States. It is true that there is some foreign demand for our Government Bonds; but they are purchased by parties abroad as fancy stocks are in our cities. They now cost the purchaser abroad but about thirty-five or forty cents on the dollar, and they pay him in 'greenbacks" an enormous rate of inerest. The temptation for them to buy s sufficient to induce present investnents, but it is no indication of ultimate value. It should not be forgotten that Confederate Bonds, which we regard as worthless, have been selling for months past at higher rates in Europe than our gulled by the specieus sophistries of Aboition newspapers and orators, and all who wisely desire to make their investments secure will take good care not to vote for the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, whom Messrs, Chase, Wade, Davis, and a host more of the most prominent men of his own party, declare to be so utterly unfit to conduct the Government that his election for another term would imperil its very existence.

sarily become worthless.

That we stand on the very verge of a

All men will remember, and all men who hold Government securities will please make a note of the fact, that the Abolition Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York both took one long step toward a regulation of honest debts when they re-used to pay the interest on the State debts in coin. The Democracy opposed these measures, because they desired to preserve the honor of the respective State governments untarished, and to maintain their credit at homeandaboadunimpaired, Byonwant to "vote your air bankrupt," you who hold Government scenrities, vote for Lincoln and a continuance of the war on his policy, and you will most assuredly effect that result. If you would make your investments secure, and enable the people to maintain their honor and the credit of the Government you must vote for McClellan and a change of policy. With him, as President. elected on his own platform of "the Union the one condition of Peace," all Union the will be well.

A Prophecy by Webster.

Daniel Webster delivered a speech on the 7th of March, 1850, on the compromise measures then bending, in. which occurs the sentence quoted be-

low: "If the informal famatics and abolitionis "If the internal famales and abolitionists ever get power on their hands, they will overfide the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at definice, change and make laws to suit themselves, any violent hands of those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bendernut the country and deline, it with dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with BLOOD."

Was Mr. Webster a 170c prophet, or was he not? Have predictions be made come true, or have they not? Have the party now in power overridden the Constitution? Have they set the Supreme Court at defiance? Have they changed and made laws to suit them selves? Have they laid violent hands on those who differed with them in opinion, or who dared to question their infallibility? Have they bankrupted the country? Have they deluged it with BLOOD? Let any man who has witnessed the rule of the "infernal fanaties and Abolitionists" now in pow-

What the Poor Man is Paving,

If the poor man, the mechanic, the laboring man, desires to know how much he is paying to keep up this war, which the Abolitionists swear shall not end except in emancipation and negro equality, let him take his day's wages and go to the market or the store. He must pay three cents for a box of matches, fifty cents a pound for butter. thirty cents for sugar, and for meat, flour, potatoes, coal and all that he eats in the same proportion. For muslin he must pay from seventy-five cents to one dollar a yard, and for all other articles of wearing apparel in that proportion. Let him contrast what he can purchase with a day's labor now with what he could purchase with it in the good old days of Democratic rule. Then he had peace, plenty, comfort, and happinessnow he has war taxes, conscriptions, weariness, hunger, and suffering. Let him too remember distinctly, and repeatedly remind his neighbor of the fact," that Mr. Lincoln and his corrupt and imbecile administration are responsible for all the troubles that now beset us. Let him vote for a change, and urge his neighbors and friends to do

Have the Soldiers Assessed. The following section from the Ac

passed by the Legislature to allow soldiers to vote in camp will show the manner in which the assessing of such persons is to be done. It is absolutely necessary that every soldier offering to vote, unless he votes on age, must be able to prove in the usual manner that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which must have been as sessed at least ten days before the election. We hope the Democrats through out the county have been attending to this matter. We have no doubt that a majority of the soldiers in the army, if they are left free to'do so, will vote against Lincoln, and against Abolition nominees for Congress. Let them be assessed at once,-their tax of ten cents naid, and the receipt be sent to them, together with a full supply of tickets, in time for the State election.

There is but a short time in which to do

much work, and every one should go at

t with a will. Read the following sec-

ion of the law, and then go to work: Sect. 40. It shall be the duty of every as-assor, within this Commonwealth, annual-, to assess and return, in the manner now equired by law, a county tax, of ten cents ipon each and every non-commissioned ofor and private, and the usual taxes upon sioned officer, known by them be in the military service of the United States, or of this State, in the army; and when any omission shall occur, the omittee names shall be added, by such assessors, to the assessments and lists of voters, on the application of any citizen of the election disriet, or precinct, wherein such a soldier night, or would, have a right to vote, if not might, or would, have a right to vote, if not in such service, as aforesaid; and such non-commissioned officers, and privates, shall be exempt from all other personal taxes, during their continuance in such service; and said assessors shall, in each and every case, of such assessed soldiers, or officers, without fee, or reward, therefor, give a certificate of such regular, or additional assessment, to any citizen of the election district, or precinct, who may, at any time, demand the same; and upon the presentation there. he same; and upon the presentation there-f, to the tax collector of said district, or the treasurer of the said county, it shall be the duty of such officer to receive said assessed tax, of, and from, any person offering to pay the same, for the soldier, or officer, therein named, and to endorse, upon such certificate, a receipt therefor; and it shall also be the duty of said-collector, or country treasurer, to receive said assessed tax, from any person who may offer to pay the same, for any of said officers, or soldiers, without requiring a certificate of assessment, when the names of such persons shall have been duly entered upon the assessment books tay diseasurer of the said county, it shall be the intered upon the assessment books, tax displicates, and give a receipt, therefor to any such person, specially stating, therein, the name of the soldier, or officer, whose tax is thus said, the year for which it was assessed, and the date of the payment thereof, which said certificate and receipt, or receipt, only, shall be prima five evidence, to any election board, provided for by this sat, before which the same may be offered, of the payment thereof by, the soldier, or officer, therein named, offering the same, as aforestimated and found wanting. Let us have a change, none, if payment thereof by the soluter, or officer, therein named, offering the same, as afore-said; but said election board shall not be thereby precluded from requiring other proof, of the right to vote, as specified by this act, or the general election laws of this Communication. all Government securities must neces-

Commonwealth; and if any of said assess-ors, collectors, or treasurers, shall neglect, or refuse, to comply with the provisions of or refuse, to comply with the provisions of this section, or to perform any of the duties, therein enjoined upon them, he, or they, so offending, shall be considered and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, shall, on conviction, be fined, in any sum, not less than twenty, nor more than two hundred dollars: Provided, That the additional as-sessments required to be made by the above essments, required to be made by the above section, in the city of Philadelphia, shall be section, in the city of Philaderphia, shall be made, on application of any citizen of the election district, or precinct, thereof, upon outh, or affirmation, of such citizen, to be administered by the assessor, that such ab-sent soldier is a citizen of the election dis-trict, or precinct, wherein such assessment is required, by such citizen, to be made.

Another Republican Paper for McClel-It keeps us busy to notice the numerus important changes occurring daily. We can scarcely pick up an exchange without noticing some important accession to our ranks from those of our opponents. The Ann Arbor Michigan Journal, one of the ablest and most influential Republican papers in that State, has taken the name of Lincoln and Johnson from the head of its columns, and substituted those of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. In justification of its course, it uses the mend to the notice of every honest Republican:

publican;
Public sentiment in favor of Gen, McClel-lan has been increasing in force very rapid-y during the last thirty days. A large ma-ority of the people seem to be strongly un-pressed with the necessity of abundaning pressed with the necessity of abandening the Abolition policy of President Lincoln of falling back upon the Constitution is it is, as the only bend of Union between the States, and of electing a man of military experience, wisdom and regard for the Constitution; a man who is ardently devoted to the Union, and is capable of prosecuting the war successfully and determined to restore the Union as it was.

Being well satisfied with the nomination of Gen. McClellan, and with the resolutions

of Gen. McClellan, and with the resolutions constituting the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention, we shall Democratic National Convention, we shall give our support to that ticket, and have taken from the head of our coimms the ames of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, and substituted in their places the names of George E, McClellan and George H, Pendleton. We do this in the part of t natures of George B. Met lellan and George L. Pendleton. We do this in the full and firm belief that it is impossible to restore be Pnion and to establish peace throughit the United States under the enum tion policy adopted and possisted in by the present Administration; and that it is ne-cessary to change our rulers, with a view to a change of the policy of the Government, that those most desirable and important ob-icets may be attained. ets may be attained.

Important Victory.

The victory of General Sheridan over Early is, from all accounts, a brilliant and important one. If as complete as reported to be, it relieves the Border States from apprehension of any immediate raid. This is much gained. That the rebellion will be ended by it, or in consequence of it, within sixty days, or six months, we have no idea. We have seen too many victories deprived of all useful and beneficial results by the mad follies of this administration to be over creditions just now. Until there is a change of policy, and of ourpose, we shall see no great and permanent good result even from victories. Heretofore their effect has been invariably neutralized by the blundering and the incompetency of Lincoln, Stanton will know how to gain more victories than Lincoln has done, and how to make good use of them afterwards,

Spread the Truth. It is highly important that the truth not to be expected that our opponents will subscribe for democratic newspapers. They do not do this, as a general thing, until they are converted from the error of their ways, but every democrat can pick out some one among his Republican neighbors who will not refuse to reada paper kindly put into his hand. From this time until the campaign is one, make it a point to lend your paper to your neighbor, and to urge him to read it. Let every Democrat put this copy of the Intelligeneer into the hands of some one of the opposition, and not only this but future copies. If we can but get the people to read and think, the days of Abolition folly and fanaticism will be speedily numbered.

The holders of Government seeurities will vote the Democratic ticket at the Presidential election, for war increases the national debt over two milion dollars per day, and if continued beyond the 4th of March next, the debt, rom the wasteful extravagance of our rulers, will be so large that repudiation, from utter inability to pay even the interest, will be the necessary conse-

Gen. HOOKER said in a speech in New York State, the other day, that he was not so sanguine as many persons were about the speedy ending of the war, He ought to know the way things are managed by the Government pretty well by this time. His remark shows

One after another, prominent "Old Line Whigs" are joining the great body of the Conservative masses, and giving their support to the nominees of the

Hon. Reverdy Johnson for McClellan.

Chicago Convention. When in Baltimore for several days last week, we found numbers of Union men openly avowing their intention to vote for Gen. McClellan in preference to Lincoln. They believed the Union would be restored with McClellan in power, and were convinced that under Lincoln it never could. We have now the follow ing letter from Hon. Reverdy Johnson, who was elected Senator by a Legislature opposed to the Democratic party. He has always, heretofore, been in opposition to us. He is with us now because he believes the re-election of Lincoln would be the greatest disaster which could befall this nation. Let him speak

for himself, as the oldest Senator in Congress: SARATOGA SPRINGS, September 14. GENTLEMEN: Your invitation to the meeting to be held in Washington on the 7th inst., to ratify the nomination of Me llan and Pendleton, is but just received It will be out of my power to be with you, my stay here for some days longer being unavoidable. Opposed as I was to the original election of Mr. Lincoln to the station he now occupies, from a conviction of his being unequal to its duties, the manner in which he has met them, has but confirmed are in that opinion. With more than two millions of soldiers placed in his hands and an unlimited amount of treasure his police an unimited amount of treasure, his poncy and his manner of using his power, instead of putting the rebellion down and bringing to our ranks the thousands of Union men who were then in each of the seceeded States, and who, in some, are believed to outnum-ber the rebels, have but served the double purpose of uniting them against us and of dividing the public opinion of the loyal The effect of course is that not States. withstanding the gallant deeds of our army withstanding the gailant deeds of our army and navy, and the manifest justice of our cause, the Union is even more effectually broken now than it was when his Admin-istration commenced. Whatever of honesty of purpose may belong to him, and I am willing to admit that he has had it, his vas-cillation his policy, now conservative now cillation, his policy, now conservative, now radical, his selection of military officers radical, his selection of military officers grossly incompetent, his treatment of those who were evidently competent, his yielding in this to what he has himself been offen heard to say as an excuse, was "outside pressure," his having not only punished, but as far as the public know, failed to rebuke the vandal excesses of military officers of his special selection, shocking the sentiment of the world, and disgracing us in the view of Christendom by the burning of private dwellings, and denrying their officers.

believe film equal or at all equal to the mighty task. He has been tried and found wanting. Let us have a change, none, if loyal, can be for the worse. It is not that we wish to use his own classic figure to swap herses in the midst of a stream, but that when we are on a journey and safety de-pends on making our destination at the carliest moment, we should east aside spayined and thin horse, and secure a sound and active one.

In General McClellan we are furnished-

in the history of his life, in the purity of his character, his reinement, his attainments, civil and military, and, above all in his perfect loyalty—every assingmeethat, under his executive guidance, the war, now so ex-haustive of treasure and blood, will be soon manifest, and heiped to swell the vast cor brought to a traumphant termination, and this Union which "at all bazards" never agree to surrender, will be restored

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Our Army Correspondence.

IN CAMP NEAR ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY, Sept. 9, 1864. Editors Intelligencer: I am pleased to be able to state to you our whereabouts and which I believe has at last accomplished its point and ended one of the grandest camin front of Atlanta, on the evening of Aug. 25th, and made tracks to the right. Coming manner that it will be unable to be reorganized this fall for duty. following arguments, which we com-We Here we found a small light obstacle in the way, which we cleared on the afternoon of September 1st. We then occupied Jones boro, a small town some twenty miles from Atlanta, on the Macon Road, and direct south from where we left on the 25th of August, making a half circle around Atlanta. We captured quite a number of prisoners, artillery and small arms. There were a great many wounded rebels left in the hispital. One of the wounded appears of prosecuting to be a woman, who boasts of thring forty

rounds before she was struck by a Minnie above the knee. This movement of Sherman's has taker the Rebs by surprise. They did not expect such a move, as is seen by the citizens who were left in Atlanta unable to get away.-They were brought on there through curios ity of seeing the Yankee army retreating with Hood after them. The wealthy citizens of Macon, Augusta and other points along the then rebel road are strongly represented. Sherman, by his great flank movement, cut all off, citizens as well as military, and so they were left in care of Sherman, who no doubt will dispose of abandoning a single principle them properly. He has issued an order that all chizens who are unable to subsist themselves must leave in five days time, either way they choose to cast their lot, as he will not feed disloyal families. Bully

for Sherman. We are now encamped two miles west of line of works, in an open field, where the sun has fair play on us. But if citizens would see us soldiers at work fixing up camp, they would be astonished to see how soon an manner as to make it very pleasant for rest and sleep.

out of tobacco long ago, and other small articles not furnished by the government, Now, as soldiers have a right to vote, I & Co. We must have a President who | suppose they also have a right to talk | termined to resume the power which has politics. As for as my observations go among the privates, I must say I believe old Abewill be beaten next November. Old Abe is not as popular as I supposed he would be, and am sure he won't get as many votes as he expected he would by allowing the soldier to vote. I am satisfied should be got before the people. It is a sound mention some regiments which will go against him, but for tear of them being called disloyal or copperhead regiments shail withhold their names. But take it for granted the army is going to do bully for the Democratic nominee. As the soldiers say it can't be made worse than killing people and bringing a big debt on the few living to pay, and so we must have a change.

As our contract for three years is running a close, and this big campaign ended, sur expectations of seeing home once again are getting brighter, and we all feel anxious for the final day to stack arms and be homeward bound. We have no expectaions of being discharged before the 4th of October, the date of the last campaign's muster, and by all appearance we will be kept up in the front till that date.

My two comrades, Dan and John, are as well as can be expected after being real soldiers for three years. Dan is recruiting his health at Chattanooga. John, who is as red as ever, always has something humorous to say no matter how gloomy things look around. We have been in all the battles the regiment has been engaged in and came through unhurt, and expect to return to Old Irishtown again shortly together as we left three years ago.
AN OLD VOLUNTEER.

Poor men used to have nothing to leave their children, but the Abolitionists have set this matter right. There isn't a child in the land, in these times, too obscure to fall heir to a fat share of debt and taxation, an inheritance which, if it does not fill his pockets, will at least keep his hands full.

Local Intelligence.

A GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION! GREAT OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE! MANY THOUSANDS OF FREEMEN IN COUNCIL!!

THE LARGEST PUBLIC GATHERING EVER KNOWN IN LANCASTER!! The Masses Enthusiastically for M'Clellan

and Pendleton!!! THE DAYS OF ABOLITION MISRULE NUMBERED

The crowd in the city on Saturday was immense, and the enthusiasm of the people unbounded. The day broke in all the cloudless glory of early autumn, the moscharming period of the whole year in this latitude. Even as early as Friday afternoon there were most promising and cheering indications that the demonstration would be all that could be desired, and much more imposing than even the most sanguine had expected. By Friday night there were many strangers in town, some of whom came from other States, and numbers from distant regions of our own good old Commonwealth. This showed how much in earnest the American people really are how deeply they feel the woe and misery which a single term of Abolition misrule has brought upon what was once the proudest, the freest, the most prosperous, the most happy, and the most peaceful country Having borne much, having enon earth. dured innumerable outrages, and submitted to a despotism of the most contemptible character attempt to enthrone itself in the seat of Washington, they have resolved with the resolute will of freemen that these things shall cease to be. They are determined to apply the peaceful remedy of the ballot-box, and hurl from power those who having plunged the nation into a most horrid war for the sake of fanatical ideas have rendered a restoration of the Union almost impossible, after having wasted a mil lion of lives, and expending the wealth o the nation. The people are fully resolved that the Lincoln dynasty must end. And

be here, we are not prepared to say, but that many more would have been present we do very well know. As it was, the demonstration was sufficiently imposing, and its effect all that could be desired. At an early hour in the morning the pe ple began to pour into town by every public veyance. Each train that came on the vari ous railroads had provided numerous extra cars, and all were jammed to their utmost capacity. In many instances the platforms nd the steps of the cars were crowded. By ten o clock. Centre, Square, the large open space about the depot, and all the principal streets of the city were jammed with a denmass of earnest men, whose presence sufficiently affested the deep feeling that move the popular heart. And while this immens crowd swayed hither and thither, and gave expression to the joy which they all alike felt, there were thousands more who had ome in regular delegations waiting for the procession, which had been arranged to nove before they made their presence

the demonstration to-day showed how deeply

in earnest the masses are. How much larger

the gathering might have been, had it no been announced in the Intelligencer, and

generally known through all the public

journals, that Mr. Vallandigham would not

Anniversary day of the adoption of our glorious Constitution, and the birth of a nev There was an earnest look on the faces of the men we saw assembled; an air of resobute determination which gave assurance that the heroic feeling of former days was not extinct; that love of liberty yet burned in the hearts of the people; that the masse were ready to assert their rights, and deter mined that despotism should yield its power right speedily, and bad rulers be taught that they, the people, were yet masters of paigus of this war. We left our old position, their destiny, and would not yield up their rights as freemen. There was plenty noise, and every now and then a bear which point we struck some thirteen miles solviety, calm resolve and carnest determi-from Atlanta, we gave the enemy a nation of purpose was, as it was right in should be, the prevailing feeling of the crow throughout the entire day. They seemed to be impressed with the importance of the

> the stalwart men here assembled would be found ready for and fully equal to any emergency which might arise The Club Rooms of the Young Men's Democratic Association, the line and prominent building in which the Intelligence Centre Square, were profusely decorated with flags, while throughout this good old Democratic city there was a general display of colors, and an apparent universal pre-

impending crisis, and no one who looked

upon them could doubt for a moment that

valence of rejoicing. As one delegation after the other comtreaming through the streets the crowd thickened and the enthusiasm became more intense. Many of the delegations brought the old banners under which they have made most gallant fights in the days when politial contests in this nation, important as they always were in each recurring four years of our history, when a new President was to be elected, were not fraught with the same vital interests, which are at stake now. Then only a change of rulers was involved, now the very life of the nation is at stake. The Democratic party without itself to existing exigencies, and the developments of to-day showed that the people understand and appreciate its ability to rule, which was so signally displayed by it in all the past years of our history, during which it ruled this nation so uninterruptedly as to leave its fair impress upon our na-Atlanta, in the rear of the rebels' second | tional character, while forming and mould-

Long before the procession was formed steady stream of humanity commenced pouring out North Duke street toward the open field is converted into a forest. In the place selected for the meeting, and by the course of two hours after getting orders to time the procession arrived the lot was put up tents, these open fields present quite already croy-ded. The scene from the main different view-each tent surrounded by stand was an exciting one. Wherever the splendid green pines and shaded in such a eye turned it encountered but one densly packed mass of human faces, evidently anxious, and marked with serious earnest The talk is now of being paid, which is ness, but looking hopeful and elate, at the indeed a necessity, as the "hoys" are played same time that they showed stern resolve and firmly set purpose. No one who gazed upon the crowd gathered there could doubt for a moment that the people are fully debeen rudely snatched from their hands by would-be despots. The meeting was called to order by A. J.

Steinman, Esq., in a few pertinent remarks, when the following organization was

H. B. SWARR.

Vice Presidents. Hon, I. E. Hiester,
Dr. E. Haldeman,
Sanders McCullough,
John F. Brinton,
Robt, Montgomery,
The Could Parking
The Could Sanders are unough, John F. Brinton, Robt, Montgomery, Dr. Saml, Parker, iram B. Essick. Draham Peters, Hosoph Lefevre Ion, Eml. Sheaffer, Abraham Colli Hon, Eint, Sneaner, Abraham Collins, Hon, Nathan Worley Dr. John K. Raub, Wm. Carpenter, Wm. Spencer, Amos Diller, Oliver Caldwell, Solomon Detweiler, Henry Shaffner, Michael Malone. L. S. Norris, John McSparran, John Forney, Wm. Witman, Wm. R. Wilson Jacob Sehner, David Hauck, C. Widmyer, Peter McTague, S. Welsh. Dr. Samuel Weest, John Fendrick, John Hastings, H. E. Leman, Christ, Zecher, Henry Haines, Geo. H. Duchman Jeremiah Mohler. John Gross, James H. Barnes, Joseph Keener, D. G. Eshleman, Henry Kairoth Wellington Yundt, Isaac Wilson. Samuel Wicks, Henry Franke. sauc Wilson, amuel W. Scott, Jeremiah Brown, John L. Lightner

homas Wright, lenry Eckert, G. W. Wormley, Imanuel Leener mathan Nicho George G. Brush, W. W. Brown, John S. Hostetter, H. Reynolds Iahlon Fox, ohn D. Harrar, Franklin Clark Samuel E. Keller, Philip Miller, Wm. W. Steele, William Black, Joseph E. Charles, Edward Morton, Jerome B. Shultz,

. J. Rhodes Alfred Sanderson, Roland Brubaker, Dr. John N. Eckert

James McGonigle, Frederick Oldweiler, C. R. Coleman, Daniel Steinmetz, J. Harvéy Clendenin Robert B. Patterson, George Cox. On taking the Chair Mr. Swarr thus appropriately addressed the assembled mul-

SPEECH OF H. B. SWARR, ESQ. Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the SPEECH OF H. B. SWARR, ESQ.
Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the honor conferred on me, in being called upon to preside over this great meeting of that time-inonored party—the Democracy, who with other true Union men of Lancaster county, have assembled here to-day to ratify the nominations, recently made at Chicago with such unexampled unanimity—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, the patriot soldier and Christian gentleman for the office of President, and Geo. H. Pendleton, the distinguished civil ieo. H. Pendleton, the distinguished civilian, for the office of Vice President of the United States. I am happy, fellow-citizens and fellow-bemoerats, to be able to congratulate you on the high character of the mines, whose names have been laid be-e you. Both of them are honorably iden-ied with the Democracy of the country, and you have in their past lives, and in their and you have in their past lives, and in their whole public career, the sure pledge and guaranty that, if they shall be elected by the favor of the people and the blessing of Providence upon our cause to the high offices, for which they have been nominated, each of them will be found faithful to the trust committed to him—faithful to the country—faithful to the Constitution—faithful to the country—faithful to the country—faithful to the country—faithful to the constitution—faithful to the country—faithful to the constitution—faithful to the country—faithful to the constitution—faithful to the constitution—faithful to the constitution—faithful to the country—faithful to the constitution—faithful to the constitution full to the constitution fu shed by the masses of the people.

ul to Democratic principles, which are cher The indications, everywhere, are that the The indications, everywhere, are that the Convention has struck the popular heart, and has aroused it to a united and determined action, seldom witnessed in political warfare. The masses are fully roused to the vastness of the issues which hang upon their decision, the peace, the prosperity, and the stoppage of bloodshed, which will follow victory, and the suffering and shame of an illimitable future of fruitless war and increasing debt, which will assuredly follow refeasing debt, which will assuredly follow sur defeat. The people look, with a trust which cannot be shaken, to the election of which cannot be shaken, to the election of General McClellan as their only means of rescale from the thickening calamities which now giveron them. Mr. Lincoln, his Cabi-net, his Congress and his party have been tried in the balance and found wanting, no; only in generality, her in wellonly in capacity, but in common honesty, common humanity and common respect for the Constitution and laws. The people want a change, and mean to have it. To change for the worse is impossible. They want the Union restored, and

smore. They want the Union restored, and they know that under Mr. Lincoln's programme this can never be accomplished.—
His public declaration that he will make no peace, except upon the basis of "the abundoment of slavery," forever closes the door to a peaceable solution of our national troubles which he samalor in magnetic and roubles while he remains in power, and brazs us still further into the frightful carmage that is now filling every Northern and They know that while Air, Limeoin holds the reigns of power the monstrous deeds of tyraumy and crime which have been committed and which stain the blackened record of his party will continue; that there can be no security for private happiness or national transition has a security for private happiness or national transition. I prosperity; hence the one, great, absorbing wish and desire of the masses is to renove them from his grasp, and place them in the hands of those who will govern well in the hands of those who will govern well and wisely, because they will conform, in every particular, to the Constitution and laws of the country. This knowledge will induce thousands of conservative men to join our standard, because it is the herald and champion of those principles which alone can save the nation fear description. one can save the nation from destruction in this fearful crisis. The people will cling it to our candidates, because they are the repesentatives of Peace, Union, and Constitu-But I will no longer detain you. Eminent

and distinguished gentlemen from various ections of the country are here prepared to peak to you, and I invoke your earnest tteption to their remarks. After Mr. Swarr had concluded S. H. Reynolds, Esq., always a favorite with the course of freemen met to celebrate the

remocratic masses of this county, was inreduced to the audience from the main stand. So great was the pressure of the stand. So great was the pressure of the crowd upon and about the platform that we were unable to get as full and correct a report of the specches as we desired, and we shall not therefore be able to do justice to the orators of the occasion. Mr. Reynolds spoke substantially as follows, but with a fullness and a power of which our meagret three products of the occasion. which we can give only condensed reports:

SPEECH OUS, II, REYNOLDS.

He stated the object for which the yast our representatives in Chicago. That the candidates presented for the suffrages of the people give entire satisfaction was fully at-tested by the enthusiasm of the people here to-day. Everywhere—throughout—the o-day Everywhere throughout the and are the people tired of this cruel war, ired of fraud, tired of despotism—looking tired of fraud, tired of despotism—looking through and beyond the dark veil that has hung over the horizon—they now see that which indicates the end of all their woes—they see the certain triumph of McClellan and Pendleton, the representatives of Pence, Union and Constitutional liberty.

He spoke of the merits of the respective candidates and believed they would receive the support not only of Democrats but of all innest join who had heretofore been dis-

house been who had heretofore been de-ceived into the support of Lincoln. He said they were not the Candidates of Office-holdrs or politicians-they were not nominated ers or politicians—they were not nominated by the power of patronage but in obedience to the demand of the popular voice, which saw in their tavorites exalted characters, private worth and official integrity. He spoke of the efforts of Lineon to blast the military reputation of McClellan, by removing him from his confimand when he miditary reputation of MgClellan, by removing him from his confinand when he was leading our armies to victory by thwarting his plans of operation; but, he said the military career of McClellan needed no vindication at his hands—the bloody fields of Chancellorville, of Fredericksburg, may the hundred thousand new made graves around Petersburg and Richmond spoke out in language more eloquent than he could atter. McClellan's vindication.

He said there was something above and beyond the mere elevation to power of a particular favorite involved in this campaign. He believed it was to be the triumph of principle, the triumph of the Union and the Constitution over funatieism, anarchy and disminon, which in its infuriated madness had well nigh destroyed the nation.

He recited the namy woes of which we had been the victims under this Lincoin dynasty, and beped that the people would put an ead to further suffering, in a peaceful way, at the ballot-box; just if that was desired the than by frank they the ballot-box; just if that was desired the many threat the ballot-box in the factor of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the Union and the Constitution over funaties and been the victims under this Lincoin dynasty, and beped that the people would put an ead to further suffering, in a peaceful way, at the ballot-box; just if that was desired the many threat the ballot-box; just if that was desired the many threat the proper was a functional to further suffering, in a peaceful way, at the ballot-box; just if that was desired the many threat the ballot-box is the formal particular and the constant of t way, at the ballot-box; but if that was de-nied them by fraud, then the instinct of self-preservation would prompt men to assert and maintain their rights with fractions. nd maintain their rights with free and ued applause.)

andy hands.

He referred to the fact that this was the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal onsulution, and that it was most becoming or Democrats, who have its keeping in neir hands, to meet to do honor to the itustrious men who made it and bequ

it to us.

He appealed to Democrats to stand by the Union and the Constitution, and not allow themselves to be seduced by Shoddy or terrified by the minions of power.

He referred to the high prices and the anation that are breaking the backs of the needle, and believed the only remedy for hese evils was to return to good old beautions. evils was to return to good old Demo-

these evils was to return to good old Democratic rule.

He said the farmer, the artizan, the laborer, and the soldier who has given toil
and blood in this war, beligeving it was a
war for the Union, wilt rally to the support
of McClellan, for in him they see the christian gentleman, sound statesman, and the
brave soldier.

SPECH OF COLONEL FORDNEY,
Colonel FORDNEY said he was not a politician, but he claimed to be a patriot. He
loved his country, and felt that he could
give his life up for her; and this was a time
when every man who did love his country
should do what he could to reseme her from
armed traitors on the one side, and unarned parricides on the other—from Jefferson
Davis, who is striving to divide the Union,
and Abraham Lincoln, who has broken the
Constitution and invaded the liberties of the
people. He said it was a duty the people ennsylvania to pay the expenses.
The war, he said, was conducted appa-

The war, he said, was conducted apparently with noview of putting a speedy end to the rebellion, but rather with a view of allowing it to go on, in order that the New England Yankee manufacturers, bankers, speculators, contractors, and wooden nutning adventurers of all kinds, might make money out of it. No harm could come to them. Pennsylvania might be ravaged, our towns destroyed, and her fertile fields laid waste, while this incompetent and really unpatriotic Administration remainsell in power but to New England States. d in power, but the New England States were safe. They were far away from the seat of war, and would scarcely know that seat of war, and would scarcely know that there was a gigantic armed struggle going on in the country, if they did not find the evidence of it in their swelling pockets, which, capacious as Yakee pockets usually are, were too small to hold the enormous profits their sheddy contracts were yield-ing them. ng them.

And they would be safe even if they were

much nearer the scene of hostilities. Their barren country would save them. There was some inducement to the enemy to march into Pennsylvania and gather the march into Pennsylvania and gather the rich supplies of the Cumberland valley, and of York and Adam counties; and what a feast they would have if they came into Lancaster country! But no rebel cavalry raiders—not even McCausland's pack of dare-devil ruffans—would venture into a barren region like New England, where none but the leanest and sharpest-nosed sheep can manage to group the scanty her. none but the leanest and sharpest-nosed sheep can manage to crop the scanty herbage that struggles into existence between the rooks.

These Yankee speculators, continued Col. Fordney, who are putting Government mortgages on the land in Pennsylvania, hoping to be able to come down here some day with the purpose that we want to be some down the come of the c hoping to be able to come down here some day with the money they are making on their shoddy and buy this rich land out of the hands of its present honest Dutch Pennsylvania owners, must be dispossessed of their control of the country's destinies. Mr. Lincoln, who has allowed them to rule him, must be put out of the Presidential chair, and George B. McClellan, who will rule himself and the Yankees too, must be put in it. And when General McClellan gets installed in the Presidential chair, he and his supporters will have thrown upon their shoulders the high and holy duty of saving a Union which the North cannot prize too too highly. They inner do what the Chicago too highly. They must do what the Chicago platform and the General's letter pledge them to do. They must make an honest, earnest effort to save the Union. If it can be saved by peaceful means, and without further effusion of precious blood, in the name of humanity let it be saved in that way. Offer the South ern people fair terms—guarantee to then all that they can justly claim under the Constitution—offer them anything that i Constitution—offer them anything that it would not be dishonorable to offer, (for a dishonorable peace is not to be thought of, and then if they stubbornly reject everything that would be just and honorable, and refuse to ground their arms till their inhorables. udependence is acknowledged, fight them ill death—fight them down to the last man

and the last dollar. •
The Union must be sayed. If it is allow The Union must be sayed. If it is allowed to break in one place, it will soon break in another. Let the Southern Confederacy establish itself, and a Western Confederacy will soon follow. Then Peinsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland break property and maryland break property and maryland break property and prope land, having no interests in common with the Yankee States, and no very overpower ing affection for them, would cut loose from them. Thus the North would divide into at least three parts, of which the Western division would be the niost extensive; whilst the South would in all probability soon absorb Cuba and a portion of Mexico, and become by far the most powerful country on the continent of America. We in Pennsylvania cannot agree to have our country cut up in this way and our own power and influence dwarfed to such small proportions. We must make an honest, carriest, determined effort to save the Union. As a Christian and not a savage people, it is our daily to try to save it by a sailer observance of the golden rule by using good words and doing good deeds, but if these resources fail and nothing but war will do, they be sailed and nothing but war will do, they be sailed. ing affection for them, would cut los sources fall and nothing but war will do. hen let us put the weapons of war in the firm grasp of the man who knews lost how to wield them - General Guous as B. Mc LIBLIAN,

SPEECH OF JOHN CAMPBELL, ESO., OF PHILADELPHIA. Fellow-Cizens: I wish to speak to you i a plain and practical manner we are

fighting one of the most important political battles that has ever occurred in the history of American polities. It is a struggle for Constitutional liberty, may more i Southern home with gloon and sorrow, — struggle for the life of this nation. It is:

They know that while Mr. Lincoln holds the struggle such as this world has reigns of power the monstrous deeds of tyrinever witnessed. It is a struggle for the never witnessed. It is a structe for the rights of our sons to speak, to write, and only to be subject to the law if they violate it. This is not merely a succele for as who are here to-day, but it is a structele for the liberties of our children and of our chil-dren's children. Fellow-fittiens are you, the EREE MEN of America, prepared to submit to the distratic view of Sections. the EREE MEN of America, per parced to submit to the despotic ring of Secretary Seward's BELL. We have borne persona-tion, we have borne the suspension of the writ of hoticus corpus and of illegal arrasis until the time should arrive when an appeal could be made to the whole people. That appeal is about to be made. Will you, the Democracy, sustain Gen. Goo. B. McClellan in such an appeal. Thou cries of yes, yes, Its a grayeousestion which we you gree reads It is a grave question whether you are r and willing to sustain him. For any have no favors to ask of Gen. the shape of office if he is elected to the Presidency, and as certain as Gad's sun-shines upon as to-day the American people will elect him. [Tremembers applause,] It is not for me to say a word relative to that great and good man. This I leave to other hands, for I have other and more important issues to present to you. I am no friend of the leading Southern rebods, but for the great mass of the Southern teacher these great mass of the Southern people the greatest sympathy. I detest the North ern Abolitionis(s, as to their leaders; but

swear by Old Abe. And who is Mr. Lincoln? Have we not a right to ask this fallness and a power of winen our most report must fail to give an accurate idea. A question? Mr. Lincoln is, according to the control of N. Y. Herald, a Althorization and small to Washington. occupy the chair graced by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Pierce, and a Ru-chama. Think of this miscradic creature calling for a nerro me body upon the bloody field of Antietan (Gracia and Jusse). Oh fellow-citizens, if you do not arise in your might for once and all, Seward's Bell and Lincoln's ratger jobs swift arshave you for-ever. They have the purse and the ever. They have the purse one or sword, and you must have Sparran virtue f you can resist these two elements of

if you can resist these two elements of tyrany.

Up, then, Democrats! Organizes-organize for the great constitutional struggle which will take place in October and November. Men of Lancaster county. Democrats, Conservatives, and Republicans spoor and rich, I appeal to you all, and arge you to ask yourselves, why has not this war been ended? Why has not the rebellion been crushed? The answer is easy; because it paid the Black Republicans before in green-backs to keen? In plan otherwise. Had paid the Black Republicans better in green-backs to keep it up than otherwise. Had there been a been entite President the war would have been ended long are. And why? Because we, the Democracy, would have appealed to the Union's usuments of the Southas welfasof the Nords. We would thus have united the Free States, and have divided the Southern States, and thereby have secured a reconstruction; whereas, the foolish, treacherous, and doubt-dealing proclamate use of President Linesis between united the Southern States and the North, All this y it know as well as I do.

But there is a most important matter to be examated. If beaten without the votes of bogus States, and without the interfer-

THE RESOLUTIONS. The following resolutions were read and

we must rise in revolution against a capers Gen. George B. McClellan must be uslad in such a contingency to be 1 as to death, or to Constitutional liberty. Long contin-

unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Lan ler county, in mass meeting assembled heartily endorse the nonmantions of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, and its platform of principles, beliving that those principles, if faithfully adhered to, will, under the blessing of Providence, ultimate in a specify r, texation of peace. Union and prosperity to our bleeding and distracted country.

2. Resolved, That the nonlination of Gen. Giotage B. McClenlan, of New Jersey, for the Presidency, and Hon. George II. PENDLETON, of Ohio, for the Vice Presidency, meets with our cordial approbation, knowing them to be, in the language of Jefferson, both "homest and enabled statesmen and partials, who will exert altered Democratic National Convention at Chistatesmen and patriots, who will exert ab-

their talents and influence to bring ahou, peace and a restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

3. Resolved. That the only salvation of the country depends on the election of McCLELLAN and PENTLECTOR; and, so believing, we hereby pledge the Democracy of Lancaster county to use all homorable efforts to seeme that desirable result. forts to secure that desirable result.

4. Resolved. That the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been a disastrons failure from the beginning, and that its unconstitutional and tyrannical acts are and Abraham Lincoln, who has broken the Constitution and invaded the liberties of the people. He said it was a duty the people of Pennsylvania owed to themselves to put Lincoln out of people of themselves to put Lincoln out of people of themselves to surface and permitted himself to be meaning the fanatical, seifish, and dishonest Yankees of the New England States, who were managing the war for their own profit, and mortgaging the lands of the farmers of Pennsylvania to pay the expenses.

storing the Union as it was under the Constitution as it is,

6. Resolved, That the present unhappy war is but the legitimate offspring of those principles, policies and precepts that have ever actuated the Administration party—that have been profile of strife and contention among the people—and upon the skirts of the Abolition leaders be the blood of the Nation, and they will be so held by the judgment of impartial history.

7. Resolved, That the Union never can be restored by war—this is abparent to every restored by war—this is apparent to every reflecting mind who looks calmly and disreflecting mind who looks calmly and dis-passionately at the history of the last four years. We are, therefore, for a speedy and honorable peace, on the principles indicated in the Chicago resolutions and in Gen. Mc-CLELLAN's letter of acceptance, based on concession and compromise, and which looks to a restoration of the old Union found-old by Westlygers, and his converging

looks to a restoration of the old Union founded by Washington, and his compatriots of the Revolution, and so dear to Jackson and Clay and Webster, and the great statesmen of the second generation.

8. Resolved, That in the approaching October and November elections we shall claim and exercise under the protection of the Constitution, freedom of speech, the liberty of the press and the rights of the elective franchise; and shall regard any interference, directly or indirectly, on the part of ence, directly or indirectly, on the part of National Administration, with these indienable and inestimable privileges, as an asidious and dangerous blow aimed at the xistence of our republican govern demanding at every stage and at ever rifice, popular defiance and determine sistance.

9. Resolved, That our watch-word in the