A. J. GERRITSON, · · · Editor. THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1864.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN. OF NEW JERSEY. For Vice President: GEO. H. PENDLETON. OF OBIO.

For President:

For Congress: CHARLES DENISON, OF LUZERNE COUNTY

Representative, E. E. GUILD, Gibson. Commissioner, C. C. MILLS, Dimock. Coroner, D. A. LATHROP, Montrose. Auditor, I. E. BIRCHARD, Jessup.

will be held at Montrose on Saturday the magnetism about him, which draws bate. This was carried.

17th inst. Handbills will be issued in a around him thousands of admirers where Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, stated that 17th inst. Handbills will be issued in a few days, and our next issue will appounce the speakers engaged. Witte, Clymer, Carrigan and other first-class speakers have been invited.

As stated elsewhere the friends of the next President will hold town meetings this week to provide for ways and means to come to the mass meeting.

The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at the Merchants' Hotel, in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, September 13, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Punctual attendance is requested.

The last card of Lincolnism is a dispatch from Baltimore stating that the "secessionists" do not endorse the nomination of McClellan. Of course not; he was not nominated to please them .-They were and are against him, and prefer Lincoln because he is likely to divide the Union.

The shoddy organs are hunting up slanders against McClellan, and quite naturally they begin to quote from rebel is but evidence of what we have often stated; that abolition and secession are allies and have a joint interest.

The triumph of LITTLE MAC will be death to both.

The Carbondale Advance, a Repub can paper says:

"The present indications are that the nominations will be pretty fully acquiesced in, and be supported with a good degree of vigor and harmony by the rank and file of the Democratic party. We are of opinion that the nomination of Gen. Mc-Clellan is, all things considered, the strongest one that they could have made. It opens the campaign late, with the public mind depressed and anxious for some change for the better."

The Chicago Convention.

Our time and space are so much occupied that we are unable to write at length of the Chicago Convention, and its results, as we desire to do.

leled; the unity of sentiment upon the Shenandoah Valley. great question of the day was without precedent; never before had the public mind so centered upon any man to be the nominee; and so general is the belief that McClellan is the only candidate before the people who can save our Nation from dismemberment and destruction, that his election will be the most triumphant in the history of the Republic.

To this great end, let all good citizens -divesting themselves of all passion and prejudice-labor zealously together, feeling assured that such action is alike for be left at home to talk War! their own and their country's welfare.

Lincoln will be Defeated.

The Peoria Deutsche Zeitung says that the Democrats may nominate who they please against Oglesby, and he will be elected; that no one in Lincoln's interest can succeed; that they can nominate Mc-Chellan or any one else for President, and be will be elected over Lincoln; that no one will vote for Lincoln except those who expect some favor from him, or who have already received it. The Zeitung is a Republican paper, and tells what to the miscegen party is a very unpalatable Volunteers Wanted.

-Horace Greely says-" We feel certain that two thirds of the American people on either side of the dividing line, draft, will find it to their interest to call world have soldiers given up their lives anxionsly, absorbingly desire peace, and upon either member of the recruiting are ready to make all needful sacrifices to committee: P. H. Tiffany, E. P. Mack, Then, why don't we have H. L. Bailey. peace? Are the contractors and trading

Wayne county, on receipt of the news of his nomination, was by R. F. Lord, Esq., a Fremont Elector in 1856.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

* THE CHICAGO NOMINEE.

The Democratic National Convention has completed its labors and given us a ticket and a platform which can not fail to be triumphantly sustained at the coming election. The name of George B. McClellan is a tower of strength in itself. There is an outburst of enthusiasm following his nomination, such as has never before been witnessed in this country. Having twice saved the Capital of to the occasion. Gov. Bigler, of Pennthe Nation, the masses of the people have come to look upon him as the man who can now save the nation itself from out of the hands of the reckless crew who are leading us to destruction. The people always feel an admiration for soldierly qualities, and General McClellan will be awent into the presidency by a storm of popular enthusiasm, just as surely as were eneral Jackson, Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor. It is not asserting too much to say that McClellan is more popular with the masses to day, than were either Jackson, Harrison or Taylor in the height of their fame. There seems to be a peculiar magnetism about him, which draws around him thousands of admirers wherever he is known—whether as an uneverse of the contesting delegates from that State the contesting delegates from that State they the pages of history of the pages of the pages of history of the pages of hi A McClellan ratification meeting their fame. There seems to be a peculiar referred to the Committee without deostentations business man, a general in the field, or a private citizen in the re-tirement of his home. Gen. McClellan, too, has the advantage of having been grossly outraged by the administration of one vote. This was carried. Abraham Lincoln; and in the present a sufficient passport to popular favor. In addition to all this, the people look upon their idol as one of the purest patriots and most sagacious statesmen of the day. They see in him a sample of the old Roman virtue of our better days-a man unbribed who will labor only for the salvation of his country—a humane and elegant christain gentleman who will give us an administration elevating to the country and creditable to the civilization of the age .-It is not strange that such a man should be nominated unanimously, amidst a storm of enthusiasm, by a convention of delegates coming directly from amonsgt the masses. It would have been unac countable had he not been thus nominated. The people had indicated him as their choice long since; and all the conpeople will see to it that he is not only Frank M. Hutchinson, of Allegheny. papers and other secession sources. This triumphantly elected, but imagurated McClellan, whose name we this day run original: up at the mast-head, will be the next President of the United States.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

The capture of Atlanta is confirmed. The Confederates have taken a new position twenty-six miles south of it. There was very little fighting.

Hood blew up his works in evacuating Atlanta, and destroyed some trains loaded with ammunition. The spoils secured by Slocum were fourteen cannon and the ruins of the destroyed trains. Fifteen hundred Confederate prisoners and twenty-four cannon were captured. Sherman writes to Stanton "his army needs rest," and does not seem to intend an attack upon the new Confederate position.

There is nothing of importance from Gen. Grant's army. His force is acknowledged by Secretary Stanton to be too mall to do anything, and that he wants It was the largest known to the Amer- 100,000 more men to take Richmond.

"NIGGER DEALERS."-The abolitionists used to speak contemptuously of southerners as "nigger dealers," because they bought and sold negroes.

The State of Pennsylvania is now in he nigger business, having already some sixty or a hundred recruiting agents at work buying up southern negroes to fill up our State quota. The scramble for black recruits is equal now to an auction of slave traders. "Three hundred dollars for Jim." "Five hundred dollars for Sambo!" And all in order that the "last man and last dollar" Loyal Leaguers can

-"On the 1st instant a colored woman living at Chatham Four Corners, New York, put up her son at auction, at her house, as a substitute, and sold him to the highest bidder. The lad, who was a good looking, robust darkey was started at \$600, and run up to \$1,000 at which sum he was knocked down to a lawyer of that

village."
Well may a cotemporary ask, "Where is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who has wept rivers of Crocodile tears over Southern slave auctions?"

Twenty volunteers wanted to fill the quota of Brooklyn township. The highest bounties will be paid, and young men wishing to volunteer and thus escape the

The National Democratic Convention assembled at Chicago, on Monday, Aug. 29th. All the states adhering to the Union were fully represented; and over one hundred thousand visitors were present. At 12 o'clock the Convention was called to order by August Belmont, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who made a few able remarks suited sylvania, was chosen temporary chairman by acclamation. He proceeded to deliver a timely and eloquent speech.

Rev. Dr. Clarkson, of Chicago, offered up a prayer for the speedy return of peace, and for the permanent happiness and uni ty of the country.

A list of delegates was called by States, and each chairman presented his creden-

Mr. Tilden moved that one delegate be

the contesting delegates from that State had agreed, and were harmonious in this Convention. He moved that a member from each delegation be appointed a committee on resolutions, they to have but

Each state was authorized to select one great revulsion in public sentiment, this is member for a committee on organization, and on credentials.

The members from the respective Com mittees were announced. From Penusylvania they were as follows: On credentials, Wm. V. M'Grath, of Phil'a; on or ganization, F. W. Hughes, of Schuvlkill; by power and unbought by gain-a patriot on resolutions, Wm. A. Wallace, of Clear-

Sundry resolutions were offered and referred to the committee without debate: after which the Convention adjourned till ne**xt** day.

SECOND DAY.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 o'clock, and after being called to order, prayer was offered by Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois.

The committee on organization reported the name of his excellency, Gov. Hora-tio Seymour, of New York, as President; vention had to do was to give shape and expression to the popular will. Having named him as their standard bearer, the were Hon. As Packer, of Carbon, and were Hon. Asa Packer, of Carbon, and

Gov. Soymour then addressed the Convention in a very able and eloquent speech with all due ceremony on the fourth of vention in a very able and eloquent speech March next. There is in our minds not of which the following is the telegraphic the shadow of a doubt that George B. abstract, and does but poor justice to the

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-I cannot forecaste the resolutions, and action of this Convention, but I say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this Convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the Union, because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism, because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people and

our fathers, and they did not consider sults. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to results which at the outset they would have shrunk with honor; and even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burthens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overbang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a little time, to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save

our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right toask. This Administration cannot now save the Union if it would. It has, by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation, and by its displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will-hold that they have done all that armies can do, and had wise statesman-

in boldcentrast with British liberty.

This Administration thus declared to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power. It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in the Administration. While those in power, without their rights by yindidive legislation and tration. While those in power, without remorse, sacrifice the blood and treasure of our people, they will not give up their distributions of the second the nomination of Thomas H. Seyfour after which are edicated to make a violent stack on Gen. McClellan, their rights by yindidive legislation and their rights by yindidive legislation and the remove subordinates.

Gentlemen, I do trust our proceedings to second the nomination of Thomas H. Seyfour after which are edicated to make a violent stack on Gen. McClellan, their rights by yindidive legislation and the removal of the nomination of Thomas H. Seyfour after which are edicated to make a violent stack on Gen. McClellan, their rights by yindidive legislation and the removal of the nomination of Thomas H. Seyfour after which are edicated to make a violent stack on Gen. McClellan, their rights by yindidive legislation and the removal of the nomination of Thomas H. Seyfour after which are edicated to make a violent stack on Gen. McClellan, their rights by yindidive legislation and the removal of the nomination of Thomas H. Seyfour after which are edicated to make a violent stack on Gen. McClellan, their rights by yindidive legislation and their rights by yindidive legislation and the removal of the nomination of Thomas H. of our people, they will not give up their Gentlemen, I do trust our proceedings own passions for the public good. The here will be marked by harmony, and I Union is now held asunder by military do carnestly believe we shall be animated an eloquent speech. ambition. If our political troubled could by the greatness of this occasion. In all CMT longs, of Maryland, and Mr. Long be referred to peace arbitrament, away probability the future destiny of our countries of Ohio, Joined Harris, in opposition to our countries armies in the field, try hangs upon our action. Let this con McClellan, Mr. Carrigan, of Pa. read our Union would guaranteed, the sacredisciplinary with the spirit of hermony. spected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land.-Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South. Beyond all other men they value the only commendation when he hung upon the cross, and the Pharisees mocked his sufferings. It was a soldier alone who discovered his divinity when he heard him pour forth prayers for mercy and forgiveess for the authors of his sufferings.

The Administration cannot save this Union, but we can. Mr. Lincoln views many things above the Union. We put the Union first of all. He thinks a pro-clamation worth more than peace. We ous than the edicts of a President.

There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union .-We are shackled with no bates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves-full recognition of the rights of the States. We mean that every State on our nation's banner shall shine with one and the same lustre.

In the coming election men i must decide with which of the two parties, into which our people are divided, they will act. If they wish for Union they will act with the party which will hold the Union together.

They will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence the Union. If they wish for pence, they will act with those who sought to evert this war, or who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights and for the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation and the overthrow of

the judiciary.

If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country. There are many good men who may be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swaring with place men who will hold upon power with deadly grasp.

But as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made the history of our country, since its advers to power, seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown. Four years ago it land with blood; but they were animated had its birth upon this spot. Let us see that by our action it shall die here, where it was born.

We desire Union and peace, and the They thought they might safely indulge for they demand conditions and exact a their passions, and they concluded to do price which they well know will prolong so. They would not heed the warning of the war, and the war unduly prolonged becomes disunton. Wise statesmanship that meddling begets strife. Their passions have brought out their natural rettee terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest.

We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean by these rights, that free speech shall not be impeached, although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theaters from partisan deminciations.

We mean that the home rights, the sacredness of the fireside, shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power we shall not be less, but more, tenacious upon these subjects.

We have forborue much because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs, know but little about the principles of our Government.

We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition, but when hampered its own freedom of action by we shall have gained power that official unconstitutionalities. It cannot be said who shall violate one principle of law, one that the failure of its policy is due to the single right of the humblest man in our 1798. A point of order being raised, it want of courage and devotion on the part land, shall be punished by the full vigors was decided that the resolution must go of our armies. Never in the history of the law. It matters not whether he to the committee without debate. Mr. sits in the Presidential chair or holds an Long insisted on being allowed to amend humbler office under our Government.

politicians to rule this country to all extensive? We repeat the question; If two thirds of the American people anxicontractors and trading politicians to rule this country to all extensive? We repeat the question; If two thirds of the American people anxicontractors and trading politicians to rule this country to all extensive the question; If two thirds of the American people anxicontractors and trading profit that they have done all that they have d Hatch's Hotel.

Also—a few men to fill the township's quota. Volunteers call on Mr. Thacher, as above, or upon H.S. Searle, M. J. Harington. Lewis Chamberlin. worked northward to the shores of the Many of these men are now members of great lakes. The guaranteed rights of this Convention, and they bear impressas above, or upon H.S. Searle, M. J. Harrington, Lewis Chamberlin.

The guaranteed rights of
this Convention, and they bear impress
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Southward to the press going West, by which passengers arrive at these of the press going West, by which passengers arrive at the counter of

is true-Great God, that it should be to second the nomination of Thomas H.

harmony.

God of our fathers, bless tis pow, and lift is above all personal considerations, fill us, with a just lides of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and sponsibilities which rest upon us, and opped by general consent.

The Convention was called to order the convention was called to order.

chairman of the committee on resolutions reported that the committee had spent the entire evening, previous in mutual interchange of sentiment, and found butslight differences of opinion prevailing, and that was mainly with two or three members; that a sub-committee of five had been selected to draw up the accept tory the past three years. It was a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed his they would be ready. The report at 4 o'

Mr. Vallandigham insisted that more time was needed, and urged an adjourn ment till next day, but after debate the Convention almost unanimously refused to adjourn, and finally took a recess until

o'eloek. On re-assembling the committee report ed that they had agreed upon a report, and presented the following resolutions clamation worth more than peace. We which were read by Hon, Wm. A. Walcommittee :

THE PLATFORM. Resolved, That in the future, as in the ast, we will adhere with unawerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitu tion, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conductive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity, or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution uself has, been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand

law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest and imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and awowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent the restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a Government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard law in the States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest and imprison-

Resolved, That the shameful disregard y, the Administration of its duty in respec loour fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners, and are now in suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and carpestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are, and have been, in the field under the flag of our country, and in the event, of our attaining power, they will receive all care, protection, regard, and kindness that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

Mr. Long, of Ohio, moved as an amendment the first Kennucky resolution of the report as he should not atherwise refused to indulge him, and miled for a vote on the report of their committee, which was adopted almost unanimously. We have had upon this floor touching feel suited with it; but the Convention and significant proof of the folly of this refused to indulge him, and called for a

> was received with outburtts of applause from the assembled multitude us F

"The names of L. W. Powell, of Ken

ris and the Tribune, and defended him in

be correct or true CLT TO

As it was now growing dark a motion to adjourn till to o clock heat day was

A ballot for President was called for and taken by states.

The final feedlt of the first ballot was

as follows: Maine, five for McClellan. New Hampshire, seven for McClellan. Missachusetts, twelve for McClellan;

Rhode Island, four for McClellan.

Connecticut, six for McClellan. New York! thirty-three for McClellan. New Jersey, seven for McClellan. Pennsylvania, twenty ax for McClellan. Delaware, three for Thos. H. Seymour. Maryland, seven for Thos. H. Seymour. Kentucky, eleven for McClellan. Ohio, fifteen for McClellan, six for Sey-

Indiana, nine and a half for McClallan, nd three and a half for Seymour.

Blindis, sixteen for McClellan. Michigan, eight for McClellan. Missouri, seven for McClellan, four for

Minnesota, four for McClellan. Wisconsin, eight for McClellan.

Kansas, three for McClellan. California, five for McClellan. Oregon, three for McClellan.

The total vote for McClellan was 2021. For Thomas H. Seymour, 23% McClellan's nomination was made un mimous amidst the firing of cannon, the music of the bands, and the lond and long

continued shouts of the tens of thousands f people within and without the wigwam. Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was iominated for Vice President on second ballot, and made unanimous amidst cheer from the assembly. Pennsylvania voted on first ballot for Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of

Manufacture of Woolen Goods. CHAPTER L.

liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, with a view to the ultimate Convention of all the States or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

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

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States usingpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative using the party is to preserve the States usingpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative using the subversion of civil by military law in the States and imprisonment. It in and sentence of American with large many acres and imprisonment. It in and sentence of American

delawaré lackawanna & WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.

Time of Passenger Trains, June 2d, 1864.

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The Passenger Train North, Leaves New Hampton on the arrival of the Mail Twin which leaves New York at, 8 10 a, m., and Mannika Chunk on the arrival of the Trulin which leaves Philad.

The Passenger Train South. Leaves Great Bond after the arrival of the Cincinnati Express from the West, Econecting in Scranton with trains on the Lackswanna & Bloomshurg, and Delsays & Hudson Railroads; at Manunks Chunk with the train for Philadelphia, and at New Hampton, with trains for New York, the Leitigh Valley, Harrisburg, &c. Pas-sengers by this train arriver in New York at 5.00, in Philadelphia at 5,30, and in Harrisburg at \$400,p. m.

HIT The Accommodation Train.