

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

Lincoln papers are busy quoting items against McClellan from southern rebel sheets, and their Canadian sympathizers. Poor authority, but the best they can find.

The Lincoln organs say we cannot make peace with union because Jeff Davis is opposed to it! Is Jeff their last hope and argument? We expect to elect McClellan, restore Peace and Union, in spite of Lincoln, Davis and the Devil.

The Montrose Republican charges that Geo. H. Pendleton boasts that he never voted a man or a dollar to the army, and swears that he never will. That slander is wicked and wilful. The man who says thus of our nominee for Vice President may be quite ignorant, yet he knew he uttered a falsehood. The record of Congress proves the Republican editor to have stated a groundless lie.

Read the McClellan "Watchwords for Patriots" on first page, and then the letter of acceptance on inside, and see how well they agree. His record is very clear, consistent, and right. Union men of all parties endorse it, and they will unite to elect him, in spite of the howling of abolition or other disunion demagogues.

The Lincoln men see that shoddy is to be beaten unless some Democrats can be hired to abandon McClellan. For this purpose they are trying to get ultra peace men to start a new candidate so as to help old Abe. If peace men want to elect Lincoln and secure four more years of drafts and taxes, shoddy will pay them well for their aid.

That wise and candid old journal the National Intelligencer, which has never acted with the Democracy, says: "Our only hope of Union and peace, as also of a return to the normal way of the laws within the loyal States, is therefore reposed in a change of men in the administration of the Government, to be followed by a change of policy in the management of affairs, and, so thinking, we shall not hesitate to give our cordial support to the nomination of General McClellan."

Gen. McClellan in 1862. On the 9th of May, 1862, the House of Representatives at Washington, composed of a large majority of radicals, on hearing of the battle of Williamsburg, passed the following resolutions unanimously:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of devout gratitude to Almighty God that the House of Reps from time to time bear of the triumphs of the Union Army in the great struggle for the supremacy of the Constitution and integrity of the Union.

Resolved, That we receive with profound satisfaction intelligence of the recent victories achieved by the armies of the Potomac, associated from their localities with those of the Revolution, and that the sincere thanks of this House are hereby tendered to Major-General GEO. B. McCLELLAN, for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life.

No other General has ever received such an approval from Congress.

What a Republican Journal Says. The Albany Statesman, a leading and influential Republican paper says: "In nominating General McClellan the Democrats place their very strongest man in the field—a man who will poll a larger army vote than any Democrat who could possibly be put in nomination. The abuse which McClellan met with in the Convention from Mr. Harris of Maryland, and other traitors of the same stamp, cannot fail to be beneficial to the nominee with the better portion of the American people."

Republicans abandoning Abraham. The Union Republicans are fast leaving old Abe, and coming over to the true Union candidate. The New London Chronicle, a staunch old Connecticut Republican organ, took down old Abe's name after his Niagara letter; it now runs up the McClellan flag. The Suffolk Herald takes the same course. The Westchester County (N. Y.) Monitor, always Republican, says: "The truth is, the administration of Abraham Lincoln is a lamentable failure." &c. It now goes for McClellan. Hon. Joseph Bailey, Congressman from the York District, has supported old Abe firmly in Congress, but he now cuts loose and declares for McClellan. Many other cases of journals and influential citizens are reported as taking the same course; but not one man is going over to old Abe. Shoddy's days are counted.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton. Our nominee for Vice President is a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, and a Democrat of tried integrity. He was born in Cincinnati, in July, 1826, and is therefore thirty-eight years of age. He was a prominent member of the Ohio State Senate during the years of 1854 & '55, and was elected to Congress in 1856, from the 1st district, and has been re-elected each term since. He occupies a position on the committee of ways and means in the present Congress. Mr. Pendleton is a man of distinguished ability, and has proved himself on many critical occasions, to be made of just such material as the party needs in this dark hour of our country's history. Mr. Pendleton occupied from the first, a prominent position in the House. He was always placed on important committees, and discharged the duties pertaining to such positions with rare ability and fidelity. He is a man of pleasing appearance and a fluent speaker. His popularity is proverbial among his political opponents as well as among those attached to his own party. His record during the war is as clean as his best friends could wish for. Though sympathizing with those who are for a Union Peace, he has always voted for bills to supply the army and navy, and for the support of the Government, but ready at any moment to advocate pacific measures when they promised to result in the restoration of the Union. Aside from his ability, Mr. Pendleton's personal popularity throughout the West will be a tower of strength in the canvas. His nomination is eminently one fit to be made.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S ACCEPTANCE. The country will hail with profound satisfaction and enthusiastic applause General McClellan's letter, accepting his nomination by the Democratic party for President of the United States. The committee, headed by Governor Seymour, which was deputed by the Chicago Convention to inform the general of its action, met at the St. Nicholas Hotel Thursday noon, proceeded to the general's residence, and their discharged their duty. The general's reply to the committee was returned to their chairman that evening. His letter is brief, but every sentence is compact with an earnest, high-toned, and devout patriotism, characteristic of the man. Its explicit, square, unflinching enunciation of the principles which should guide the government in restoring Union, peace, and liberty to the nation, will command the admiration, as well as the assent, of every honest and loyal man. There is no place for any northern man to stand, except on McClellan's platform, or on the platforms of the abolition disunionists of the North, or the rebellious secessionists of the South. Not a syllable of its language is dubious, ambiguous, or doublefaced. It is open, clear, ringing, and stands four square to all the winds of treason, blow them from the White House, or from Richmond.

"The Union at all hazards." These five words should strike the liars dumb who have defamed him and his party with the change of consenting to a disunion peace—the Union for which his gallant comrades have periled their lives, and whose blood shall not have been spilled in vain. No more effusion of blood if the rebels will, for, "Union is the one condition of Peace. We ask no other."

"Love and reverence for the Union, the Constitution, the Laws, and the Flag," uttered in every breath, while the traitors who shrieked, "Tear down the flaunting lie," hoarsen their throats with calumny against him whose patriotism is of such sort as they never conceived. The Constitution and laws his "rule of duty," to maintain the supremacy of law over President, army, and people; and to reassert the unity and power of the nation among the nations of the earth, his avowed purpose; a devout reliance upon the Almighty for His sovereign aid "to restore Union and Peace to a suffering people, to establish and guard their liberties and rights," the spirit which he brings to the sublime work. The people have long waited for the nation's leader, its deliverer. They hear his voice to-day. They will follow him to victory!

John Morgan, the noted guerrilla leader, has been defeated and killed in an engagement at Greenville, Tenn. He was probably setting out upon another raid and met his fate in this early part of his expedition. The Richmond papers confirm the news of his death, and acknowledge the defeat of his forces.

Official Tender of the Nomination to General McClellan. New York, Sept. 8, 1864. Major General George B. McClellan. Sir: The undersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to present to you a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of the convention. It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty, and to act as the representatives of that convention whose deliberations were witnessed by a vast assemblage of citizens, who attended and watched its proceedings with intense interest. Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted, and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind. And we may be permitted to add that their purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in their selection as their candidates of one whose life has been devoted to its cause; while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country Union, peace, and constitutional liberty. We have the honor to be, Your obedient servants, HORATIO SEYMOUR, (and others.)

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance. ORANGE, New Jersey, September 8, 1864. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter informing me of my nomination by the Democratic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unthought of. I am happy to know that when the nomination was made the record of my public life was kept in view. The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strengthen and make indelible in my mind and heart the love and reverence for the Union, Constitution, Laws, and Flag of our country, impressed upon me in early youth. These feelings have thus far guided the course of my life, and must continue to do so to its end. The existence of more than one government over the region which once owned our flag is incompatible with the peace, the power, and the happiness of the people. The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced. It should have been conducted for that object only, and in accordance with those principles which I took occasion to declare when in active service. Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy, and we might have reaped the benefits of our many victories on land and sea. The Union was originally formed by the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and compromise. To restore and preserve it, the same spirit must prevail in our councils, and in the hearts of the people. The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition in any settlement. So soon as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union, we should exhaust all the resources of statesmanship practiced by civilized nations, and taught by the traditions of the American people, consistent with the honor and interests of the country, to secure such peace, re-establish the Union, and guarantee for the future the constitutional right of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace—we ask no more. Let me add what I doubt not was, although unexpressed, the sentiment of the convention, as it is of the people they represent, that when any one State is willing to return to the Union, it should be received at once, with a full guarantee of all its constitutional rights. If a frank, earnest, and persistent effort to obtain these objects should fail, the responsibility for ulterior consequences will fall upon those who remain in arms against the Union. But the Union must be preserved at all hazards. I could not look in the face my gallant comrades of the army and navy, who have survived so many battles, and tell them that their labors and the sacrifice of so many of our slain and wounded brethren had been in vain; that we had abandoned that Union for which we have so often periled our lives. A vast majority of our people, whether in the army and navy or at home, would, as I would, hail with unbounded joy the permanent restoration of peace, on the basis of the Union under the Constitution, without the effusion of another drop of blood. But no peace can be permanent without Union. As to the other subjects presented in the resolutions of the Convention, I need only say that I should seek, in the Constitution of the United States and the laws framed in accordance therewith, the rule of my duty, and the limitations of executive power; endeavor to restore economy in public expenditure, re-establish the supremacy of law, and, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth. The condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital, show the necessity of a return to

a sound financial system; while the rights of citizens and the rights of states, and the binding authority of law over President, army, and people, are subjects not less vital importance, in war than in peace. Believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent, I accept the nomination. I realize the weight of the responsibility to be borne should the people ratify your choice. Conscious of my own weakness, I can only seek fervently the guidance of the Ruler of the universe, and, relying on his all powerful aid, do my best to restore Union and peace to a suffering people, and to establish and guard their liberties and rights. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, and others, Committee.

The Chicago Platform. Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union, under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the framework of the Government, equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern. Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of military necessity or the war power, higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired; that justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for the 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 recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition of such acts in the approaching 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 unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of civil by military 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 avowed 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 by the Administration of its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war, and are now in a 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 earnestly 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. In addition to the above, the Democracy of Susquehanna county unanimously Resolved, That, as in the past, we are unequivocally attached to the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, and that we most earnestly desire an early restoration of peace, harmony, and prosperity, throughout our country; and believing, as we do, that these ends will be best accomplished by the election of the ticket recently selected at Chicago, we pledge it our united and earnest support, and we respectfully invite all, irrespective of former party affiliations, to join us in a common effort to save our country from impending ruin. Resolved, That we hail the nomination of Maj. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for the office of President of the United States, with unfeigned pleasure, believing him to be not only fully competent and worthy, but that he is the first choice of the great majority of the Democratic party, and of a large proportion of those formerly connected with other parties; and that we will contribute our utmost efforts towards his triumphant election. Resolved, That the defeat, by the Republican majority in Congress, of the proposition offered by Hon. Charles Denison, the Representative of this district, in favor of a liberal increase of the soldiers' pay, such as should be commensurate with the necessary increase of pay to laborers in the peaceful avocations of life, was unjust to our fellow-citizens who have imperiled their lives upon the battle-field at the call of their country; and that it is further evidence tending to prove the utter hypocrisy of the claim put forth by the Republican leaders; that they are exclusively the "Soldiers' Friends."

McCLELLAN Mass MEETING at Montrose, Saturday, Sept. 17 at one o'clock. HON. C. W. CARRIGAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, HON. CHARLES DENISON, OF LUZERNE COUNTY, HON. ROBERT R. LITTLE, OF WYOMING, THOMAS D. WRIGHT, ESQ., OF BINGHAMTON, Have accepted invitations to address the meeting. Other good speakers will be present. THE HARFORD BRASS BAND, will enliven the occasion with Union music. LET THE PEOPLE RALLY for McCLELLAN and LIBERTY. Everybody is invited to attend. Obeying Greeley's Orders. A prominent Republican of York county, a professed Christian occupying an official standing in a church, tore the American flag from his building and trampled it under foot on Thursday, because it had been put out from a portion of his premises leased by a conservative gentleman in honor of the nomination of Gen. McClellan, the soldier, the statesman, and the Christian patriot. The fanatic is only worthy of notice as illustrating the evil teachings of the radicals. He but obeyed their passionate appeal to "Tear down the flaunting lie."—Portland Argus. The model patriot here described values the national flag as Wendell Phillips values the Union—a thing to be trampled under foot or landed to the skies, according as it does or does not serve the uses of abolition. When General McClellan is elected, and the glorious emblem of the Union floats over the land and over the sea without a single star erased, we suppose this precious patriot and his like will all join in reviving and singing the favorite song of the Tribune, "Tear down the flaunting lie," &c.

An Abolition War. Thurlow Weed, right hand man of Secretary Seward, in a recent letter to the Albany Evening Journal, is thus forced to confess that the war, commenced for the restoration of the Union, was soon perverted into one for abolition. Mr. Weed says: "We have been involved for nearly four years in an abolition war. The influences that drove North Carolina and Tennessee from the Union, extorted an emancipation proclamation, practical and effective in giving union, strength and determination to the rebellion—a proclamation to which the first slave has not owed his freedom, for it is only operative where our armies go, and without it the armies would have gone faster and farther. And let it be remembered that all the while these abolition demagogues and fanatics were aiding both rebellion and slavery. The north united, and free from the incubus of abolitionism, would have crushed rebellion, and with it the cursed institution that struck at the south to divide the Union. If the South avert the punishment due to the great national crime of rebellion they will owe their escape to the insanity of abolitionists. It is thus that antagonisms work together."

Which Tells the Truth? In his Auburn speech, a few days ago, Secretary Seward said that there would be no draft, as the enlistments reached five thousand per day, and were amply sufficient to keep up the strength of our armies and enable them to continue active operations. Secretary Stanton, on the other hand, tells all whom it may concern, in a "war gazette," that drafting will take place at once, beginning with those localities which have been backward in furnishing volunteers. "Now, who are we to believe Seward or Stanton? Both cannot be telling the truth." A leading Massachusetts Republican who has been traveling for two weeks through the Northwest, and has made several speeches for Old Abe, arrived here this evening, declaring that both the Democratic and Republican masses in the West were all for McClellan, and that he would be elected. "Why," says he, "the prairie chickens are all singing for Little Mac." He asserted that he was going East to insist upon the withdrawal of Lincoln and the nomination of some other candidate. —Chicago Dispatch. The popular feeling against Lincoln and all who have been closely identified with him is so intense in Chicago, that Isaac N. Arnold, the present member of Congress from that city, and a devoted personal friend of the President, has been compelled by force of public opinion to withdraw from the canvass.

"The Union Rest" and Shall be Preserved. So said Gen. Jackson; so say George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton; and so says the Platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention. Use every means consistent with the honor and integrity of the government to induce the insurgent States to return to their allegiance to the Constitution and stay the further effusion of blood—extend to them the olive branch of peace—assure them that their rights and domestic institutions shall not be interfered with, but shall be scrupulously respected—invite them to meet in Convention for the purpose of reconciling our differences, as did the fathers of the Republic in 1788, and give them all reasonable guarantees of State sovereignty and individual rights within the Union; but let it be distinctly understood—such is the sentiment of the Democratic Platform and such the language of our standard bearers, McClellan and Pendleton—"THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

Provost Marshal General Fry has decided that men who paid commutation under the draft of June, 1864, are liable to the draft which takes place in September, to fill the liabilities of the sub-districts under the calls made up to the present time, and the district provost marshals are ordered to place in the wheel for the draft the names of all such parties. —The Portsmouth (O.) Times describes the feeling through the State and throughout the Union; when it says: "We have recently traveled through a large portion of Scioto county, and were surprised to witness the gratifying change that is taking place in almost every locality. There is unmistakable evidence of one of the greatest revolutions in public sentiment ever known. Scores of men in every neighborhood, who have heretofore been the most inveterate opponents and denouncers of the Democracy, now openly declare their intention to oppose Lincoln and cast their support for the nominee of the Chicago Convention. The unpopularity of the present Administration is hourly increasing. An agent sent out by the authorities of Jersey City to recruit in the Rebels states, from Beaufort writes to Major Cleveland that recruiting agents are far more numerous than able bodied blacks desirous of going into service. —There was a great meeting in New York on Thursday evening, to ratify the nominations, made by the Convention at Chicago. It was one of the largest ever held in New York city. —We defy any shoddy to show that our candidate for the Vice Presidency ever wrote or spoke for peace upon the basis of separation. Give us the date and place, or hush up your demagogic assertions. —The Chicago Evening Journal, an Abolition sheet, says the registered Hotel arrivals at the Chicago Convention, from Saturday noon up to Tuesday night, were 243,018. —The editor of a Western paper is in clover. His printer boys having all gone to fight the Indians, he enlisted half a dozen of the best looking girls in town, and is now training a corps of compositors not subject to the draft. —William Doyle Brown was arrested at Eleventh and Filbert, Phila., Monday morning for sneering in the open streets for Valandigham. He was held in \$1000 bail to keep the peace, by Alderman Jones. —What the Lincolnites mean by the last man and the last dollar, is, that they will be the last to go to the front, and that they intend to steal the last dollar from the treasury. —The Buffalo Express, Lincoln organ, recently indulged in the murderous hope that the steamer Arctic, with Governor Seymour and the N.Y. Delegates to the Chicago Convention on board, would go to the bottom of the lake. The next day two forms of that paper went to the bottom of the building in quick time, and tumbled into pi. —For the first time in all its history, the Louisville Journal hoists the nominee of the Democracy. The old Whig and Union party of Kentucky go solid for McClellan, and Lincoln has no supporters. —The Bramlette Union party, added at the polls last year by Lincoln bayonets, will vote solid for McClellan and the Union. —The election in Vermont for Congressmen, &c., resulted in a Republican success as usual. The majority is said to be 20,000. Two years ago when Congressmen were chosen, the majority was over 26,000.

MYSTERY.—"Mother," said a little fellow four years old; "if a man is a mister, ain't a woman a mystery?" The greatest mystery in the world to us, is that any one will buy any other Saleratus but Herrick Allen's Gold Medal. It cures dyspepsia, strengthens work, atomizes, saves your teeth from decaying saves one-half the quantity of shortening, besides it takes so little of the Saleratus to do its work. Try it.—Most Merchants sell it.

Manufacture of Woolen Goods. CHAPTER 8. In answer to numerous inquiries as to when we could make up wool into cloth if brought hereafter, we have to say:—There is all the wool taken in that can be done before next spring. As most persons want their goods for the coming winter, we thought best to notify them of this fact to prevent disappointment. As the season is so far advanced, we can do this season's work as satisfactorily as possible, and make additions to our machinery and fixtures, so as to be able to do all that is offered another year. We shall as usual sell, color, and finish cloth for customers during the fall.

INGRAM & WHEELER, No. 7 Factory, Cambridge, Bradford Co. Sep. 15, 1864. McCLELLAN—UNION—PEACE