

For President: GEO. B. McCLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President: GEO. H. PENDLETON, OF OHIO.

See Electoral Ticket on next page, and be sure to put it out and inclose it in a letter to some soldier.

Republican Endorsements of McClellan.

The shoddy organs are so busy slandering McClellan that they forget that Mr. Lincoln wrote to him under date of July 2d, 1862, as follows:

"I am satisfied that yourself, officers, and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks for it."

"Two days afterwards, when Mr. Lincoln had fuller information, General McClellan received the following:

"Be assured the heroism of yourself, officers, and men is, and forever will be appreciated."

In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln made a speech at the White House, in which he said:

"General McClellan's attitude is such that in the very selfishness of nature he cannot but wish to be successful. I know Gen. McClellan wishes to be successful. I believe he is an able and honest man."

But the Republican Congress also gives its testimony. On the 16th day of July, Mr. Edwards (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives, and it was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this house be presented to Major General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which by their skill and bravery they have achieved over rebels and traitors in arms on the battle fields of Western Virginia."

On the 9th of May, 1862, after the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg and West Point, Owen Lovejoy, the most ultra radical in the House of Representatives, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

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

Republican Newspapers for McClellan.

We have noticed over a score of Republican journals that have come over to the support of McClellan. Still they come!

The Schenectady (N. Y.) Star gives notice to whom it may concern, and Old Abe, that his time has come; and hoists the McClellan ticket.

The Rockland county (N. Y.) Messenger, prefers the Union to Abolition, and therefore drops Lincoln, and supports Mac.

The Illinois Staats Anzeiger, published at Springfield, Lincoln's home, concludes to swap horses as the only way to cross the stream.

The Phelps (N. Y.) Union Star follows the drift of popular sentiment, and hoists the McClellan flag.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, 1864.

Returns from the elections held on Tuesday last have come to hand, sufficient to prove beyond question, that we have triumphed in the State by a majority of seven to ten thousand of the home votes.

The votes of the soldiers in the hospitals, and in the army, way, or may not, reduce this aggregate.

We congratulate you on this glorious result! All honor to the noble and faithful men who have achieved such a victory, in spite of the frowns of power, the corruption of money, and the influence of a blind and remorseless fanaticism!

Our victory, however, is but half-completed. We hold the vantage ground so gloriously obtained, only for one grand movement more—to reclaim in November the threatened liberties of our country, and restore to it the peace and prosperity of former times.

We conjure you, then, by all that freedom holds dear, to rally once more for a final struggle! Organize anew! Shake off the creeping apathy which comes too often after a successful contest; and let us hurl from power the insolent contenters of the people's rights, overthrowing at the same time the band of public plunderers which follow in their train.

C. L. WARD, Chairman, Democratic State Committee.

Hon. W. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, who was last fall a supporter of Curtin, has written an able and eloquent letter in favor of the Chicago nominees.

Let every voter remember this in casting his vote for Lincoln; he will vote directly in favor of repeated drafts for 500,000 more."

WORK FOR NOVEMBER

The reduction of the shoddy majority from 1,200 to 800 in this county, has astonished some people. But it can be reduced some hundreds more in November, with proper exertions in getting out the McClellan vote.

Each town must see that all citizen and soldier voters are assessed at once; after careful and thorough canvases, prepare a list of all our voters by school districts; see that all come to election, and bring along the indifferent ones; mark each name on the list as he votes; and in the afternoon send for all who have not come in.

For this purpose teams must be secured before election day. Getting out the voters, is after all, the practical way to carry the elections. It is the duty of our members of the County Committee, and township committees, to attend to such matters; and to neglect it is to betray the trust reposed in them.

Every McClellan Club must organize a system of getting out the voters; if it does not do so it is of little benefit, and falls short of its patriotic duty in this crisis.

Every citizen who wishes to save the Union, should consider it both an honor and duty to aid all in his power to bring out a full and increased vote in November. If any organization or individual neglects our vote that could have been secured, let them not complain of a dozen more of Lincoln's drafts, and a mountain more of taxes; for allow his election and there will be no end to them, except in the utter exhaustion and ruin of all.

But bring out a full vote, and McClellan will be elected, the Union saved, peace restored, and prosperity will return to the land.

Each one must have his friends in the army assessed; pay the ten cents tax; send an order, by mail, a duplicate of the tax receipt, together with the electoral vote; and where soldiers are in hospitals, in regiments of other States, in the navy, or in any way absent from the company so that there are less than ten votes in their company and from this State with them, they must also have a proxy blank and envelope to enable them to send their vote home before election day.

McClellan soldiers will get no votes or blanks unless their friends at home furnish them; they will not even be able to know who are the Electors to be voted for. The army commissioners and shoddy officers will only give them Lincoln tickets. At the October election many soldiers did not know who were Democratic candidates, and the managers refused to tell their names—so say soldiers.

We have received and read letters from the 50th P. V. saying that two-thirds of the men were for McClellan, but do not get Democratic documents of any kind; they could not therefore vote our ticket; and the report is that but two Democratic votes were polled, while most of the men did not vote at all, as appears by the number reported—only about 100 in all.

Hence the necessity of private efforts to enable them to vote.

Votes, proxy blanks and return envelopes for free distribution at this office.

Geo. H. Pendleton's Acceptance.

Said Mr. Pendleton, in his speech at the Chicago Convention, accepting his nomination for the Vice Presidency:

Mr. Pendleton said that he had no language in which to express his thanks for this evidence of kindness and confidence. He could only promise to devote himself in the future as in the past, with entire devotion, to the great principles which lie at the foundation of our government—the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

In the future, as in the past, he would be faithful to the great principles of Democracy; and strong in their cause, with the hearts of millions of freemen with them, they would gain build up the shattered fragments of the Union, and hand it down to the next generation as it was received from the last.

After Gen. Burnside's return from his successful campaign in North Carolina, he made a speech at the Cooper Institute, in which he said:

"Whatever comes to pass never let your faith in George B. McClellan falter; I have Summered with him, and Wintered with him, and know him through and through."

The Three Platforms.—Which do you Choose?

LINCOLN'S PLATFORM.—"No Peace without Abolition!"

JEFF. DAVIS' PLATFORM.—"No Peace without separation!"

MCCLELLAN'S PLATFORM.—"The Union must be preserved at all hazards."

"The Union is the one condition of Peace—We ask no more!"

The wife of Hon. George H. Pendleton is a daughter of Mr. Key, the author of the "Star Spangled Banner," and not a near relative of General Robert E. Lee, as has been erroneously stated in some of the newspapers.

VICTORY!

20,000 Democratic Gain in PENNSYLVANIA!

Over 40,000 Democratic Gain in Ohio!

A Democratic Gain in Indiana!

MARYLAND FREE!

MCCLELLAN & PENDLETON

WILL TRIUMPH IN NOVEMBER!

The Lincoln men have possession of the telegraph everywhere, and have kept the truth suppressed, as far as possible, and have falsified the returns (for an instance: they reported a shoddy majority of 1302 in Susq's county, after it was known to be only about 802) from every quarter, but it is quite certain that Pennsylvania is Democratic by about 5,000; and insures the State for McClellan.

The shoddy majority in Indiana is cut down from last year somewhat, and may be changed in November.

The abolition majority in Ohio is cut down to less than 20,000. Last year it was over 60,000.

Maryland repudiated Lincoln, his test oath constitution and all, by 5,000 maj. and will do it again in November.

STATES SURE FOR MCCLELLAN: California 5, Delaware 3, Illinois 16, Kentucky 11, Maryland 7, Missouri 11, New Jersey 7, New York 33, Pennsylvania 26, Oregon 3, Indiana 13, Connecticut 6. Total for McClellan 141. Only 118 are needed to elect.

It is also thought that Michigan, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, with so-called "West Virginia" with 30 votes, can be carried, making 171; being an electoral majority of 111, on a total vote of 231, which is the vote of all the States not in rebellion.

Now clear the track for Little Mac! He's bound to "switch off" shoddy. To save the country and protect the rights of everybody! His heart is true, we'll put him through, in spite of every croaker, and clear the White House of Old Abe, the dirty-mouthed old joker.

Democratic Triumph in Nevada Territory.

A telegraphic despatch, announces that at the election just held in Nevada Territory, for the adoption of a State Constitution, and also for the choice of a delegate to Congress, the Democratic ticket was elected by some 1,200 majority. A. C. Bradford, Democrat, is the successful candidate. This is clearly indicative of a sure Democratic triumph in California and Oregon.

Ohio.—The Abolition majority of over one hundred thousand in Ohio has been reduced many thousands by the Democracy. Hon. S. S. Cox would have been re-elected to Congress had not military officers closed the polls in the camps when they found he was carrying the soldier vote by two to one. A good account will be rendered by the Buckeye State in November.

INDIANA.—A perfect reign of terror was instituted in Indiana by the Governor—Morton—and the military authorities of Old Abe. Democratic meetings were broken up, prominent Democrats arrested, Democratic flag-poles and banners torn down, and every effort made to intimidate and keep down the rising spirit of Democracy among the people. There has evidently been every species of fraud and outrage perpetrated upon the Democracy of Indiana, and it would not be strange, under the circumstances, if that scoundrel viceroy of Central Despotism should be permitted to hold sway for another term. The State is considered good, however, for Little Mac, in November, as many adverse influences will then be removed.

Lincoln calls Blair he has been a faithful officer, and he has never heard a complaint against him; then he turns him out of his Cabinet.

THE ORIGINAL DISUNIONISTS?—"Russell, of the Times," in his "Diary," March 31, 1861, relating conversations with eminent men at Washington, writes: "I walked home with Mr. Sumner to his rooms, and heard some of his views, which are not so sanguine as those of Mr. Seward, and I thought I detected a desire to let the Southern States go out with their slavery if they so desired it. Mr. Chase, by the way, expressed sentiments of the same kind, more decidedly the other day."

THE UNION FOREVER.

Some of the shoddy organs have gone to the extreme in stating falsehoods about the Chicago platform; and many well meaning persons may have been thus deluded into thinking that in contemplating a dishonorable or disunion peace. That idea is far from the truth; and as further proof of this, we quote an editorial from the Washington Chronicle the special Lincoln organ. The article was printed just after the Convention adjourned. Read it and show it to honest Republicans!

Whatever may be said of that portion of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention which criticizes the federal administration, every patriot must be rejoiced to see that important body, representing so large a portion of the American people, solemnly declare that the Union must be preserved. Mark the words in which this determination is expressed: "We will adhere, with unswerving fidelity, to the Union and Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as the frame work of a government equally conducive to the welfare of all the states, both northern and southern."

This expression is probably the most significant admonition that could be presented to the enemies in arms against the Republic. These enemies have looked to the Democratic party and to the Chicago Convention for encouragement in their expectation and disunion. They have been flattered by the idea that because Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Fernando Wood, and a few others, have preached peace doctrines, therefore this preaching meant dissolution, or in other words, southern independence. The resolutions of the Chicago Convention have taken this last step from under their feet and they now see that there is no party in the free states which advocates peace on the basis of separation, and that all parties in our section are in favor of the unity of the republic.

So significant has been the action of the Chicago Convention on this subject, that when Mr. Long, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a qualifying resolution looking to peace, he was ruled out of order, and the resolutions, as reported by Mr. Guthrie, were adopted, as the report says, "with few dissenting voices." This being the case, the query to the patriotic and intelligent mind is which of the two candidates, Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan can best serve and save the government?

The Rev. C. W. Vining who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages, French, Turkish, Armenian, and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can, and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis.—Our American enterprise is well represented: stoves, wooden and tin-ware, ploughs, axes, and tools, are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countrymen, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Musselman rulers themselves, to the cures which those medicines have made in their midst. The Rev. gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in these countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these earlier settlements of mankind.—Lynn News.

The grand aggregate of appropriations, permanent under the law, and definite ones at the sessions of Congress since the war began (including those which will be made at the next session, if Lincoln continues) is four billions, one hundred and eighty-one millions four hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and seventeen cents (\$4,181,484,732.17).

This is more than a thousand dollars for every man.

This is an amount equal to more than one-half of the assessed value of all the lands and buildings in the free States and Territories, thus effectually saddling upon every man's farm, or house and lot, a mortgage for at least one-half its valuation!

General C. E. Swearingen, of Fayette county, who was one of the conferees that recently nominated Dr. Fuller, the Republican candidate for Congress, is out for McClellan.

Hon. Wm. Groesbeck, lately a prominent Republican member of Congress, from Ohio, is out for Little Mac.

Gen. E. Ball, a Lincoln elector in 1860, is out strong for McClellan, and is stamping for the Democratic ticket.

Col. Oscar F. Moore, who has served three years in this war, has announced himself for McClellan. Col. Moore is a Republican ex-member of Congress.

Colonel J. M. Moss, of Missouri, the leading spirit of the Cleveland Convention which nominated Fremont, is out for McClellan.

Hon. John Hickman, formerly a prominent member of Congress from Pennsylvania, announces that he cannot support Lincoln.

W. A. Shannon, Esq., Deputy U. S. Treasurer at New York, has tendered his resignation, alleging as a reason that he designs to take an active part in favor of McClellan's election.

It is rumored in quarters usually very well informed that Gens. Meade and Warren are to be suspended. They are said to be for McClellan.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county to distribute the funds in the hands of the administrator of the estate of D. L. Taylor, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Montrose, on Thursday, the 14th day of Nov. at 10 o'clock, P. M. All persons interested in said fund will present their claims or be forever barred from coming in on said fund, on or before the 14th day of Nov. 1864. H. H. WATKIN, Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of LEWIS L. BAKER, late of Luzerne county, to present their claims on or before the 14th day of Nov. 1864, at 10 o'clock, P. M. All persons having claims against said estate will present them duly attested for settlement. H. H. WATKIN, Administrator. Hartford, Oct. 19th, 1864.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, to me directed, I will expose to sale, by public vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, Nov. 12th, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M. the following described pieces or parcels of land to-wit:

ALL that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Liberty, in the county of Susquehanna, and described as follows: On the north and east by lands of Joseph E. Webster, deceased, on the south by all part of Joseph Butler, and on the west by lands of Jonathan Ross, containing about sixty acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one well, and one spring, and one acre improved. (Taken in execution at the suit of Joseph E. Webster, assigned to Ansel Warous, vs. Jonathan Ross, Esq.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the township of Franklin, State and county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a high corner, Charles Perry and Stephen Gavit, on the west by lands of F. Whipple, containing about sixty-seven acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one well, and one spring, and one acre improved. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Lathrop, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by lands of F. and T. Bell, on the east by the public highway, and on the south by A. A. Merrill, containing about twenty acres, with the appurtenances, one framed house and barn and all improved. (Said of S. W. Freed & Co. vs. Francisco Wright.)

ALSO—All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Clifton, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by road leading from Clifton Corners to Benton, on the west by lands of A. Merritt, on the south by land of Dewitt Wells, and on the east by land of Peter Bennett, containing about twenty-two acres, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one well, and one spring, and one acre improved. (Said of Theodore F. Johnson vs. H. W. Johnson.)

Also—Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Brooklyn, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Obadiah Bailey and Orlando Wright, on the south by lands of Orlando Wright, Charles Perry and Stephen Gavit, and on the west by lands of F. Whipple, containing about sixty-seven acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one well, and one spring, and one acre improved. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Lathrop, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by lands of F. and T. Bell, on the east by the public highway, and on the south by A. A. Merrill, containing about twenty acres, with the appurtenances, one framed house and barn and all improved. (Said of S. W. Freed & Co. vs. Francisco Wright.)

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Also—Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Clifton, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by road leading from Clifton Corners to Benton, on the west by lands of A. Merritt, on the south by land of Dewitt Wells, and on the east by land of Peter Bennett, containing about twenty-two acres, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one well, and one spring, and one acre improved. (Said of Theodore F. Johnson vs. H. W. Johnson.)

Also—Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Brooklyn, county of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Obadiah Bailey and Orlando Wright, on the south by lands of Orlando Wright, Charles Perry and Stephen Gavit, and on the west by lands of F. Whipple, containing about sixty-seven acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, one framed house, one barn, one well, and one spring, and one acre improved. Also, all that other piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Lathrop, bounded and described as follows: On the north and east by lands of F. and T. Bell, on the east by the public highway, and on the south by A. A. Merrill, containing about twenty acres, with the appurtenances, one framed house and barn and all improved. (Said of S. W. Freed & Co. vs. Francisco Wright.)

Also—Defendant's interest in all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the township of Clifton, county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by road leading from Clifton Corners to Benton, on the west by lands of A. Merritt