

For President:

GEO. B. MCCELLEAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

For Vice President:

GEO. H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON,
RICHARD VAUX,
WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,
EDWARD R. HELMBOLD,
EDWARD P. DUNN,
THOMAS MCCULLOUGH,
EDWARD T. HESS,
PHILIP S. GERHARD,
GEORGE G. LEIPER,
MICHAEL SEITZER,
PATRICK McEVY,
THOMAS H. WALKER,
OLIVER S. DIMMICK,
ABRAHAM B. DUNNING,
PAUL LEIDY,
ROBERT SWINEFORD,
JOHN AHI,
GEORGE A. SMITH,
THADDEUS BANKS,
HUGH MONTGOMERY,
JOHN M. IRVINE,
JOSEPH M. THOMPSON,
RASSELAS BROWN,
JAMES P. BARR,
WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ,
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

Another Lincoln Outrage.

The shoddy managers finding McClellan was receiving more votes from the New York soldiers than they desired, have trumped up false charges of fraud, and arrested the Democratic Commissioner by military power—which they of course have no right to do. All votes from that state are sent home in sealed envelopes.

Sufficient evidence has been produced in Indiana to prove that the State vote was Democratic by a handsome majority. By most glaring frauds have the shoddies carried it.

Dr. H. Mont. Moody, a Surgeon in the 183d P. V., writes to the Tioga Democrat from near Petersburg, saying that no tickets were furnished but shoddy tickets, and that a large majority of the men were therefore deprived of a chance to vote at the late election. The Dr. has been a Republican, but is now for McClellan.

An Important Question.

At the beginning of the war, Lincoln claimed a majority of the South as Union men. In less than four years, by using up half the men and money of the North, he has made them all rebels at the South. Now, the question is:

How long at that rate, will it take Lincoln to utterly destroy the Union?

There is no other question connected with Lincoln; for he has not reclaimed a single county from rebellion to Unionism, and never can, under "my plan." He holds some districts by armies, but he has made "guerillas" of the people.

Lincoln the Rebels' Best Ally.

All the Rebel papers express the hope of Lincoln's election, as likely to result in Southern independence. We make an extract from the Richmond Examiner of October 17th:

Some doubts remain as to the political complexion of Pennsylvania. But we entertain strong hope that the Republicans have done what they seemed at first to have done, and confess a deep desire that the present result may foreshadow the reelection of Abraham Lincoln. For Abraham Lincoln is the South's best ally. This Confederacy had a million and a quarter of men capable of bearing arms at the onset of this contest; a force sufficient to meet any invading power and defy the possibility of subjugation. The only danger lay in the difficulty of bringing this force into the field. Abraham Lincoln removed that difficulty by the character which he imparted to the war. (Abolition, confiscation, devastation, slave-arming & extermination.) But for these incentives supplied by Mr. Lincoln, the South, by want of union and energy, might have failed. Mr. Lincoln has prevented such a contingency, and relieved the South of all the dangers by a course of policy which rendered reconciliation impossible. By driving us to extremity he has combined every element of our strength, and ensured our success.

If the people of the United States choose to reflect on this, they thereby pronounce a decree establishing the independence of the South. We can bring larger armies into the field to fight Lincoln than any other Northern President, and his continuation in office will inspire every Southern breast with the resolve to win independence as the only alternative to extermination.

Those who vote for Lincoln are voting for more drafts, which are sure to come within sixty days after the election.

A PLAIN ISSUE.

If a draft was announced for a million of men, and each citizen notified that he would be freed from it by voting against it, how eagerly all would march to the polls! If a tax equal to half the property of the country was about to be levied, and each man allowed to vote himself out of it, would any sensible man stay at home to work and earn a dollar from motives of economy? Let it be announced that war for four years, and the destruction of the Union were to be decreed unless a change of rulers was made; would not each good citizen see that all voted against such a decree who did not favor it?

All these things, and much more, are to be decided next week. Elect, Lincoln, and war, drafts and taxes will be continued till the Union is permanently divided and even then be kept up to protect the exhausted fragment; and finally, anarchy and general ruin would prevail.

Defeat Lincoln, and the Union sentiment will revive at the South, Jeff Davis and the Confederacy will be abandoned and overthrown, a peace-and-Union party built up, and the Union be restored.

Who can hesitate, or be indifferent?

ONE DAY FOR LIBERTY!

On Tuesday of next week the people are to make one united effort to rescue the Government from the hands of those fanatics who are too weak and too wicked to administer it for the good of the people. The day for argument is nearly past, and the hour for action is coming. Every man must do his share of the great work. No one can depend on his neighbor; ALL are interested in the result, and each freeman cannot honorably or safely neglect to do his duty—all he can, to bring out the full McClellan vote. Every man who desires the return of Union and Peace should be vigilant till the polls are closed. All who prefer Liberty to Tyranny have one more chance to strike off the shackles which a despot is seeking to fasten upon a people.

Those who love prosperity better than adversity, must vote for their choice or lose it forever. If the Constitution has any friends, let them stand by it firmly lest it be voted down by the dupes of the negro proclamations. The Union should be the first issue, but it will be assailed by those who prefer abolition. Free White Men, is our motto, but shoddy clamors first for free negroes. See that nothing binds you from a full discharge of your duty; a full vote will elect McClellan and Pendleton, and restore Union, peace and prosperity. Then who can falter in the work.

Treason from Greeley's Tribune.

The first of these quotations is from a leading editorial in the Tribune of Nov. 30, 1860:

"If South Carolina shall be left to stand alone, we think she must ultimately rebel. Her people, we are aware, do not think so; but a single state will not be permitted to break up the Union. But if the cotton states generally unite with her in seceding, we insist that they cannot be prevented, and that the attempt must not be made. Five millions of people, more than half of them of the dominant race, of whom at least half a million are able and willing to shoulder muskets, can never be subdued while fighting around and over their own hearthstones. If they could be, they would no longer be equal members of the Union, but conquered dependencies. Suppose they could be overcome and their military forces destroyed, what then? Can you compel them to send members to Congress? Can you make them accept federal offices? Can you prevent their tarring and feathering those who do? If not, how idle to talk of subduing them? If eight states having five millions of people choose to separate from us, they cannot be permanently withheld from so doing by federal cannon. We propose to wrest this potent engine from the disunionists by saying frankly to the slave states—If you choose to leave the Union, leave it; but let us have no quarrel about it. If you think it a curse to you, and an unfair advantage to us, repudiate it, and see if you are not mistaken.

If you are better by yourselves, go, and God speed you; for our part we have done very well with you, and are quite willing to keep along with you; but if the association is irksome to you, we have too much self-respect to insist on its continuance. Only the shoen of northern bayonets can blind the South wholly to the evils of secession; but that may do it. Let us be patient, neither speaking daggers nor using them; standing to our principles, but not to our arms, and all will yet be well."

The Tribune, December 8, 1860, said in answer to Mr. Post:

"As to what Congress may be bound, in a certain contingency, to do, we will not decide. It is far more to the purpose to decide what Congress can and will do. And we again avow our deliberate conviction that whenever six or eight contiguous states shall have formally seceded from the Union, and avowed the pretty unanimous and earnest resolve of their people to stay out, it will not be found practicable to coerce them into submission; and we doubt that any Congress can be found to direct and provide for such coercion. One or two states may be coerced; not an entire section or quarter of the Union. If you do not believe this wait and see.—Editorial Tribune.

Thomas H. Benton once remarked that Northern abolitionists and Southern secessionists bore the relation to each other as the blades of a pair of shears, and that their combined action would eventually sever the Union. They are at this work now; and they ask leave to finish it.

There is but one way to suppress the rebellion, restore peace, and stop these drafts, and that is to get rid of Abraham Lincoln, and his "policy," and place the administration of the government in the hands of men who will prosecute the war, not on the abolition-extermination plan, but with a single eye to the restoration of the Union, that maintenance of the Constitution, and the securing of an early and honorable peace.

For the Montrose Democrat.

NOW OR NEVER!

NOW OR NEVER! FREEMAN RALLY
Forth from mountain, hill, and valley!
'Tis no time for idle slumber;
Call the roll! the legions number.

"Union savers," all remember
What's your duty in November!
Armed with Ballots, firm, defiant,
Overthrow the shoddy giant.

Hand-in-hand, a tried communion,
Be your watchword, Peace and Union!
Bravely forward; scorn to falter—
Lay your offering on the altar.

Let no threat of haughty foemen
Daunt McClellan-loving yeomen;
Victory smiles on bold endeavor,
Democrats, 'tis NOW OR NEVER!

Lathrop, Oct. 28th. S. W. T.

More Drafts.
Can the people forget that two millions four hundred thousand men have been called into the field by Mr. Lincoln, in the present war?

Can they forget that the people have been told every year for three years that the rebellion was on its last legs, and about subdued?

Can they forget that every call and every draft was to be the "last call?" Can they forget that another call and another draft have regularly followed each promise, proving these promises to be false?

It has been asserted, and we believe truly, that Grant wants 300,000 more men without delay. Sherman wants more. Sheridan wants more. For many long years, more will be wanted if subjugation is to be the policy.

The people are not blind! They must see that more drafts must follow Lincoln's election.

Corruption of the Lincoln Party.

From the Albany Journal, Republican: Contractors have fattened on fat jobs, adventurers have found the war a source of private gain, moral desperados have flocked about the National Capital and lain in wait for pay. The SCUM of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled thereby its rock and offensive odor.

From the N. Y. Times, Rep.

The mighty interests of the nation have been made subordinate to the greedy avarice of swindling contractors. The War Department has been virtually in the hands and at the mercy of men who care nothing for the sufferings of the people except as they serve their own ends, and give them a chance to enrich themselves out of the calamities of the country.

Brig.-Gen. Wilcox says: Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of our wounded, the tears of the orphan, the wail of the widow, have been coined into money. Men without patriotism and wisdom, have urged military plans which have not accomplished anything.

From the New Haven Courier, Rep.: Contractors have swindled the Government out of hundreds of millions. They have piled fortunes on fortunes. Corruption runs riot at Washington. Even Senators acknowledge taking bribes of half a hundred thousand, while the leaders who have tasted the spoils are lounging about the door of every Government office, and by threats and bribes compelling the gratification of their wishes.

Political purposes and selfish schemes have overruled generalship, and conducted our armies to ruin, instead of victory. Newspapers and cliques have directed and changed, from month to month, the policy of the Government, and unsettled even the Cabinet itself, so that no one rests on this New Years morn (1863) with the confidence that any stable and efficient course of action will direct the administration of affairs through the first quarter of the year.

Mr. Dawes, Republican Congressman, said: The larcenies practiced under this (Lincoln) Administration, have exceeded the entire expenditures under the administration of James Buchanan.

The vote of Tuesday demonstrates beyond question the ability of the friends of McClellan to carry the State beyond all controversy. Our opponents exhausted themselves in the late contest; they cannot, in November, poll a thousand more than they did, while we verily believe that McClellan's name will rally to the polls from thirty to forty thousand more than we counted in the late election.

General Sherman, in a recent letter says:

"This war has just begun, and its issues are the mysteries of the dim future."

Preparing for Another Draft.

It seems to be generally understood among the best informed in this city that another call for three hundred thousand men, (and some put the number at 500,000), is to be made, and a draft enforced to fill it, before the first of January next. And as it appears to be regarded as certain that the law will be changed to meet the views of the War Department and Provost-General Fry, so that no substituted will be accepted under the new call, substitute brokers have been doing a brisk business—those having the most favorable opportunity to know the purposes of the administration being actively and quietly engaged in procuring substitutes in advance of the new draft. It has been said that the recent movement of Supervisor Blunt for raising ten thousand men is in pursuance of a knowledge of the intentions of the War Department. It will be some satisfaction to know that Governor Seymour has received the pledge of the administration that the surplus already furnished by the State over previous calls will be credited on our quota under the prospective draft.—N. Y. paper.

Traitors in Washington.

The Lincoln office-holders and negroes had a torchlight procession in Washington on the night of the 21st. As they went up Pennsylvania Avenue several of them stepped aside from the procession to set fire to a large Union flag which was suspended at the Democratic headquarters. They burned the flag, after several efforts, but some fragments were saved and have been taken to Philadelphia, as a relic.—The procession made deliberate attempts to burn the Stars and Stripes at other points, but were prevented by interference. A soldier seized one of the vandals when trying to reach the flag with his torch, but the authorities interfered, took the soldier who defended the National flag, to jail, and let the flag-burner go on his way.

It will be remembered that General Butler hung a citizen of New Orleans for taking down the flag; but now a Republican procession in Washington burns the flag with impunity, while a soldier who tries to save it is thrust into prison by the Lincoln authorities.

Verily, Rebels have taken Washington.

The Alleged Conspiracy.

The infamous meat-tub plot of Holt has seemed to use so monstrously absurd that we have not thought it worth while to attempt, seriously, to defend the Democratic party from the charges contained in it.—If the American people can really be made to believe stupid and malicious inventions like that, why then free schools and a universal education are a humbug, and a leering buffoon like Lincoln is a good enough President.

Another Draft.

Another draft, it seems, is coming right along. It appears to be a fact, that notwithstanding its enormous cost to individuals and townships, the five hundred thousand call was a failure, and produced very few men, comparatively. We are not surprised to hear, in this connection, that the next Congress will be asked to amend the conscription law, so as to compel every person who is drawn to serve, no substitutes being allowed. The National Republican, the personal organ of Lincoln, thus hints at what may be expected if he is re-elected:

The object of the draft is not to fill quotas, but to raise troops, and it should be executed with that view and for that purpose; and as every able-bodied citizen of the proper age is subject to be called into the service, no man who has been legally drafted has just cause of complaint on account of his being required to render his full share of military service. The fact that the required number has already been drawn is no reason why others should not be drawn, if necessary to fill the quota.

Lincoln's Offer to McClellan.

The Boston Post says: "Ex-postmaster-general Blair confirms the report that the President offered to bring General McClellan into the field as an adjunct of Gen. Grant if he would decline the Ohio nomination! Make him equal to the Lieut. General if he would not allow the people to make him superior, and choose him commander-in-chief of both army and navy; but General McClellan preferred receiving his commission from the citizens of the United States to having it bestowed by Mr. Lincoln, and declined the polite offer. Could anything more clearly expose the falsehood of the administration than this attempted bargain? If Gen. McClellan is unworthy the confidence of the country from natural incapacity or from disposition, it would be a base act of treachery for the President to place him in command of our armies merely to move a rival from the path of his ambition. If he be worthy of that command it is equally treacherous to the country to refuse him the position his commission entitles him to. The President must swing upon one or the other of these horns.

A Reason.

The New Haven Union says that one of the abolition merchants of that city who has a large stock of goods and a little gold on hand, dare not have McClellan elected for fear his gold and his goods will fall in price. He thinks Lincoln's election will be likely to keep them up, and so he will vote for Lincoln. If this reasoning is good for him—and we shall not controvert it—the great mass of the people who have goods to buy and no gold to sell, will see their interest in voting for McClellan.

The selectment of Wells, Me., have been fined \$5 and costs each, for not allowing a colored man to vote at the recent State election.

Views of Mr. Pendleton.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your friendly letter. Malignant misrepresentations and falsehoods are so frequent in our political struggles, that I have rarely undertaken to correct or refute them.

I make no professions of a new faith and only reiterate my professions of an old one, when I say there is no one who cherishes a greater regard for the Union—who has a higher sense of its inalienable benefits—who would more earnestly labor for its restoration by all means which will effect that end, than myself.

The Union is the guarantee of the peace, the power, the prosperity of this people, and no man would deprecate more heartily, or oppose more persistently, the establishment of another government over any portion of the territory ever within its limits.

I am in favor of exacting no conditions—insisting upon no terms not prescribed in the Constitution; and I am opposed to any course of policy which will defeat the re-establishment of the Government upon its old foundation, and in its territorial integrity.

I am, very truly, yours, etc.,
GEORGE H. PENDLETON.
Hon. John B. Haskin, New York.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18, 1864.

Hon. C. L. WARD, Philadelphia:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter. In the very beginning of this war, in the first days of the session of 1861, I said, in my place in Congress, that I would vote for all measures necessary to enable the government to maintain its honor and dignity, and prevent disaster to its flag. I have done so.

I thought that by the adoption of such measures the faith of the government was pledged to the troops in the field, and must not forfeit by inadequate supplies. I never gave a vote which was incompatible with this sentiment.

All appropriations, pure and simple, for the support and efficiency of the army and navy had my cordial concurrence. It was only when they were connected with other and improper appropriations; when by reason of their popularity, they were loaded down with fraudulent items for the benefit of contractors or speculators, and every attempt to separate them failed; when they were made a stalking horse for some abolition scheme, that I was constrained reluctantly to vote against the whole bill.

But I repeat that I voted against no bill which was confined simply to the object of supplies for the army and navy. I am, very truly, yours,
GEO. H. PENDLETON.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS!

It is useless to deny any longer, that Federal prospects in Georgia are gloomy. The War Department receives not one word of encouraging news. If any came, it would long since have been published.

The Southern journals are filled with accounts of Beauregard's progress. Up to October 12th, he had captured thirteen hundred and seventy Federal prisoners, and destroyed a large amount of stores.

There is very little additional intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley.

Five thousand Federal soldiers were killed, wounded and captured. Sheridan states that from eight hundred to a thousand of his men were taken prisoners.—Fifteen hundred Confederates were captured. The number of guns taken is now variously reported at from forty-three to forty-eight. Three hundred Confederate wagons and ambulances were also taken. The position of affairs in the Valley is about as it was before the battle began.

William E. Roberts, one of the citizens arrested in Columbia county in September last, died at Fort Mifflin from the effects of his confinement, at the age of fifty-six years. The Bloomsburg Star says of him: "The community has lost a useful and worthy citizen, the church an exemplary member, and his family a kind parent." Forty-four persons were arrested at the same time with Mr. Roberts, and have been confined in a loathsome dungeon fifty days without even charges being preferred against them. We presume the matter will be attended to after election.

The Way they Do It.

A gentleman of Harrisburg received a letter a day or two since from a relative in Philadelphia, in which he speaks of the manner in which Democratic soldiers' votes were returned from Camp Cadwallader. The writer is a gentleman of unquestioned veracity. We are permitted to make the following extract:

"Let me tell you what the Judge and Inspector did on the day of election.—There were three hundred and ninety-four Democratic votes polled in the aforesaid Camp Cadwallader, and of this number they returned only four votes. This is the way the Republicans allow the soldiers to vote. But we are not asleep. All these tricks will count against them."

Hon. B. R. Curtis, late Judge on the Bench in the United States Supreme Court, and who gave an opinion counter to that of Chief Justice Taney, and the majority with him, in the Dred Scott case, is now for McClellan.

An officer in the 100th N. Y. Volunteers says as follows:

Our regiment will be nearly equally divided on the electoral ticket, which is much better than I expected: The 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles are through with their voting. On the electoral McClellan has five-eighths of the votes, and in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery his vote will be still heavier.

Thaddeus Stevens, the friend of Mr. Lincoln, addressed the Leaguers at Congress Hall on Monday evening last, and in the course of his remarks, he said:

There are not a few wounding tendencies, and evil judgments, induce them to believe that we must take as our rallying cry: "The Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." This is a most pernicious idea.

We know that Abraham Lincoln told Miss Catherine Beecher, a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, that he "should never cease to regret the day he failed to reinforce McClellan on the peninsula," and we dare Abraham Lincoln to deny it.—St. Paul Pioneer.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the election of the Commonwealth, approved the 24th day of July, A. D. 1862, I, DAVID S. MCKIM, High Sheriff of Berks County, in said Commonwealth, do hereby give notice to the Electors of the county aforesaid, that a Presidential election will be held in said county on the second Tuesday of November next, to wit: the 8th day of said month, at which time the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

Twenty-six persons as electors for President and Vice President of the United States.
The said Elections will be held throughout the County as follows:
The election for the district composed of the township of Apoclin will be held at the house of Joseph Beebe in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Ararat will be held at the school-house near the Presbyterian church in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Auburn will be held at the house of James Lott in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Bridgewater will be held at the Court-house in the borough of Montrose.

The election for the district composed of the township of Brookline will be held at the house of James O. Bullard in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Chocomaug will be held at the school-house near Edward Clark's in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Clifford will be held at the house of John H. Hewerson in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Dundas will be held at the Dundas hotel in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Dimock will be held at the house of T. A. Haskock in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Forest Lake will be held at the house of John S. Towne in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Franklin will be held at the school-house near Jacob Allard's in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Friendsville will be held at the school house in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Gibson will be held in the Academy building in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Harford will be held at the house of N. W. Waldron in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Harmony will be held at the house of S. Winters in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Herrick will be held in a building occupied by John Miller in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Jackson will be held at the house of C. C. Payne in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Jessup will be held at the house of Daniel Hoff in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Lenox will be held at the house of G. W. Brown in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Liberty will be held at the house of Bela Jones in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Lathrop will be held at the house of Eliza Lord in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Little Meadows will be held at the school-house in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Middletown will be held at the house of C. H. Ross in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of Montrose will be held at the Court-house in said township.

The election for the district composed of the township of New Milford will be held at the house of C. H. Ross in said township.

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