Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, September 7, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION DISTRICT TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
WILLIAM H. KOONTZ, of Somerset.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
ALEXANDER KING, of Bedford.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
ALEX. K. M'CLURE, of Franklin.
SAMUEL BOATH, of Perry.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
HUGH R. DAVIDSON, of Chambersburg.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN H. CRISWELL, of Green.
FOR AUDITOR,
MORROW B. SKINNER, of Lurgan.
FOR CORONER,
HIRAM E. WERTZ, of Quincy.

TERMS.

THE FRANKLIN REPOSITORY is published every Wednesday morning by "THE REPOSITORY ASSOCIATION" at $2 per annum, *strictly in advance*, or $2.50 if not paid within the year. *All subscriptions must be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for in advance.

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M'CLURE & STONER, Publishers.

☞ Mr. John K. Shryock is our authorized Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper, and receipt for the same.

COPIES of the OLD FLAG containing the full REPOSITORY report of the destruction of Chambersburg can still be had at this office. Price five cents. Persons sending orders from a distance must enclose two cents per copy for postage.

FILES WANTED.—Any person having files of the REPOSITORY, however old, will receive a liberal price for the same at this office. Several copies of the first number issued by M'Clure & Stoner, July 8, 1863, are wanted. Any of our subscribers having that number will *confer* a special favor by furnishing us with it.

UNION COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose the Union County Committee for the ensuing year:

Chairman—THOS. JEFFERSON NILL.

North Ward, Chambersburg, A. D. Cauffman, William Gelwicks; South Ward, Chambersburg, Geo. J. Baleley, Thos. J. Earley; Antrim, Wm. H. Davidson; Fayetteville, John W. Barr; Greenvillage, Dr. C. T. Maclay; Dry Run, Lieut. W. Mackey; Guilford, Andrew Stotler; Hamilton, Andrew M'Elwain; Letterkenny, W. W. Britton; Loudon, Wm. Burgess; Lurgan, John M. Saltsman; Mercersburg, Thomas C. Grove; Welsh Run, Dr. John S. Angle; Metal, Jacob Flickinger; Orrstown, Samuel Knisely; Quincy, Wm. Pleagle; Peters, James Patton; St. Thomas, J. R. Tankersley; Washington, Geo. W. Walker; Warren, John H. Thomas; Concord, Samuel B. Hockenberry; Mt. Rock, Thos. E. Fuller; Sulphur Spring, Peter Shearer.

The Committee will meet at the office of the Chairman, on Second Street, *on Saturday next*, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

FILL UP OUR BRAVE ARMIES!

LOYAL MEN! *Atlanta, the last inland stronghold of Treason in the Cotton States,* HAS FALLEN! The victorious legions of the heroic Sherman now rest in that stubbornly defended citadel of crime, after a march and series of battles unexampled in the history of modern warfare. Their noble sacrifices and brilliant achievements hurl back in confusion and shame the driveling cowards who proclaim the war a "failure," and give earnest promise of a speedy, honorable and enduring Peace.

But one vital point of Treason remains, and that is wasting in strength under the tireless energy and unfaltering courage of the great leader and soldier of the Army of the Potomac. They ask for one hundred thousand men promptly to enable them to consummate their great work and preserve to us and to posterity the blessings of Free Government.

Let their shattered ranks be filled, and filled at once. Let every district waste not one day, nor one hour, until its quota is filled. Brave men are not wanting to respond to the call if citizens but do their duty generously in providing for the wants of themselves and their household gods. This is the work of every patriot, of every christian, of every friend of humanity, of order and of government: and let it be done with hearty, ceaseless energy until it is completed; and our gallant armies, whose heroism and victories stand unparalleled in history, will soon return to us honored, and honoring a Nationality that has swept treason to perpetual infamy, and given to the world a beneficent government, an enduring monument of Civil and Religious Liberty!

THE CHICAGO NOMINEES.

The Democratic National Convention met in Chicago on the 29th ult., and after three days of caucusing, mainly devoted to efforts to hold the hundreds of thousands of loyal Democrats to a thoroughly disloyal purpose, nominated Gen. GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, of New Jersey, for President, and Hon. GEORGE H. PENDDETON, of Ohio, for Vice President. Both nominations were made without a serious contest, and, save a few harmless growls at the moderate evidences M'Clellan has in his time given of hostility to treason, with entire unanimity.

Gen. M'Clellan is a man of blameless character, of moderate abilities, of faithful impulses, and, if left to himself, would naturally prefer patriotism to treason. He is without achievements in the field or in civil life to make him a Presidential candidate; and is doubtless to-day amazed at the concurrence of circumstances that has made him the leader of a great party in a most momentous political struggle. That he is to be the instrument of others, if called to the Presidential chair, rather than the leader of an administration, is palpable from the notorious fact that the men who nominated him first adopted a platform directly confronting every public profession he has ever made touching the vital issues to be decided at the next election. If he were a leader—a bold, able matchless leader—a Napoleon or a Jackson, no conclave headed and controlled by Vallandighams and Woods would have presented him for the Presidency in the face of his recent declaration at West Point, that treason must be suppressed by force of arms or the government surrendered; but they have ventured to assume that he will stultify himself; that he will be pliable and therefore most useful in their hands; and it is now for him to determine whether they shall win a traitor, or he lose a nomination proffered with the condition of perfidy to himself, to his noble army, to his country.

The writer hereof is of those who have ever judged Gen. M'Clellan kindly, and who would greatly prefer to speak well of him to-day than to condemn him. When in command we have ever sustained him; and when deprived of his command, although painfully convinced of the justice that made it inexorable, we hoped and urged that he should be called to some position in active service suited to his rank and conceded military abilities as an organizing and defensive officer. Notwithstanding the cloud of treachery that fastened its fatal grasp upon him at an early day, and imperceptibly made him his own and his country's foe, he never surrendered the paramount claims of the government to assert its inherent power to live: and when he manfully re-asserted the doctrine of the patriot at West Point in a recent speech—declaring that there was no remedy for rebellion but war until traitors submit to lawful authority—we rejoiced that he seemed equal to the great task of defying the traitors who dogged his steps, basked in his fame, appropriated his power, and hoped to make him the great suicide of our National Freedom.

—The day of trial has now come, and he stands before the country dwarfed and shorn of his only strength—and about to bow in humble submission to the leaders who have resolvsed at Chicago that his declarations in behalf of the maintenance of the government were but rethorical falsehoods, and that his sanguinary battles were but remorseless butcheries of a brave but injured foe. When a platform was *first* made declaring the war a "failure," and demanding an "immediate cessation of hostilities," just when Sherman was entering Atlanta with his victorious army; when Fort Morgan was just surrendering, the Mobile Bay to Farragut, and when Grant is steadily but surely advancing to the very vitals of treason in its last stronghold, we felt that it was a sad, sad day for our boasted American Nationality; but when Clement C. Vallandigham was by consent accorded the honor of moving to nominate Gen. M'Clellan for the Presidency by acclamation, who that had a latent spark of patriotism could fail to feel that any other than a faithless, treacherous man would spurn such a nomination, and hurl from him the proffered embrace of men who openly declare their sympathy with the relentless murderers of our brave sons and brothers, and the free-booters and vandals who sack and burn our houses, and spread withering desolation throughout the land.

Such is the path, such the duties, chosen by the Chicago Convention for General M'Clellan, and he bows to their bidding. He has already spoken in response, and returns grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon him, but without so much as a feeble allusion to the peril of the great Nation to whose chief office he now formally aspires. Thus surrounded—thus made to avow hostility to the integrity of the very government he aims to administer, he will find arrayed against him every dictate of patriotism, of justice, of freedom—every hope of the living, every sacred regard for our martyred dead—*and he cannot be chosen!* The timid will be aroused to energy; the doubting to hopeful conflict; even the despairing will shrink from the darker future of treacherous triumph before which the present pales; while the earnest, the unfaltering, the devoted friends of Right will go forth ten-fold strengthened by the madness that made perfidy unmask itself: and the Republic will live, as the name of the once honored McClellan fades out with the grovelling traitors who dragged him with them to a common, a dishonored grave!

—Geo. H. Pendleton, the nominee for Vice President, owes his success solely to the fact that next to Vallandigham he is of all others most like Vallandigham himself. He has been in Congress ever since treason culminated in deadly, wanton war, and he has never cast a vote or uttered a speech that did not give joy in the dominions of crime. He it was who, when the military tribunal, the U. S. district court, and the highest judicial tribunal of the Nation had all declared that Vallandigham was a traitor, and as a traitor rightfully convicted and punished, moved in Congress to have Vallandigham's arrest and sentence declared unconstitutional, but found only forty (Coffroth of course included) others who were faithless as himself and willing to justify treason in our National legislature. He is a man of superior abilities, and would do credit, alike in fidelity and in fitness, as presiding officer of what little is now left of the rebel Senate in Richmond. When he is defeated here, as he must be, he has that refuge, if there be still a spot of the continent that owns the dominion of treason, and thence let him go in peace.

—Loyal men! your task is before you. The issues are made up so plainly that he who runs may read. *The integrity of this Republic cannot survive the success of the Chicago ticket with its declaration of principles!* CHOOSE YE BETWEEN THE LIFE OF THE NATION AND THE SUCCESS OF THE CHICAGO DEMOCRACY!

REBEL PRESS ON CHAMBERSBURG.

THE rebel press rejoices with the most fiendish joy over the destruction of Chambersburg. We have already given the article from the Richmond *Sentinel* congratulating despairing traitors that at last they had prostituted their armies to systematic robbery and vandalism. Failing to make the confederacy a nation among the powers of the earth, the leaders whose mad ambition and shameless perjury plunged us into desolating war, are now descending into the lowest grade of crime, and their only joy seems to be over some appalling crime committed by their troops.

We earnestly commend the attention of armistice men, unconditional peace men, and fraternal compromisers in the North, who insist upon bowing their necks to the yoke of the Earley's and M'Causland's who now fitly and confessedly represent the cause and purposes of traitors, to carefully scan the withered waste of Chambersburg, and then read the following articles from the accredited organ of Jeff. Davis. If they still insist upon a base surrender of a great Nationality to such collossal criminals, then is the word coward to feeble to express their deepest depth of humiliation and shame. We quote from their fraternal organs in the land of treason. The Richmond *Dispatch*, speaking of the burning and robbing of Chambersburg says:

"We love to hear those cries of anguish. This howl of desolation and despair from the quarter in which it is heard comes upon our ear like 'music on the waters.' *It is sweet beyond all earthly gratification.* Glad are we that retribution has at last put forth its terrible arm and assumed its most terrible shape. We hope it will be pushed to the farthest extremity to which it is capable of going. *We should be glad to hear that the whole valley of the Susquehanna was one long, unbroken, irresistible flame, not to subside as long as a house or a tree, or a blade of grass, or a stalk of corn, remain to testify that it had ever been inhabited by man. No sight could be more agreeable to our eyes than to behold every part of Yankeedom within reach of our armies, converted into a mass of ashes—to see every beast that walked on four feet, and could not be driven off for our use, slaughtered and left to rot upon the ground.*"

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d ult. thus savagely justifies the destruction of Chambersburg by M'Causland:

"At this particular moment, nothing that *we can think of would produce so fine a moral effect in the North as another advance of Early into Pennsylvania, and the burning of York, Lancaster and Harrisburg.* To the war spirit of the enemy that would operate as a sedative. It would diffuse gentle thoughts of peace and good will to man, and *would make sure at the Chicago convention of a noble peace platform and a peace President.* There is no other conceivable move in which the Confederates can help that blessed cause than by burning a few of their towns and laying waste a few of their valleys, and it so happens that the Confederate forces would not only be fully justified in doing this by the strictest laws of war, but are absolutely called on to do it as a sacred duty in order to protect our non-combatant population from the ravages of future invaders. Some Confederate journals, we observe, fondly imagine they can help the peace party at the North, by giving it sound advice as to its true policy and by encouraging exhortations to go ahead. *That does not help but hinders that party. The more interest we appear to take in the success of their movement, so much the less success will attend it.* The more we seem to wish for peace and talk about it, exactly the farther off will it be. On the other hand we shall be very near to peace the moment we show that we recognize that we are at war and act accordingly."

THREATENED REVOLUTION.

The New York *Herald*, M'Clellan's earliest and most devoted military organ, frankly confesses his defeat on the Chicago platform: but expresses apprehensions that the rebel sympathizers in the North will attempt to revolutionize when Lincoln is re-elected. Never mind! Sherman is pretty well through with Hood; Farragut is cleaning up Mobile, and thousands of loyal hearts and strong arms are flocking to Gen. Grant to enable him to finish up on Lee, the vandal Earley and free-booter M'Causland, and the Vallandighams will cower before the overwhelming and triumphant patriotic sentiment of the North, and will hide themselves in confusion and shame as they witness a Nation rescued from the grasp of treason by a brave, invincible army and a faithful people.

Doubtless the Chicago Convention looks to revolution, in imitation of Jeff. Davis, when Lincoln is re-elected, as the Convention, instead of adjourning *sine die*, as such bodies have always done heretofore, it adjourned to meet at the call of the committee, which means to give Vallandigham and his adherents a chance to hatch a revolution in the North when the people decide against them in a peaceful and constitutional manner; but as there won't be any more left of Jeff. Davis and his fast waning bogus confederacy by that time than of the Peace bogus Democracy, they could'nt make a respectable revolution if *they should even join* hands manfully together. It may be a nice question about that time which shall administer upon the effects of the other: but as Davis is the chief of traitors while Chicago merely developes chattels for his aid, we shall insist upon his rights as administrator upon the bankrupt concern.

—*Treason in the field and at the polls* is about to receive the same death blow, and thenceforth we shall have a peaceful, united and free people. Steady, loyal men—steady; the good cause goes well!

HEAR OUR NOBLE CHIEF!

Gen. Grant asks for one hundred thousand of the new levies to be promptly furnished, as ample "*for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field!*" The brave old warrior gives no uncertain sound—no delusive hope. He is holding treason in its LAST STRONGHOLD as with hooks of triple steel, and he calls upon his loyal countrymen to rally to his shattered but still invincible and unfaltering army, and close the bloody drama of traitors at once.

Generously, nobly, freely, are the people responding. From every side we hear of men, strong in heart and faithful in purpose, rushing to our camps, to swell the bravest army the world has ever witnessed. *Let the good work be accelerated* by the aid and encouragement of every patriot, of whatever political persuasion, and this will virtually be the last struggle of the armies of crime.

The following is the official announcement of the condition and wants of the army:

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1864.

To Major General Dix, New York:

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits, required by the act of Congress, will amount to about 200,000, including New York, which has not yet been reported to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to three hundred thousand men to meet and take the place of first the enlistments in the navy, second the casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners, and desertion, and third the hundred-days troops, and all others going out by the expiration of service this fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished is all that General Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field.

The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in fort and cities, and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order, and tranquility in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE Democratic County Convention met last week, and unanimously re-nominated Hon. J. M'Dowell Sharpe for the legislature, and also made nominations for the minor county officers. Congressional conferees were instructed for the re-nomination of Gen. A. H. Coffroth, and judicial conferees favorable to Judge Kimmell were selected. John Armstrong, a long-standing and respectable candidate for floating honors, takes another turn in search of the Commissioner's office.

We are inclined to the opinion that the Democratic managers will have a fair share of trouble in getting the confused and conflicting elements of the ticket to harmonize, unless one side or the other is systematically stifled. Gen. Coffroth will be for war of the blood and thunder order, but it must be most carefully managed so as not to hurt rebels or traitors. He is for war only against loyal men and a loyal government; but when he is called upon to vote men to strengthen our shattered armies, or to provide means for their payment, he invariably votes no, or in any way to favor war against treason, and will grumble and borrow the brains and arguments of Vallandigham and Jeff Davis to dismember our Nationality by a disgraceful peace. Judge Kimmell, on the other hand, will be for war rather against traitors than against the government. He has stumped the county in favor of war, until traitors unconditionally submit to lawful authority, and we have seen no evidence of his conversion, save his doubtful company. Sharpe will come in with war and peace blended in all the beauty of rhetoric and sublimity of poetry—particularly peace. When the caravan starts and the exhibition opens, we shall see how the machine works.

The resolutions, however dimly the truth is thrown upon the surface, mean peace, submission, dismemberment—even here in the midst of blackened ruins, relentless robbery, and atrocious vandalism before which Sepoy warfare pales! Are the people of the "Green Spot" prepared to sanction such a platform? Let its over-sanguine authors wait and see!

GEN. M'CLELLAN has made his maiden campaign speech. On the evening of his nomination he was serenaded at his residence in Orange, N. Jersey, and his speech on the occasion is thus reported by the Newark *Journal*, his home organ:

MY FRIENDS—*The events of the day are so* new and of such vital importance to us, to our children and to our country, that I cannot as yet realize them; *nor do I yet fully comprehend the position in which I am placed.* I thank you sincerely for coming here, *for I know from daily experience the fatiguing walk you have taken and the difficult hill you have had to climb.* I am sure you will not expect me to make a speech. If the action of to-day leads to the results we all expect, I think that you will have no cause to regret what has been done. Most sincerely do I thank you, my friends and neighbors, for this kind visit and these hearty congratulations.

Has Gen. M'Clellan forgotten himself? Had he not even one feeble word in behalf of a country, he vainly hopes to preside over, in its deadly struggle with fiendish traitors?—nothing for the noble army he once led, to cheer it in its glorious work? Alas, its triumphs over treason now must fall like the chill of death upon his supporters, and he must be silent. Would he strike *Antietam and Malvern Hill* from our brilliant history of noble daring and victory, and cloud them with shame by humiliating peace? Where is the Patriot of the West Point oration—the Soldier of the Army of the Potomac? Was the one a lie, and the other a fraud? A faithful people want to know!

AN obstinate, erratic fellow is Gen. Sherman. Not having the fear of the Chicago Convention or the rebels before his eyes, just while the Vallandighams and Woods were declaring in their platform that the war was but "four years of failure," and demanding that "immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities," he cut Gen. Hoods' rebel army in twain with heavy loss, killed Hardee, one of the best Generals of the hosts of crime, and crowned the most brilliant campaign of modern warfare by setting down in the captured rebel *stronghold of the South* and informing the government that HE HAD CONQUERED! Is he or Vallandigham the best Commissioner of Peace? Let the people and the army who have sacrificed their best blood and treasure to preserve our Nationality, respond to this vital question. *We* are for Sherman and Grant as commissioners until our brave armies crown their sacrifices with decisive victory, and traitors of every shade submit to the laws and authority they have so wickedly, so wantonly, so murderously defied. What say the People? What say the Soldiers?

WE have had "four years of *failure* to restore the Union by the experiment of war," says the Chicago Platform. The rebels in a little over three years have lost nearly two-thirds of their territory originally held; have lost the Mississippi: have lost the control of the Cotton States by the fall of Atlanta; they are without reserves to fill up their shattered and despairing armies; their credit is irretrievably broken, and their currency confessedly worthless; recognition is abandoned because of the hopelessness of their cause; but one army of traitors remains that is not utterly broken—that of Lee; *and every State in the Union has the Flag of the Free now waving over the whole or part of its territory!* Is this "four years of failure?" If the Union party shall experience that sort of "failure" in prosecuting this Presidential campaign against the Peace Democracy, how much would be left of them to vote against the government by the 1st Tuesday of November. Boys, get your slates and figure it up! Berks might be carried—every other district doubtful!

THE war has been but "four years of failure," says the treacherous Peace-mongers at Chicago. For particulars we beg the delectable Vallandigham to inquire of one Gen. Hood, lately quartered at Atlanta, and now supposed to be—somewhere else! A modest inquiry might also be made of one Robert E. Lee, who left Gettysburg about July 4th, 1863, and has this season quartered at various points from the Rapidan to the south of the James—each time moving further South. Perhaps Pemberton who once ruled in Vicksburg; Gardner who in brighter days of treason chose Port Hudson as a rendezvous, and then visited Fort Warren in the North, might also give some reliable information on the subject; and if Gen. Maury, of Mobile, has time to answer, we hope he may be called to the stand, while Gen. Page, late of Fort Morgan, and Col. Anderson, late of Fort Gaines, might also furnish valuable corroborative testimony. How much longer could treason stand such "failures" without the aid of the Chicago politicians?

GENERAL COFFROTH has made another speech at Bedford a few days ago, and is thus reported by the *Patriot*:

"I am opposed to this war, and I am going to make a statement which may startle the Democrats of Bedford county. I say that every man who favors the war and sustains Abe Lincoln, would have been a tory, if he had lived at the time of the Revolution."

If Judge Kimmell were on the bench we should apply at once for a committee for our friend the General, as he would certainly do that much for a wayward relative; but as he is not, and Judge King hasn't had his hand in very long, we affectionately entreat the General to appeal at once from Philip drunk to Philip sober. That's the only way to get out of such intolerable nonsense as the above. Beaten he will be; but it is not an imperative necessity that he should put to shame all his relatives, his party and decency and truth. Its early in the struggle yet, General—take your latitude at once!

EVERY voter in Capt. Coffey's company, which left here on Tuesday for Harrisburg, was a Democrat.—*Shippensburg Sentinel.*

GLAD to hear it—they are sadly needed to get up a proper equilebrium of parties in the field; but will they so remain? They must have much more hostility to rebels and traitors than had the Chicago Convention, which seemed ignorant of the existence of the treason that has wantonly sacrificed thousands of lives, or they would not array themselves in deadly conflict with men whom the Democratic leaders do not even venture to condemn. We beg the *Sentinel* to keep a sharp look out for this Democratic company about the ides of November. If it grapples with treason in the field, it will hardly grapple with loyalty at the polls. Brave soldiers will not want to mingle their rejoicings with every murderous traitor over Democratic victories. Keep an eye on them—if they mean fight they'll bear it! "Good if the darned thing sticks!" as the Irishman said when he stamped the letter!

THE Atlanta (rebel) *Register* says that if the peace Democrats "use the ballot-box against Lincoln, while we use the cartridge box, each side will be a helper to the other." What is to be accomplished by these mutual and humane efforts may be learned from the same article, which states that "live with them (the North) under the same government we never will!" The Chicago peace means disunion, whatever may be the preferences of Gen. McClellan; and he must be faithless to those who made him President, if elected, or utterly faithless to the country. Which is it?

WHAT has become of Democratic Nationality? They made the country echo in 1860 with the charge of sectionalism because the Republicans nominated two Northern men for President and Vice President. Now they take one man from Ohio, and the other supposed to be a voter in the same State for the first two offices of the government. Is this done because if Democratic policy is carried out during the next administration a Southern Vice President might be a foreigner? Who can tell? Has it became sectional to be for one Nationality on this continent?

THE Bedford *Gazette* of last week contains the following dispatch from Mr. Myers, its Editor and a delegate to Chicago:

CHICAGO, August 31, 1864.

To O. E. Shannon, Esq.—M'Clellan and Pendleton unanimously nominated—PEACE PLATFORM—*all harmonious!*

B. F. MEYERS.

Mr. Meyers evidently understands what the Chicago platform means, as well as does Jeff. Davis or Gen. M'Causland. The cry of peace from such men means humiliation, dismemberment, and the supremacy of treason. Does Gen. M'Clellan hear?

THE Democratic convention declares for peace, *without pretending to say or know how it is to be attained.* The rebel journals also declare for peace, and say the only way to attain it is to send M'Causland to lay Pennsylvania waste by the torch and sword. As M'Clellan and McCausland are representative men of the same mission, will some one be kind enough to tell us just where they diverge in their policy, if they diverge at all? We know M'Causland's plan—what is M'Clellan's?

THE rebel Generals kept drawing that indomitable Peace Commissioner General Sherman into "just where they wanted him" until he sat down with his credentials in the very heart of the Cotton States. Wonder where they will "want him" next? For information inquire of a motley crew of dilapidated managers who were last heard from at Chicago, where they resolved everything but treason to be a "failure!"

WE must add the indomitable Old Tar Farragut to the list of Peace Commissioners. He has brought peace and order out of a whole bevy of rebel forts about Mobile, and will shortly preach peace in Mobile itself. Bully for Farragut.

GOV. CURTIN has issued an order for the organization of the Pennsylvania State Guard.—Three regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry and four batteries of field artillery will be recruited and organized without delay, to be composed of veteran soldiers and able-bodied persons between eighteen and fifty, giving preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States. They will be officered by men elected by the recruits, who have been in service and honorably discharged. The term of service will be for three years unless sooner discharged, and will be used only for the defence of the State. If the number is not raised by volunteering in thirty days, a draft will be made to supply the deficiency. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, formerly of the Penna. Reserves, has been commissioned State Inspector General, with the rank of Brigadier General, and is charged with the organization of the force. Franklin county has a deep interest in this organization and should contribute liberally to its numbers. The pay and rations will be the same as those given in the United States service.

J. GLANCY JONES has come to grief again. From being an indifferent preacher he became a worse politician, and has waded through a world of tribulation. He was beaten for State Treasurer some years ago and fainted over the ungrateful Democracy of the legislature. In 1858 he was beaten for Congress by the people of Old Berks, who elected honest John Schwartz, and he then took refuge in a foreign mission. Again he turned up this fall as a candidate for Congress, and after manipulating the editor of the *Gazette* so as to decline in his favor, the unterrified and unwashed of Berks deliberately re-nominated Mr. Ancona for a third term. We would affectionately advise Glancy to go south and turn preacher again in rebeldom. If he couldn't demonstrate to despairing traitors that the people are not fitted for self government and the election of their own rulers, particularly Congressman, we don't know who could. Pass over Glancy!

WE have a letter from P. D. B., a gallant young soldier from this county, now in the Army of the Potomac, who speaks most hopefully of the condition and prospects of the army. He says he hopes soon to be able to return to his home to enjoy peace and prosperity in a re-united government, and adds that he will be more than compensated for his sufferings by the reflection that he was "one of the brave men who fought in the bloody campaign of 1864 for Human Liberty and the Rights of Man." Thus do the heroic defenders of the Republic respond to the base propositions for peace and disunion which beset us from faithless politicians.

WE are glad to learn that Rev. B. S. Schneck of this place will soon have published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, a pamphlet of some eighty pages giving a concise and reliable account of the destruction of Chambersburg by the rebels. Persons wishing an accurate narrative of this atrocious vandalism of the rebels, would do well to procure a copy of Dr. Schneck's publication. We need not say that anything on the subject from his graphic pen will be worthy of preservation as part of the truthful history of rebel barbarism.

THE *Tribune* in a review of the position and nominees of the Chicago Convention pertinently says:

They must be baffled and beaten, or the New World is surrendered to the odious spirit of caste—to the iron rule of those who believe hard hands a badge of servitude, and at once dread and detest the education of the Children of the Poor. Unionists of every State! we adjure you to shake off your apathy and rally for the imperiled liberty and life of the Nation!

WE are glad to record the re-nomination of all the Union Congressman of Philadelphia—Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Hon. Leonard Myers and Hon. Charles O'Neill. All have been most faithful to their constituents and to the great cause of the Union; and no State can boast of a truer or more eloquent champion of the right than Judge Kelly. He has been twice chosen, and will doubtless be returned again by a large majority.

BOTH the Union and Democratic meetings held recently in Somerset passed resolutions requesting the commissioners of that county to donate $1,000 to the suffering people of Chambersburg.

WE are indebted to Hon. Wm. D. Kelly and Hon. J. K. Morehead for valuable public documents.

The Chicago Convention!

Humiliating Peace Demanded!

THE WAR DECLARED A "FAILURE!"

"IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES" WANTED!

VALLANDIGHAM MOVES TO NOMINATE GEN. M'CLELLAN!

M'CLELLAN AND PENDLETON THE TICKET!

The Flag of the Free Prostrate at the Feet of Treason!

The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago on Monday, August 29th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President. A very large crowd of outsiders were in attendance, and the vast preponderance was boisterous for M'Clellan. A strong, steady current was manifested for an out and out Peace man headed by the Woods, Vallandigham, Harris, Long and others: but *finding that they dare not* take one of their own kind, they resolved to take a man with a moderate war record who would yield implicit obedience to their treasonable policy and purposes.

Gov. Bigler of this State was honored with the temporary chairmanship, and he was thus enabled to get off one of his stereotyped speeches, containing nothing but what somebody has said much better before. Little else was done on the first day. On the second day Gov. Seymour of New York was elected permanent President, and he made a most diplomatic speech, concealing his rebel proclivities with tolerable grace. Long and Vallandigham the open, insolent traitors of Ohio, were the representatives of their delegation on the most important committees—Val being on resolutions. Hon. Asa Packer was a Vice-President, and Frank M. Hutchison one of the Secretaries—*both from this State.* The first struggle was on the platform; but it was a feeble effort of the war men. They were utterly overwhelmed by the followers of Vallandigham. Mr. Guthrie of Kentucky, made the report, which was adopted with but four dissenting voices—thus showing that the entire party was bound body and soul to submission to the traitors who are murdering our brave sons and brothers, pillaging and burning our towns, and starving our prisoners. The following is

THE 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 a framework of 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 pretense of a military necessity or 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, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an 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 the repetition such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and 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 the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, 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 a 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 of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public interest 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 the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

General nominations for President were then made, and the names of Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan, L. W. Powell, Thos. A. Seymour, and Franklin Pierce were presented. A spicy debate ensued, in which a tilt was made at M'Clellan by Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who denounced him as a tyrant, and assassin for arresting the Maryland legislature. He said that "*all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler I could make and substantiate against M'Clellan.*" He further said that "*McClellan was the assassin of State Rights: the usurper of liberties, and that if nominated he would be beaten everywhere as he was at Antietam!*" Charley Carrigan, of Philadelphia, attempted a justification of M'Clellan, and General Morgan, who basely ran away from Cumberland Gap and was compelled to retire from the service therefor, followed to rescue M'Clellan from the loyal act for which he was arraigned. Mr. Long, of Ohio, next protested against the nomination of M'Clellan. He said:

"Lincoln had been guilty of interfering with the freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitrary arrests. He continued: In your resolutions you have arraigned him before the people of the country for these tyrannies and usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man who has gone even further than Lincoln has gone in the perpetration of similar tyrannical measure upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereign State. He has suspended the writ of *ha beas corpus*, and helped to enforce the odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln, the willing instruments of a corrupt and tyrannical administration, aiding while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their liberties. Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise, and as between Lincoln and Fremont, and any man calling himself even half a Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found voting with his friends; but he begged the Convention not to nominate McClellan. Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him—would satisfy the Northeast. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up, do all in our power to maintain it; but, in God's name, don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination."

After this terrible assault upon the "Little Napoleon," Charley Carrigan again rushed to his defence, but as nobody listened to it, nobody deemed it worth reporting. After Long had closed his speech, some one insulted him, whereupon the pugnacious Long knocked the impuden t delegate down, and a row occured, from which the Convention was rescued by an adjournment.

The Convention re-assembled at 10 A. M. Wednesday, and without further debate proceeded to nominate a candidate for President. All the candidates were withdrawn before the ballot but Seymour and M'Clellan, and the vote stood as follows:

	M'CLELLAN.	SEYMOUR.
Maine	7	—
New Hampshire	5	—
Vermont	5	—
Massachusetts	12	—
Rhode Island	4	—
Connecticut	6	—
New York	33	—
New Jersey	7	—
Pennsylvania	26	5½
Delaware	—	3
Maryland	—	7
Kentucky	11	—
Ohio	15	6
Indiana	9½	3½
Illinois	16	—
Michigan	8	—
Missouri	7	4
Minnesota	4	—
Wisconsin	8	—
Iowa	8	—
Kansas	3	—
California	5	—
Oregon	3	—
Total	202½	23½

When the vote was announced it was received with great enthusiasm, and the duty of moving that the nomination be made unanimous was fitly assigned to Clement C. Vallandigham, who, on making the motion said that "from the first motion he had been animated by but one sentiment in this Convention—peace—to the end that there might be peace in the land. He then moved that the nomination of Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan be the unanimous sense of the Convention." Mr. Wickliffe offered a resolution to the effect that Kentucky expects the first act of M'Clellan, when elected, in March next, to be to open Lincoln's prison doors and set the captives free, which was carried unanimously. If Gen. Breckinridge or any other rebel happens to be in power in Kentucky when Gen. M'Clellan is elected, they may look for a good time generally, and the freedom of the town.

The Convenjion then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Vice President, with the following result:

James Guthrie	65½	J. D. Caton	16
Geo. H. Pendleton	54½	Governor Powell	32½
Daniel W. Voorhees	13	John S. Phelps	8
Geo. W. Cass	26	Blank	1½
Augustus Dodge	9		

While the second ballot was in progress all the other candidates were withdrawn, and Geo. H. Pendleton of Ohio, was unanimously nominated. Mr. Pendleton appeared and made a speech, after which some unimportant business transacted and the Convention adjourned.

It is worthy of note that not a single speech made, or a resolution offered or adopted, was there one word said in favor of subdueing treason or rescueing the Republic from the traitors who are the authors of this wanton desolating war, and not one word of denunciation for Jeff. Davis and his murderous crew, but all for a loyal people, for loyal measures and a loyal administration. With this record the Democracy go befor the people in the great struggle of 1864.

RATS DESERTING THE SHIP!

The New York *Herald*, long the apologist, defender and organ of G