Erie Observer.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE BY THE PEOPLE IS THE PRICE OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE. B. M'CLELLAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEO. H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

The Ticket.

In another part of to-day's paper we publish an extended account of the great Democratic Convention which convened at Chicago on Monday and lasted until Wednesday evening. It will be seen that the expectations of our political enemies that its proceedings would end in discord and disaster, have been doomed to disappointment, and that the Democratic party stands thoroughly united, as it has ever been in spirit and sentiment, for the sake of the Union. All accounts agree in reporting the attendance as the largest that ever convened on an occasion of similar character, and the disposition that pervaded every heart was a resolute determination to stand by one another through all circumstances, seeking by conciliation and compromise for the success of the common cause.

Of the ticket we have no room now to speak at length. It meets our entire approval, and will be hailed throughout the length and breadth of the nation with an enthusiasm such as has never been rallied around any Presidential standard-bearer since the days of Jackson. Placed in nomination without a dissenting voice, it will receive the unanimous support of all who love the Constitution and Union, and desire the speedy return of peace and prosperity to the land. We know very well the immense obstacles which lie in the road to success, but we are vastly mistaken in the temper of the people if the nomination of Geo. B. McClellan and Geo. H. Pendleton is not "ratified" by them in November next by a majority such as has never been recorded in our political history.

A Few Plain Words to Erie City Democrats.

We are almost daily asked by persons from the country: "Why don't the Democrats of Erie city organize and endeavor to do something? We in the townships look for them to take the initiative, and we are discouraged by their apparent sluggishness or timidity." Our invariable answer is, that so far as we are personally concerned, we have done the best we could to have a plan of thorough organization adopted, but, from some unaccountable reason, the men who are able and should be willing to lend a helping hand in the effort do not exhibit any hearty interest in the scheme.

The fact cannot be disguised that our city Democrats do not evince the spirit that is demanded at this crisis. While their brethren in the country are wide-awake to the necessities of the hour, and are everywhere organizing and taking measures to aid the cause, we in the city are doing comparatively nothing. The same has been the case ever since the war commenced. A few active men have done all the labor, and the majority have been content to look on, giving encouragement enough by their words, but little or nothing by their deeds. Especially has this been so with men of wealth and influence. The working classes, as a general thing, have been enthusiastically ready to assist in any measures for the good of the party, but they have invariably found themselves disheartened by the apathy of those who could and should have been willing to help on their efforts with their means and influence.

The time has come now when every man's services are needed—the services of his means, of his time, and of his position. All Democrats feel that on the defeat of Abraham Lincoln depends the future welfare of this country. One more such Administration as we have had during the last three years, and the ruin of the American people is fixed as inevitably as the coming of the day of judgment. It behooves all, therefore, who believe in the truth of Democratic principles, who wish to preserve the liberties handed down to us by our forefathers, and who desire peace instead of war, to go to work with an energy such as they have never displayed before, to strive for the success of that party which only can avert the dire calamities that threaten us. The national interests demand of every man that he shall do his whole duty. Our citizens of wealth must come forward and pour forth their treasure to assist in circulating documents, procuring speakers and getting up meetings. Our business men must rise up to the importance of the occasion, and throw off the sluggishness or cowardice which has characterised them heretofore. Our men of speaking talent must put on the harness and take the stump in advocacy of the doctrines of eternal truth. Our men of position must enlist in the work personally, and endeavor to secure the votes of those over whom they have influence. Let it be kept steadily in mind that if we fail in this contest all is lost. Four years more like those just past, and the very wealthiest will be no better off than the laborers in their employ. There can be no excuse for indifference now. The Democrat who fails to throw all his energies into the scale in a strife which involves his personal freedom, the security of his property, the welfare of his family, and the perpetuity of his Government, will stand forever condemned in the sight of his fellow men, of his own conscience, and of posterity. He will have proven himself fit to be the cringing slave that he will surely become if the tyranny of Abe Lincoln and his satellites is perpetuated.

The Democrats of other parts of North Western Pennsylvania are looking to those of Erie city for example and counsel. A hearty, enthusiastic movement here in aid of the cause, will inspire additional zeal into the hearts of our friends in every township in the county. They have noticed our supineness, and accuse us with a want of manly spirit. Shall the accusation be proved false or true? Are we to have a thorough organization or not? Will we show ourselves MEN or cowards? This city is really in heart and numbers a Democratic one. Our political enemies have carried it heretofore solely by their superior activity. One-half of the time and means used by them in defence of a bad cause, employed in favor of what we honestly think to be a good one, will enable us to wheel it into the Democratic sisterhood this fall. Shall it be done or not? We reiterate our pledge of the past: *Let others do their duty and we shall not fail to perform ours.*

An Important Law.

The extra session of the Legislature has adjourned, after passing a very stringent militia law in accordance with the Governor's recommendation. It enables the State authorities to make a draft for fifteen thousand men, if they are not forthcoming by volunteering, and permits the Executive to select the portions of the Commonwealth from which they shall be taken. The following is an abstract of the leading provisions of the bill:

Sec. 1. The Governor and State Treasurer are authorized to borrow three million dollars on the faith of the Commonwealth; to issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds, of not less than one hundred dollars, bearing six per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually in Philadelphia; not to be taxable for any purpose, and to be reimbursed any time after ten years.

Sec. 3. Authorizes the Governor to appoint one major general and two brigadier generals, of military education, skill and experience, to have command of all the militia forces of Pennsylvania.

Sec. 5. Authorizes the Governor to organize a military corps to be called the Pennsylvania State Guard, to be composed in due proportion of cavalry, infantry and artillery. The regiments to be composed of companies of like number, and to be armed, equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and paid similar to Federal troops, and to be enlisted in the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, to be called into service at such times as the Governor may deem necessary. *The Governor to appoint all regimental officers*, and companies to elect company officers. All officers to be citizens of the Commonwealth.

Sec. 6. Authorizes the Governor to provide hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, transportation, subsistence and all things necessary for putting the guard into service; to adopt all needful rules and regulations; *to take and use horses* for cavalry and artillery service, for which compensation shall be made within six months; and *to seize railroads and such other means of transportation* as the exigencies of the case demand.

Sec. 7. Authorizes the Governor to cause an immediate enrollment to be made, and to draw the State Guard from the militia, by draft or volunteering, from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may deem necessary. Persons fit for service may be received as volunteers without reference to age.

Sec. 8. Authorizes the Governor to use the enrollment of the General Government if necessary. If practicable, however, he is required to make an enrollment. Assessors who refuse to enroll within five days after notification by the Governor to be removed and others appointed to make the enrollment. The Governor to appoint one competent person in each district, a physician, who, in conjunction with county or city commissioners, shall constitute a board of enrollment to determine exemptions, three of whom—the physician being one—to constitute a quorum. All other duties of the enrollment shall be conducted under the act of May 4, 1864, to which this act is a supplement. The physician to receive five and the commissioners three dollars a day. The Governor to have power to make and enforce all orders necessary to give efficiency to the act.

Sec. 10. Where the brigade fund of counties is not sufficient to pay the assessors, under the 3d section of the original act, they shall be paid by the several cities and counties in which the assessment is made.

The Draft Proclamation.

The law of Congress requires that fifty days' notice of a draft shall be given to allow time for districts to fill their quotas. The President's proclamation for the present call of five hundred thousand men, is dated July 18th, 1864, (Monday) and requires the draft to commence immediately after the fifth day of September—that is to say, on the sixth day of September. This gives only *forty-nine* days' notice. A most singular thing that in a matter of such momentous and vital importance a President of the United States should make such a fatal blunder.

When the war is successful on our part, the Lincoln organs tell us that that is no time to make peace, because the rebellion will be speedily subdued if we go on with the carnage. When the Confederates are successful the same organs tell us that our national honor will not allow peace. The question is, when are we to have peace under these conflicting doctrines?—*Jersey City Standard.*

When the Lincolnites and the Davisites are both ejected out of place and power by the people whom they have basely betrayed.

The Issues.

The points for the people to decide in November, reduced to their briefest statement, are as follows:

1st. *A Democratic Administration*, with peace, compromise and re-union, no more drafts, and reduced taxes, or,

2d. *Four years more of Lincoln's Administration*, with continued war and butchery, more drafts, financial ruin, and perhaps permanent separation.

The Girard *Union*, alluding to the Democratic Presidential nominee, "most decidedly hopes that *spades* (meaning McClellan) may be trumps." "Spades" have been "trumps," neighbor, if we are informed right, for some months past. They were "trumps" with Grant at Vicksburg; and they are "trumps" with Sherman at Atlanta. They have been "trumps" in all the operations of the Army of the Potomac during this summer's campaign; and they are "trumps" most emphatically at Petersburg, and with "Beast" Butler at Bermuda Hundred. The rebels appear to appreciate them too, for with spades Lee, Johnson and Hood have "trumped" us out of three and a-half years' campaigns, with very little gain to show as a balance for the two hundred thousand lives and the two billion dollars spent in carrying them on. If our friend of the *Union* is ever so unfortunate as to be conscripted into the army, we predict that before he returns home, he will lear to have more respect for "spades."

The happiest men that we meet now-a-days are those who are "out of the draft." It matters not if they are minus an eye, a leg or a limb, if they are being eaten up with disease as badly as Job of old, or if the surgeon has told them they are just on the verge of the grave—the horrible conscription no longer rises up to disturb their vision, and they can relate their afflictions with the most self-satisfied air imaginable. The war, we are told by Republican organs, is the "most popular ever waged," but going to the war is emphatically a "horse of a different color."

National Democratic Convention.

Patriotic and Harmonious Proceedings.

"UNION FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION."

McCLELLAN, PENDLETON AND VICTORY!!

No More "Smutty Jokes" at the White House.

The National Democratic Convention met at Chicago on Monday, and was called to order at 12 o'clock, noon, by Hon. August Belmont, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He made an eloquent speech counseling harmony and moderation, and expressing the belief that "the sacred cause of the Union, the Constitution and the laws must prevail over fanaticism and treason."

Mr. Belmont was enthusiastically applauded during the delivery of his address.

At the close of Mr. Belmont's remarks, he nominated Ex-Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, for temporary President, which motion was carried unanimously. When the cheers which greeted him had subsided, Governor Bigler spoke at considerable length, and with much ability.

At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced the Rev. Dr. Clarkson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who offered up a prayer for the speedy return of peace and permanent happiness of the country.

On motion, Messrs. E. O. Ferrin, of New York, G. M. Tower, of New Jersey, and Moses M. Strong were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called by States, and as each Chairman presented the credentials of his delegates he was welcomed with loud applause.

Mr. Tilden, of New York, moved that one delegate be appointed by each delegation to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, and that all resolutions offered in the Convention be referred to said Committee without debate. Carried.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, stated that the contesting delegates from that State had agreed and were harmonious in the convention. He rose, therefore, to move that one member from each delegation be appointed on the Committee on Resolutions, the two to have but one vote. Carried.

Gov. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, handed up two letters which were read, one from John W. Leathers and the other from J. R. Buchanan, both delegates from Kentucky, in which they explain their absence by saying that they were the victims of military despotism; arrested without cause, imprisoned and denied resort through legal measures guaranteed by the laws of the State and the Constitution to establish their innocence. They profess increased devotion for the Democratic cause and advise the adoption of a peace platform, and are hopeful of success for the nominees of the Convention.

The Committees on credentials, organization and resolutions were then appointed, each State selecting one member for each committee. That on resolutions consisted of the following gentlemen:

Maine, J W Dana; New Hampshire, E Keyes; Massachusetts, George Lunt; Connecticut, Chas R Ingersoll; Vermont, D P Redfield; Rhode Island, Chas S Bradley; New York, Samuel J Tilden; New Jersey, Abraham Browning; Pennsylvania, not elected; Delaware, Charles Brown; Maryland, Thos G Pratt; Kentucky, Thos N Lindsay, Jas Guthrie; Ohio, C L Vallandigham; Indiana, Jas M Hanna; Illinois, S S Marshall; Michigan, A C Baldwin; Missouri, W A Hall; Minnesota, E O Hamlin; Wisconsin, Geo B Smith; Iowa, J F Baker; California, Jno B Weller; Kansas, W C McDowell; Oregon, Benj Stark.

Various gentlemen offered resolutions for the consideration of the Committee, which, in accordance with the previous decision of the Convention, were referred without debate. Adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The proceedings were opened by Bishop Whitehouse, who first read from the psalms of David, following with an impressive prayer, the delegates and audience standing.

The Committee on credentials reported against the admission of delegates from the Territories, Louisiana, or District of Columbia. Also, to admit both delegations from Kentucky, each delegate to cast half of a vote.

Mr. Hughes, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that the Committee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour for President of the Convention. Prolonged applause followed this announcement, and the report was adopted.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

On taking the chair, Gov. Seymour spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I cannot forecaste the resolutions and action of this Convention, but I can say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace and will uphold constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this Convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons. The Democratic party will restore the Union because it longs for its restoration. It will bring peace, because it loves liberty. It will put down despotism, because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to deluge our land with blood, but they were animated by fanaticism and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our institutions, the character of our people and the conditions of our land. They thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife. Their passions have wrought out their natural results. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step they have marched on to the results which, at the outset, they would have shrunk with horror from; and even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burthens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease, even for a little time, to see if christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country. Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to ask. This administration cannot save the Union if it would. It has, by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation and by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutionalities. It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. Never, in the history of the world, have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States. The world will hold that they have done all that armies can do; and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in our land. But while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners Southward to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government declares, in the edict of a General, that rebellious discord has worked Northward to the shores of the great lakes. The guaranteed right of the people to bear arms has been trampled under foot up to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. This Administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States whose votes placed it in power. It also admits, by such an edict, that these people have no faith in this Administration.

While those in power without remorse sacrifice the blood and treasure of our people, they will not give up their own passions for the public good. This Union is now held asunder by military ambition. If our political troubles could be referred to the peaceful arbitrament of the contending armies in the field our Union would be restored, the rights of States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons would again be respected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land. Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In my constant official intercourse with them I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South. Beyond all men they value the blessings of peace and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness and of charity, while many who stay at home cry havoc, and demand that no mercy shall be shown. The bigotry of fanatics and the intrigues of placemen have made the bloody pages of the history of the past three years. It was a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed his only commendation, and when he hung upon the Cross, when priests and Pharisees mocked his sufferings, a soldier then discovered his divinity, when he heard him pour forth a prayer for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of his sufferings.

The Administration cannot save this Union. We can. Mr. Lincoln values many things above the Union—we put it first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace—we think the blood of our people worth more than the edicts of the President. There are no hindrances in our pathway to Union and peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of our Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South. We demand for them what we demand for ourselves—the full recognition of the rights of States. We mean that every star on our nation's banner shall shine with an equal lustre. In the coming election men must decide in which of the two parties into which our people are divided, they will act. If they wish for Union, they will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence that Union. If they wish for Peace, they will act with those who sought to avert this war and who now seek to restore good will and harmony among all sections of our country. If they care for their rights of person and sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary.

If upon the other hand they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country, and there are many good men who will be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen who will hold upon power and plunder with a deadly grasp, but as for us, we are resolved that the party who have made the history of our country since their advent to power like some terrible dream, shall be overthrown.

Four years ago it had its birth upon this spot. Let us see by our action that it shall die here where it was born. We desire Union and Peace. The Administration deny us Union and Peace, for they demand conditions and exact a peace which they know will prolong the war—and war unduly prolonged becomes disunion.

Wise statesmanship can bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest, the political contest in which we are engaged. We don't risk partizan advantages; we are battling for those who belong to all political organizations. We mean that these rights of speech shall be unimpaired although that right may be used to denounce us. We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partizan denunciation.

We mean that home rights and the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be had by those who sit beneath their roof trees. When the Democratic party shall have gained power, we shall not be less but more tenacious upon these subjects. We have foreborne much because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs knew but little about the principles of our Government. We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition, but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law, one single right of the humblest man in our land, shall be punished by the full rigors of the law, it matters not if he sits in the Presidential chair or holds humbler office under our government.

We have had upon this floor a touching and significant proof of the folly of this Administration who have driven from their support those upon whom they chiefly leaned at the outset of the rebellion. Then their hopes, even their own personal safety, were upon the noble men in the border States who, under circumstances the most trying, severed family relationship and ancient associations to uphold the flag of our country. Many of these men are now members of this Convention. They bear impressed on their countenances and manifest in their presence the high and generous purpose which animates them, and yet it is true (and great God that it should be true) they are stung with the sense of injustice and ingratitude of low and unworthy men, who have insulted and ruined them and their families, and trampled on their rights by vindictive legislation and through the agency of miserable and dishonored subordinates. Gentlemen I do trust that our proceedings here will be marked with harmony. I do earnestly believe that we shall be animated by the greatness of this occasion. In all probability the future destiny of our country hangs upon our action. Let this consideration inspire us with a spirit of harmony. God of our fathers bless us now. Lift us up above all personal considerations.—Fill us with a just idea of the great responsibilities which rest upon us, and give again to our land its Union, its Peace and its Liberty.

Loud and enthusiastic cheers greeted Governor Seymour as he concluded his speech.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Guthrie stated that the committee on resolutions had agreed and was now ready to report. The resolutions were then read, and are as follows:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unceasing fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation for our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of Government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all these States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretence of a military necessary 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 a repetition of 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 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 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 government deriving its just powers from a the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the administration to its duty in respect to our fellow citizens who are now and long have been prisoners of war, in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiers 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, by us they will receive all care, protection, regard and kindness that brave soldiers of the republic have so nobly earned.

The resolutions were adopted with but four dissenting votes.

Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, in behalf of the people of his State, nominated Geo. B. McClellan. The name of McClellan was expected, and listened for in breathless silence. When its first syllables were heard the whole assembly broke into cheers, and wild demonstrations of delight which could not be repressed, and showed that the feelings of all were greatly in his favor.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said he seconded the nomination. Pennsylvania claims his birthplace; New York is closely associated with him; Illinois has loved him, for he has lived among them; and Ohio, I trust, will give him her support unanimously, if he be nominated, and the United States will claim him as a resident for four years of the District of Columbia, the President of the United States. Applause and cheers.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in behalf of that delegation, nominated Lazarus W. Powell, of Kentucky, for President.

Mr. Powell immediately rose and requested the withdrawal of his name.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, amid loud applause, nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, on behalf of that part of the delegation represented by himself.

Mr. Stuart, of Ohio, for a respectable portion of that delegation, nominated Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut.—Cheers.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, seconded the nomination of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogise his party services and abilities.

Mr. Harris continued as follows: "One man nominated here is a tyrant. (Cheers and hisses.) He it was who first initiated the policy by which your rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. (Confusion.) Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offences shall be made known. This convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. Gen. McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant." (Great confusion.) He stood here to indict him.

A delegate—"I call him to order."

The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech. Certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the Convention.

Mr. Harris read McClellan's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler he can make and substantiate against McClellan. (Hisses, cheers, and cries of "Vote for Jeff. Davis.")

The President wished the Convention should come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made desires that they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves, to the speaker and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation.

Mr. Harris proceeded to say 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. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of that Legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. (Hisses.)

Mr. Carrigan, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order, that the gentleman having said that he would not vote for McClellan if nominated, he had no right to take part in the proceedings of the Convention.

The President decided that the point of order was well taken, and amid the wildest confusion, Mr. Harris retired from the stand.

Mr. Carrigan said, that for many years the relations between that gentleman and himself had been of the most intimate and friendly character; but in view of the absolute necessity of preserving the morale of the Convention, he felt bound to raise the point of order which he had. He now moved that he be allowed to proceed in order.

Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, as a fellow soldier of McClellan, could not remain silent when the name and fame of that distinguished general was so shamefully impugned. The charges were untrue. The Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis. Gen. Joe Johnston, of the rebel army was at Annapolis. A conspiracy was formed, and certain members of the Legislature were the conspirators. They intended that the State should secede, and an ordinance of secession was formed. Maryland was to be invaded and overwhelmed by the enemy and taken out of the Union. What did McClellan do? He simply took the best precautions in his power to thwart the treasonable scheme, and had he not so done he would have been guilty of the vilest treason. The man who says that Gen. McClellan is a tyrant does not know him. A thorough soldier, with the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion, no braver, no more amiable, kind and generous hearted gentleman exists on the face of the earth, and no greater libel was ever uttered than when such a man is called a tyrant. (Applause.)

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, passed a high eulogy upon Thos. H. Seymour, but added that his name was used here without his wish, or without the request of the Connecticut delegation.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, explained that what he had said was that he could not go before the people of Maryland and ask them or the members of the Legislature to vote for McClellan. He did no say that he would not vote for him. He held himself bound for the candidate of the Convention.

The name of Governor Powell was withdrawn.

Mr. Wickliffe withdrew the name of Mr. Pierce.

Gen. Morgan explained that he intended to say that McClellan acted upon testimony regarded as creditable.

Mr. McNeil, of Ill., on behalf of a portion of the Illinois delegation, and as he believed, of a majority of the delegates of the great Northwest, nominated Horatio Seymour. (Prolonged cheers.)

The President—"The motion is out of order."

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock.

The wigwam was again densely packed and the crowd outside greater than ever. Immediately after the Convention was called to order, prayer was offered up by Rev. D. Halsey, of Chicago.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then rose and said that the delegates of the West were of the opinion that circumstances may occur between now and the 4th of March next, for the Democracy of the country to meet in Convention again, and therefore moved the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention shall not be dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but shall remain organized, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee shall designate.

A vote for President was taken and resulted on the first ballot as follows: McClellan 162; scattering 64. Many of the delegates changed their votes, and the final result of the ballot was: McClellan 202½; Thos. H. Seymour, of Connecticut, 23½. Eloquent speeches were then made by Sanford E. Church and Gov. Seymour, of New York, and the vote was announced by the President amidst the most ecstatic evidences of approbation.

Mr. Vallandigham moved that the nomination be made unanimous, and was seconded by Hon. John McKeon of New York, another leading Peace Democrat.—The question then being taken, it was carried without a dissenting voice, and amid deafening shouts of applause.

Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, was unanimously nominated for Vice President.

On motion, it was resolved, that the Democracy of the country be requested to meet in the different cities and hold mass ratification meetings, on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

With nine cheers for the ticket, the Convention adjourned, subject to the call of the National Committee.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 22d.]

DAN RICE IN LOUISVILLE—*He Makes a Speech upon the Crisis of the Times.*—It was whispered during last week that, on Saturday night, Dan Rice would express his views on the absorbing issues of the present day some time during the performance of Saturday night. The whisperings so fraught with mystery had the effect of drawing a large, intelligent and appreciative audience to the mammoth pavillion, all anxious to hear what the great wit and showman had to say upon the occasion. About an hour after the opening of the exhibition Dan was announced, and appeared in the ring greeted by cheers and a clapping of hands. During the progress of an equestrian act, he spoke of his world-wide travels, and, when in foreign lands, how his thoughts turned toward his native shores, and his heart thrilled at the sight of the national emblem of his Government. He alluded to the stories that were circulated by the Northern press at the commencement of the rebellion, that he, travelling in the South at that time, had adopted the views of secession, and become a traitor to the Stars and Stripes. It was not necessary for him to pronounce the story false, as his words and acts had long since proved it to be a base fabrication and a lie. He claimed that he had been unfaltering in the support of the Union, having raised his voice against secession and given as much money as any man in the United States to aid and advance the interests of the Union cause. He referred to his early friendship with John C. Breckenridge, and how, when last they met at Paducah, he had tried to prevail upon him to abandon all thoughts of rebellion against the National Government. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of that noble Kentucky patriot, the lamented Crittenden.—He remembered him as the venerable, gray haired man, the brightest genius of the age, the noblest of Kentucky's sons, the proudest of heroes, the best of patriots, and the ablest of fearless statesman. The close of this graceful tribute was wildly applauded by the thousands gathered beneath the canopy of the pavillion. Dan then spoke of the present impending crisis, and how sadly Kentucky had been changed by the ravages of war. He alluded to the disorganized state of society, the arrests of citizens, and the power exercised by the military. He claimed that it was not the object of Federal bayonets to trottle free speech, but to beat back the invader, afford protection to the citizens and preserve the laws inviolate. He argued that the citizens should, by firm, decided action, assert their manhood, and preserve the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States. He said that the Government should be supported, that nothing should be done to embarrass the movements of our armies in crushing out the rebellion and restoring peace to a distracted country. He asserted that if the people desired a change of rulers, they should unite, without regard to party principle, concentrate their votes on some good man, and by the sublime power of the elective franchise, raise him to the proud position of Chief Magistrate of the land. He cautioned prudence, firmness, and unity of action.—Strict attention was paid to his remarks throughout, and he was frequently applauded. As Dan retired from the ring, the opinion gained currency that he was almost as good a statesman as he is a showman. We congratulate him on his new earned laurels.

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.—The following is the section of the law which exempts persons who are conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, from service in the army:

"That members of religious denominations who shall by oath or affirmation declare that they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from doing so by the rules and articles of faith and practice of such religious denominations, shall, when drafted into the military service, be considered non-combatants, and shall be assigned by the Secretary of War to duty in the hospitals, or to the care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of three hundred dollars to such person as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers; provided, that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory evidence that his deportment has been uniformly consistent with such declaration."

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy; they have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.—For military officers and those who often overtax the voice, they are useful in relieving an irritated throat, and will render articulation easy. To the soldier, exposed to the sudden changes of the weather, they will give prompt relief in coughs and colds, and can be carried in the pocket to take as occasion requires.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.—It has been discovered by thousands of housewives in all sections of the country that D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is the only saleratus that will produce a uniform result and give perfect satisfaction every time. If once you try it, you will always buy it.

☞ Pensions, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, &c., can be procured by the Widows, Orphans, and next of kin of those who have died in the service of the United States; also, by Soldiers and Seamen who are disabled by wounds received or disease contracted, upon application to G. P. GRIFFITH, Licensed Military and Naval Claim Agent. Office in the Common Council Room, Wright's Block, corner State and Fifth sts., (under the *Dispatch* office,) Erie, Pa. 7-y

To-Day's Advertisements.

Notice.

WHEREAS MY WIFE, ELECTA FARGO, has left my bed and board without just cause and contrary to my desire, this is to notify all persons against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

W. H. FARGO.

Fairview, Aug. 29, 1864.—sept1-3w*

Stray Calf.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE Subscriber, in Greenfield tp., about four weeks ago, a stray Calf, red and white color. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

MARTIN HUGHES.

sept1-3w*

For Sheriff.

PLEASE ANNOUNCE MAJOR A. F. SWAN, late of the 18th Pa. Cavalry, who has served his country gallantly and faithfully, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. His claims are greater than those of any other person now in the field, and it should be sufficient to ask the community to lend their support to a man who has fought and bled for his country so gallantly as he.

MANY FRIENDS.

sept1'64tc

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

RECEIVED DAILY!

We are now receiving them direct from Baltimore, and they are of the very best quality.

BENER & BURGER.

sept1tf.

Let it be Understood,

THAT MILLCREEK TOWNSHIP pays THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS to every man enrolled in said town, that will enlist for ONE YEAR in the NAVY and thereby clear himself from the Draft, if enlisted before the 1st of September.

GINGRICH, ARBUCKLE & LOYER, Committee.

aug25.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PRATT'S NEW PHOTOGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT!

Paragon Building, over Austin's Jewelry Store, ERIE, PENN'A.

These rooms have recently been re-fitted in good style, and we are now prepared to execute all work in the PHOTOGRAPH & AMBROTYPE LINE, in a style unsurpassed by any Gallery in Western Pennsylvania.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION

Paid to Children. Also to Copying old Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes into Photographs.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

aug25-3m.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds payable not less than five *nor more* than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit, as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15th, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes, at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security* of any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. bonds. It considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything else. For its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals or discounts.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the carrying interest of 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent.* premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Bonds was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the chance of profit on this loan at the present market rate, is much more than ten per cent. per annum.

Its Exemption From State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts *all Bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in the various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. Its all other forms of indebtedness, *the faith or ability* of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities only, is pled