PERMAL VIGILANCE BY THE PROPER 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.

Democratic District Formination. FOR CONGRESS. WILLIAM BIGLER, Of Clearfield Co.

Democratic Congressional Conference. The Democratic Congressional Conference met at Ridgway, Elk county, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. and organized by the election of James H. Eddy, of Warren, as President. Julius Cooley, of Forest, and Hon. Isaac Horton; of Elk, were elected Vice Presidents; and G. B. Goodlander, of Clearfield, Secretary. The following is a list of the delegates:

Eris-Monros Hutchinson, Robert Leslie, Forest-Julius Cooley, Archibald Black, Jas.

S. Champneys. Jefferson-W. P. Jenks, B. T. Hastings, Kennedy L. Blood.

Elk-George Weiss, J. C. Chapin, Hon. Issac Horton. Warren-J. H. King, James H. Eddy, E. A.

Brooke. Clearfield-Ezra Ale, G. B. Goodlander, Justin Pea.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the day of meeting, McKean and Cameron were not represented. On motion of Mr. White, of Brie. Bx Gov.

WM. BIGLER, of Clearfield, was nominated by accismation for Congress. On motion of Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, Ridgway was adopted as the permanent place, and

the third Thursday of August, as the permament day for the Democratic Congressional Conferences of the district. After speeches by Messrs. Jenks, of Jef-

ferson, Whitman, of Brie, Hall and Chapin, of Ridgway, White, of Erie, and Brooke, of Warren, the Conference adjourned with cheers for McClellan and Pendleton, Gov. Bigler, the he is clothed with the responsibility which Union and the soldiers.

Tun National Republican of to-day says: We are authorised and requested to say notwithstanding all that has been written and said on the subject, that neither Mr. Gilmore nor Colonel Jacques, on the one hand, nor Mr. Greeley, on the other, have ever been nor now are authorized to axpress any desires, views or opinions of the President of the United States in Canada or Richmond on the subject of negotiation for peace, beyond what he has plainly fully written over his own signs ture; that the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messra. Gilmore and Jacques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly from the Presdent of the United States officially or unofficially, or for Abraham Lincoln unofficially or privately. If Mr. Benjamin's report of the sayings of Mr. Gilmore and Colonel Jacques while they were in Richmond is correct, they assumed a responsibility not given to them, and made state-ments wholly untrue. Indeed, while on this mbject, it is proper to state that the President, after repeated solicitations, consented to give Gilmore and Jacques a pass through our military lines. He did not request General Grant to open correspondence with General Lee to give them safe conduct to Richmond and return. Gen. Grant did that upon his own responsibility. President Lincoln's request was merely that Gen. Grant would pass them through his military lines, nothing more.—Tele-

egraphic dispatches. Messrs. Jacques and Gilmore are placed in an unfortunate dilemma. Mr. Beniamin. the Confederate Secretary of State. pronounces most of the purported conversation with him and Davis, related in their statement, as false. On the heels of his circular comes the above semi-official denial that they were authorized agents of the Government, although in their conference at Richmond they expressly asserted that they were. They stand, therefore, convicted by the joint testimony of both sides, with downright falsehood, and if their report is untrue in some particulars, it is just as likely to be in all. We suspected from the start that Gilmore's bombastic narrative was a mere Abolition concection, got up to hoist himself into notoriety, and affect the political cam-

Our Public Debt.

The following is given out by the Washington authorities as a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books, Tressurer's returns and requisitions on the Treasury Department on the 30th of August: Debt bearing interest in coin, \$889,-899,491 80; interest, \$53,342,479 90. Debt bearing interest in lawful money, \$469,-199.004 61; interest, \$24,104,642 33. Debt on which interest has ceased, \$357,470 09. Debt bearing no interest, \$519,111,267 40. Total amount outstanding, \$1,878,565,233 90. Total interest, \$77,447,122 23. The unpaid requisitions amount to \$78,795,000. while the amount in the Treasury subject to draft is over seventeen millions. The amount of fractional currency in circulation is nearly twenty-four and a half mil-

The World has the following graphic paragraph, the pictorial vigor and truth of which puts the Triburs into a terrible state of nerves: "Only say negro, and there is word has the effect of catnip on the feline species. They wriggle, they smirk, they dle, they stick out their claws, curve their backs and twist and gyrate in every c n. ceivable form of delight Accordin, to them, this great American people, itis great constitutional system, the present and the future life, health and property are of no account in comparison with the

It ma common talk now, says the Buffalo Courier, among the masses of the peonle that George is a good name for a President. They say: "We have had but one President of that name, and he was so ernment? good that we should like to try another." his Country;" who knows but George B. McClellan may be the appointed instrument in the hands of Providence to effect

THE RESERVED AND THE PARTY OF T tain commentators on the sacred writings, telligible sense of a detached text, without considering whether it was pertinent to the drift of the whole passage, or whether it agreed with or contradicted the context and other portions of Scripture. But what these shallow divines did through innocent stupidity, the Black Republican commentators on the Democratic platform do through perverseness and downright dishonesty. Having found, in the second resolution, the phrase, "that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities," the Lincoln organs in this city

seise upon it, tear it from its connection, and raise a great outery that the Democratic party demands the unconditional stoppage of the war. - The Democratio party," says the Tribuns, "demands wholly and unqualifiedly that the war shall, on the part of the Union, be stopped." This h an impudent falsehood. The platform to be sure favors a "cessation of hostilities"-but with what object ? As an end in itself, or as a means to some further. end? It takes pains to leave no doubt on this point. "To the end." it declares. "that at the earliest practicable moment, peace may be restored on the basis of a Federal Union of the States." There 18 no hint at peace, no squint, even, towards peace, in the whole platform, on any other basis than a restoration of the Union. So far from this, the first and foremost resolution, the resolution which is the head and front of the platform, which is the key-note to which all the rest is the language affords, "that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with un-"swerving fidelity to the Union." The fair interpretation of the platform requires that the offer of peace—and it permits none but a Union peace to be offered-shall bear even date with the accession of the party to power; as common candor might credit Democrats with sense enough to know that they cannot steer the ship till they first get possession of the helm. If the platform has any meaning, it is to be regarded in the light of advice to the candidate. It is absurd to suppose that the Convention meant to advise Gen. McClellan to proffer terms to the South before would rescue the offer from derision .-When he is inaugurated, it will undoubtedly be one of his first duties to make a tender of peace on the basis of Union. Circumstances will then have so altered that there will be a possibility that a peace, on that basis will be accepted; and if so, no patriot should desire the continuance of the war for another day. But if the South should refuse to negotiate on that basis, we trust the Tribuse does not need to be told what "unswerving fidelity to the Union" would, in that event, require of the new President.

The Times is equally disingeneous with its radical confrers in its attempts to represent the platform as favorable to a disunion peace. It says :

before agreeing to a hopeless and helpless surrender of the Union? In all this there the first sign of a resolution to make the rejection of peace on the basis of the Union the ground and justification for enforcing by arms the supremacy of the Con-stitution? From first to last there is not even the barest intimation that the power of the national government must at all hazards be asserted."

But does not the platform instruct the candidate that he is, in no event, to abandon the Union? Does it not make this inculcation paramount to all others ? Has not the Convention prepared for the contingency of the proposed offer of a Union peace being rejected, by nominating the most distinguished and capable soldier in the country when there was no lack of civilians competent to administer the Government? Does the platform contain any intimation that, in case the Union is not accepted by the South, the Democratic party will give it up? It asserts the exact contrary of this; and if the Times thinks "unswerving fidelity to the Union" consistent with its own charges and inculpations its Unionism is of a most contemptible and bastard sort. How up terly baseless and dishonest are its misrepresentations of the platform may be judged from the comments on this same platform made by the Chronicle, Forney's Washington organ. That paper has a long editorial on the subject, of which we insert a part of the opening paragraph :

THE UNION POREVER.

Whatever may be said of that portion of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention which criticises the Federal Administration, every patriot must rejoice to see that mportant body, representing so large a portion of the American people, solemnly declare that the Union must be preserved. Mark the words in which this determination is expressed: "We will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as the frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, both Northern and South-This expression is probably the ern." most significant admonition that could be made to the enemies in arms against the Republic. These enemies have looked to the Democratic party and to the Chicago Convention for encouragement in their expectation of separation and disunion. They have been flattered with the idea that because Mr. Vallandigham, Mr. Fera class of this community upon whom this nando Wood, and a few others, have preached peace doctrines, therefore this preaching meant dissolution, or, in other words, Southern independence. The resroll over, they mew, they purr, they fon olutions of the Chicago Convention have taken the last prop from under their feet and they now see that there is no party so contemptible in the free States as that which advocates peace on the basis of separation, and that all parties in our section are in favor of the unity of the Republic. So significant has been the action of the Chicago Convention on this subject that when Mr. Long, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a qualifying resolution looking possible elevation of a race which has introduce a qualifying resolution looking been slaves since the beginning of creation."

to reace, he was ruled out of order, and the resolutions, as reported by Mr. Guthrie, were adopted, as the report says, "with four dissenting voices." This being the case, the query to the patriotic and intelligent mind is, which of the two candi-dates, Abraham Lincoln or George B. Mo-Ciellan, can best serve and save the Gov-

Can there be any more conclusive proof George Washington was the "Father of of the willful dishonesty of the Republican organs in this city than is here furnished from the columns of their more candid Washington co-laborer ! Further "the platform expresses, in most emphatic Liescoln did not get one.

terms, a fervent devotion to the Union." that the Democratic leaders "attempt to The late Archbishop Whately exposed, outbid Mr. Lincoln on the core of Unionin one of his essays, the stupidity of cor- fam? and winds up in this language!

Bence it is that while we hall the resowho were satisfied if they could make in- lution of the Chicago Convention declaratory of devotion to the Republic, and of a determination to save the Union, we prefor Abraham Lincoln, with all his experience and with all his knowledge of the situation, to George B. McClellau.-N. Y. World.

Chicago Convention. The attendance at the Chicago Convention was beyond udestion the greatest ever seen at any assemblage of a similar character convened in this country. It was enormous in the extreme, exceeding all the calculations made by the most enthusiastic of our party friends. Chicago was crowded as it never was before, and probably will not be again for fifty years to come, and the utmost efforts of her landlords and citizens failed to afford comfortable accommodations for one-half of the tens of thousands who thronged there by every thoroughfare. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (rabidly radical) writing on the 26th ult., was compelled to

The hastiest passage through the streets, however, is sufficient to convince one alike of the enthusiasm and of the imposing size of the assembling crowds. It is a fact useless to be disguised, and it is to be wished that every friend of the Administration would consider, as personally concerning himself, that the crowd here. three days before the time, is far greater than it was in Baltimore only the evening efore the Union Convention assembled What it will grow to by Monday can only be conjectured. The evening train from the East had twelve heavy laden cars and was six hours behind, while a couple extras followed close behind it to gather up pitched, declares, in terms as explicit as the passengers it could not carry. This evening trains heavily laden continue to come in from all quarters.

The Administration and its adherents can see in this immense outpouring of the honest, hard-fisted people the inevitable doom that awaits them. The men who went to Chicago were neither office-holders, or office-seekers, or worse still shouldy contractors, sapping the lives and comfort of the brave men in the army that their own greedy pockets may be glutted. They were the bone and sinew of the land, the natriotic, intelligent, reflecting masses, who having been betrayed and robbed for three long years by the rotten crew in power, turn their eyes naturally now to the old Democratic party, which hadsteered the ship of State so well for nearly a century, as the anchor of their hope and safety. The people are resolved once more to take the reins in their own hands, and they will do so in spite of Abe Lincoln and all his greenbacks and bayonets. We are greatly mistaken in the signs of the times if the election of next November does not exhibit the most astonishing revolution in popular sentiment ever chronicled in the history of politics.

A Warning to the Tribune.

The New York World quotes and disproves two of the falsehoods coined by the Tributs against General McClellan, and after stating its desire that the campaign should be conducted on honorable principles and rest mainly on a fair discussion "Does this Chicage Convention, or those of the platforms of the two parties, confor whom it speaks, offer us no alternative cludes with this tart warning to its Abolition cotemporary: But if the friends of Mr. Lincoln

he can and must control) will have it oth erwise-if they will leave the high ground of manly discussion in order to raislead the people by wretched falsehoods, uttered against Democratic candidates, then much as we regret the necessity, we will not only expose their calumnies, but we will become aggressive, and print the truth about those for whose longer retention in high places they solicit votes. There will be blows to give, as well as blows to take. We shall reply, not by falsehoods, but by facts capable of proof—facts which, for public honor, had better be kept buried. We will strip from Abraham Lincoln the false garb of honesty he has worn so long We will, if need be, show up, among oth er things, the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House! If necessity requires, we will call Senators and tradespeople, in this city and else-where, to attest the truth of what we say. We have no heart to expose such publi and personal infidelity as, since Mr. Lincoln's advent, has festered there, because of the diagrace it would bring upon so many innecent persons; but yet this, war of malignant falsehood and detraction against General McClellan which the par-tisans of Mr. Lincoln have begun, has got to stop! Does the Tribuns comprehend let the editor take this article to the White House and ask what it means

A Dieastrous Campaign.

A late number of the National Intelligen cer contains an article reviewing General Grant's campaign from the time he crossed the Rapidan until his arrival in front of Petersburg. Our losses are ascertained from the official documents, and are given in detail by a brief mention of dates and

engagements as follows : May 5. Rapidan, Wilderness. Skirmishes, 10. Spottsylvania. 18. Po. 19. Po. 23. North Anna, 1.000 do. Cold Harbor, 2,000 3,000 June 3. Chickshominy, 7,000 16. Petersburg, 17. 18. do. 3,000 do. 4.000 22. Weldon railroad, 23. do. 26. Danville railroad, 1,000 Last assault on Petersburg. 5,640

Absolute loss of men. 86.280 The rebel loss was also fearful—supconed to be two for every five of our troops. The summing up shows that Grant lost more men in his attempt to take Richmond than McClellan ever had under his command at one time during his campaign against the same place! The whole loss of men on both sides in this operation on the inland line will foot up over 100,-000. How long can this or any other country stand such a drain before it beomes a howling wilderness?

THE New York daily Tribune of September 1st says of George H. Pendleton, that he "is a gentleman of decided ability, liberal acquirements and unstained private reputation." Of course it has a great deal to add about "sympathy with Jeff Davis," in a cavalry engagement General Averell be still more "presumptuous to claim" "friend of Vallandigham," &c., but this achieved quite a little victory over the that these errors have not constituted the sort of stuff is to be expected and will rebel rear guard, but was unable to follow have no influence with sensible men.

This is the way it is going: At the William Henry Harrison House, Lake George, its salvation ?.. Let us have another on, in the same article, the Chronicle says a vote was taken; and out of \$00 votes,

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

- SHERMAN'S AMMY. The capture of Atlanta is now confirmed. The Confederates have taken a new position twenty-six miles south of it. Sherman lost 1,200 men and captured 24 capnon and 1,500 prisoners. There was but little fighting.

Sherman began a movement, much of which is still involved in mystery. One corps of his army, under Gen. Slocum, was iest in the trenches in front of Atlanta.-The remainder was gradually withdrawn, formed into a long column on the South bank of the Chattahoochee, and slowly marched down the river. Parallel to the river, and about eight miles south of it, is the Montgomery Railroad. East Point is eight miles southwest of Atlanta; Red Oak twenty miles and Fairburn twentyfive miles south-west. At East Point the Macon Bailroad begins. It runs south to Jonesboro', and then south east. Jonesboro' is twenty miles from Atlanta. But very little intelligence of Sherman's movement was transmitted North, for during almost all the time since it began Wheeler had the railroad and telegraph to Nashville cut, and there was no communication.

Sherman marched his column down the iver until the rear reached Sandtown, ten miles west of Atlanta. He then swung the head of it around towards the east until it struck the Montgomery Railroad party was sent across the country to Jonesporo', on the Macon Railroad. The road was cut but no very large force of the enemy found. On August 28th Hood telegraphed to Richmond that Sherman's line extended from Sandtown to Fairburn, thus being southwest of the city, and Hood at once began moving his army to meet the Federal advance. Sherman's southern flank marched unopposed up the Montcomery Railroad, from Fairburn towards rates met the troops and they halted .--Sherman's southern flank was then march ed southeast from Sandtown towards East Point, eight miles from Atlanta. On Tuesday last, August 30th, Sherman's line extended from Red Oak northeast along the railroad towards East Point, and his northern flank was pressing towards East Point from the direction of Sandtown.

Hood, finding the enemy southwest of him, at once abandoned Atlanta and gave Sherman battle. A contest began on Tuesday afternoon along the Montgomery Railroad from Red Oak to East Point, a distance of twelve miles. Slocum, who had been left with one corps in front of Atlanta, began to feel the enemy in front of him. He found the city abandoned, and on Friday morning entered it. He at once announced the evacuation of the town, and by a strange coincidence Wheeler was off the railroad to Nashville just long enough to allow of the dispatch being sent. Scarcely had it gone, when Wheeler again cut the telegraph, and a vell once more hid Sherman's operations. Slocum having the enemy between him and Sherman's main body could not tell what was transpiring at East Point. He knew a battle was being fought, for he heard the cannon, but that was all. II to Sunday morning this was all the intelligence sent us.

This morning, however, we have later was reopened and a dispatch from Sher- ple, man himself received. The enemy on Tuesday had not fought him very desperately, but gradually retreated across the country to Jonesboro'. Here he found the enemy intrenched. They sent out a reconnoissance, which was soon repulsed, and Sherman made his arrangements for an attack. The Confederates by this time had retreated from Atlanta and were drawn up in line on the Macon railroad. Their southern flank was at Jonesboro's their northern flank at Rough and Ready. a village thirteen miles from Atlanta. In front of their position Flint river flowed and the hills on the eastern side were entrenched, It was this position which Sherman attacked on Thursday afternoon. He carried the works at Jonesboro', capturing ten cannon and one thousand prisoners.

Hood blew up his works in evacuating Atlanta, and destroyed some trains loaded with ammunition. The spoils secured by Slocum were fourteen cannon and the ruins of the destroyed trains. When the works at Jonesboro' were carried, Hood abandoned his line on Flint River, and by a hasty march to the southwest moved the portion of his army which had been north of Jonesboro' to the east of the place. He then retreated with all his forces to Love-2 000 Joy's, six miles southwest of Jonesboro, on nomination of Gen. McClellan: 15.000 the railroad. Here he took a new position, Sherman's losses were 1,200. 1,500 Confederate prisoners and 24 cannon were captured. Sherman writes to Stanton. "his army needs rest," and does not seem to intend an attack upon the new Confederate position.

Two-thirds of the Army of the Potomso have recently been paid to the 30th of June, and the remainder will soon be similarly satisfied.

Private Seiden S. Chandler, of battery K. 4th U. S. Artillery, has been shot at Grant's headquarters, for desertion. Private Almriter, who was to have been shot

enemy. There is nothing of importance from lowing language now: Grant's army. His force is acknowledged "Slowly and by degrees, perhaps, but by Secretary Stanton to be too small to do for all that the more thoroughly settles anything, so he remains quiet. General the conviction into the minds of the Meade, taking advantage of the quietness, has come home on a visit. He arrived at Philadelphia on Saturday.

Stanton telegraphs to Gen. Dix that Grant wants 100,000 more men immediately to presecute his campaign against Richmond.

SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

We have interesting news from the Shenandosh Valley, to the effect that Early is retreating toward Winchester .-Sheridan's whole army is in pursuit, and it up by reason of the presence of a heavy infantry force: There are very conflicting theories presented relative to the intentions of the enemy in the valley.

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now in Washington without a command.

GENERAL SITUATION. Gon Rogasesu is driving Wheeler be Fre him. In an engagement between Bousseau and Wheeler during the retreat the latter was defeated and the rebel Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded and taken It has been about ten days since General

The rebel papers announce that since the surrender of Fort Morgan, Admiral Farragut and Gen. Granger have been busily engaged in preparing to take Mobile. It appears that non-combatants who were ordered from the city when the demonstration was first made, refuse to leave. and their presence will greatly embarrass the defense. Six vessels of the fleet are reported to have been off Dog river bar on the 30th ult. It is, therefore, not improbable that the attack upon Mobile has already commenced

The recent raid of Forrest into Memphis has, it seems, broken up Smith's expedition into the interior of Mississippi. Generals Smith and Grierson, with their staffs, have returned to Memphis. Their expedition, we presume, has also returned, as it would scarcely remain in the enemy's neighborhood without its leaders.

It is reported that Gen. John Morgan has been killed in a skirmish in Kentucky.

A Canadian Coluico.

The Toronto Leader, of the 1st instant, omments on Gen. McClellan's nomination as follows: "Whatever may be his at Pairburn. From Fairburn a raiding capacity for command in the field—and in this respect we do not think himself inferior to any of those who have come after him, in the difficult work of leading the Federal Army of the Potomac against the Confederate capital—there is no question that he is an officer of great ability, and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of military life, certainly one whose capacbilities and acquirements could be turned to much advantage at a time like the present. He has given evidence of the pos-Atlanta, until he reached Red Oak, twenty session of great statesmanlike abilities; is miles from the city. Here the Confeder a good scholar, and a thorough gentleman. His elevation to the Presidential chair would raise the Federal States in the opinion of the whole outside world."

> Ten Thousand Thanks. When McClellan had succeeded by dint of unparalleled skill and exertion, in safely bringing the army that had been betrayed by Washington politicians, through the seven days fight to the James river. Lincoln telegraphed to him as follows: WASHINGTON, July 3, 1862.

Yours of yesterday is just received. I am satisfied that yourself, officers and men have done the best you could. All accounts say better fighting was never done. Ten thousand thanks A. LINCOLW.

Within four months thereafter Lincoln had removed this same General whom he thus thanked, from command; had been compelled to recall him again, and had again removed him. Such was Old Abe's gratitude. It is McClellan's turn now to remove Old Abe.

THE Albany Statesman, one of this leading Republican papers in New York, thinks that "in nominating Gen. McClellan the Democrate place their very strongest man in the field—a man who will poll a larger army vote than any Democrat who could possibly be put in nomination. The shuse which: McCiellan met with in the Conver tion from Mr. Harris, of Maryland, and other traitors of the same stamp, cannot fail to be beneficial to the nomines with intelligence. Last evening the telegraph the better portion of the American peo-

> "The Democrate having nominated Gen. McClellan, forces the Republicans to do one of two things-withdraw Mr. Lincoln from the canvass, or else see the Democrats carry the election by an overwhelming majority. As Mr. Lincoln cannot unite the party he must be defeated."

> THE Chambersburg Repository complains of the unjust comments of the New York press in connection with the burning of that beautiful borough, Will the Repository please inform its readers that the papers which most prominently lent their columns to insult and ridicule the people of southern Pennsylvania were leading Republican organs, and that the Democratic press of New York were almost unanimous in defending the unfortunate citizens of that section? The World and New both had strong and candid articles placing the conduct of the Chambersburgers in its true light. It is due to the people of Franklin county that they should be informed who were their revilers and who their champions.

Fillmore for McClettan.

The following is Ex-President Fillmore's letter declining to be a candidate before the Chicago Convention, and urging the

BUFFALO, Aug. 17, 1864. My DRAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th came to hand during my absence, but I was greatly delighted to see by the papers that you had so large and enthusiastic a meeting for McClellan, and sincerely hope that he will receive the nomination by the Chicago Convention. I see my name occasionally alluded to in connection with that Convention, but I cannot think there is anything to come of it, for I believe that all know that I do not desire any nomination, and I cannot think any very great number of my fellow-citizens desire me to Truly yours, Millaro Fillmore.

GASPER BUTS, a wealthy and prominent leader among the Germans of the Northat the same time, made his escape to the west, and an influential advocate of Mr. Lincoln's election in 1860, helds the fol-

> American people that a continuation in power of the present Administration will e equivalent to a destruction of the Republic. No flattering and lying account of the condition of our national affairs, as published by the Administration papers. can blind the eyes of the people any longer. We have arrived at the point where every well-wisher of his country must come to the conclusion that a change is demanded."

THE New York Times save "it would be presumptuous to claim that Mr. Lincoln has not committed errors." And it would chief basis on which the Confederate leaders have kept up the hopes and rebellious spirit of their followers. The Democratic party propose to remove Mr. Lincoln, and put in his stead a man who will Gen. Hunter, who has been nominally not be continually making "errors" that

army, has at length been relieved. He is The Mede in which Soldiers shall Vote. The following is an abstract of the bill elector to whom such ballot is sent refusing

passed by the Legislature of this State present it at the proper poll, is punishable by soribing the manner in which the soldiers person making false oath touching there are in subject to a negative of \$1 000 a. Section 1. Provides that whenever any of five years' imprisonment. the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in actual military service under a re-

quisition from the President or Governor, and consequently absent on the day of holding general, special or Presidential elections, they hall be entitled to exercise the right of suffrage as fully as if they were present at their proper places of vote; and the right of such roter is not to be impaired by reason of his being credited for bounty in any other locality than his actual residence.

Section 2 A poll is to be opened in each

company, composed in whole or part of Pennsylvania soldiers, at the quarters of the captain or other officer, and all electors of said company who shall be within one mile of such quarters on the day of election, and not to be prevented from returning by the preximity of the enemy or orders of commanders, shall vote at such headquarters, and no other place.

Officers other than those of a company, the other voters detached and absent from their name has been entered on the companies, or in any military or naval hospital, or in any vessel or navy yard, may vote quired. The certificate of payment shall at such other polls as are most convenient to numble to attend at the company polls or proper place of election, they may open a poll at such place as they may select. Section 8. The polls are not to be opened

before 7 o'clock, and must be kept open three hours, or, if deemed necessary in order to receive all the votes, until seven o'clock in the evening. Section 4. Before opening the polls the

electors present shall elect, viva voce, three persons for judges; and the judges shall ap-point two clerks, and prepare boxes for the Section 5. Before receiving any votes the judges and clerks shall be sworn to observe

the law and guard against fraud; and deceit, and this oath must be entered on the poll-book and signed by the judges and clerks. Section 6. All voting shall be by ballot. and the applicant to vote, if challenged, must

be examined under oath by the judges as to his right to vote in the precinct in which he elaims residence. Section 7. Separate poll books shall be kent, and separate returns made for the voters

of each city or county. The poll books shall name the company and regiment, and post, place or hospital in which the election is held. The county and township, city, borough, ward, precinct, or election district of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll books, of which each clerk shall keep

Section 8. The tickets shall have upon them the names of all the officers for whom the elector desires to vote.

Section 9. On receiving the ticket the judges must pronounce audibly the name of the elector presenting it, and if satisfied of the right of the elector to vote, and he is not chal-leaged, shall deposit the ballot in the proper ox, while the clerks register the name at egal residence of the voter in their poll books. Section 10. At the close of the polls the

number of voters must be counted, set down, and certified at the foot of the poll books. Section 11. After the poll books are signed the ballots are to be counted, each judge read ing the names thereon, and the third stringing the vote of each county on a separate string, and carefully preserving the same. Section 12. Where two tickets are folded together, both are to be thrown out, and

where two ballots are voted together for the same office, neither is to be counted for that Section 18. Each clark shall keep, in addition to the poll book, a list of the voters for each county, which shall constitute part of the

poll book.

Section 14. The number of voters on these ounty poll lists must also be set down and certified. Section 15 and 16. Prescribe the form of poll book, and the manner of entering the re-

turns. Section 17. After canvassing the votes, the judges will seal up and send the poll book, lists and ballots to the Prothonotary of the proper county, and secure the other poll book and lists to be called for by the Commissioner within ten days, the second book, &c., are to

be sent to the Secretary of the Common-Section 18. The Prothonotary must furnish the return judges with a sertified copy of retions so received.
Section 19 and 20. The return judges are to meet on the second Tuesday of November to count and enter the vote of soldiers thus re-

turned. Section 21. In Presidential elections, all returns received by the Secretary of the Com-monwealth are to be compared with the ounty returns, for the correction of the lat-

Section 22. All elections are to be subject o contest as under present laws.
Section 23. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is required to provide a sufficient num-ber of copies of this law, together with extracts from the general election laws, blank forms of pell books, tally lists and returns, postage stamps, etc., and forward the same by commissioners, or otherwise, to the commanding officers of companies, detached posts and hos pitals, who shall deliver the same to the elec-tion judges on the day of election, but no election is to be invalidated by reason of such

blanks not being received.
Sections 24, 25, 26, 27. The Governor is to appoint such commissioners, not exceeding one to each Pennsylvania regiment in service, as shall be necessary to carry out the law .-Said commissioners are to be sworn to fulfil their duties under penalty of \$1,000 or impris-onment for one year. They are to deliver four copies of the laws, and at least two sets of blanks, to the commanding officer of every company, provide for opening polls, and call for one copy of the poll book after the election. They are to be paid ten cents per mile. for traveling to and fro from their respective regiments, and may vote at one of the company pells. No failure of commissioners to visit regiments shall invalidate any election

under the act.
Section 28, 29. The officers authorized to conduct elections are to be subject to the usual penalties for non-falfilment of duties. They are to receive no compensation.

Section 80. When the Sheriff issues his

proclamation for an election, he shall immediately transmit copies of the same to the troops in the field from the county.
Section 81. \$18,000 is appropriated to carry the law into effect.
Section 82, 83. Where less than ten person

are separated from their proper company, they are to vote as follows: Each voter is author ized, before the day of election, to place his ballot properly folded, in a scaled envelope, together with a statement signed by the voter and his commanding officer, or some other wit-ness, and duly sworn to and certified before said officer, or some other competent person. This statement must set forth the following

The name and proper residence of the vo-Au authority to some qualified voter at the lace of his residence; to cast the ballot for

That he is a qualified voter in the precinct where he proposes to vote.

That he is in the setive military service, and give the name of the organization of which he is a member.
That he has not sent his ballots to any other

person than the one so anthorized. That he will not attempt to vote at any poll opened on said election day, at any place whatsoever. That he has not been dishonorably dismiss-

ed from service.

And that he is now stationed at -Said sealed savelope, ballots and statement are to be sent by mail, or otherwise, with the endorsement on the sealed part thereof, "Soldier's ballot for township, ward or

borough, in the county of \_\_\_\_," &c.
Sections 34, 35, 36, 37. The elector to whom
this ballot is sent shall deliver it uniqueed, on the day of election, at the polls! The election officer shall open it in the presence of the board, and deposit the ballots and accompanying papers, as other ballots are deposited. The person delivering the ballot shall be compelled to testify on oath that he has delivered it in the same state as when received, and that he his not opened it, or changed or altered the contests. Without such each the vote shall not be received. The right to vote of the person sending the ballot may be challenged, the camp code he was pursually greater. Any

election officer refusing to receive and en such vote, excepting when fraudulent, and person making issue onto touching these to ters is subject to a penalty of \$1,000 fine a

Section 88. The Secretary of State at prepare and furnish the necessary blanks; carry out this act. Section 89. In case of an elector in military service in a vessel, the master of said vessel shall be competent to take affidavit and writers.

ten statement of said elector. Section 40. Assessors are required to the a county tax of ten cents on every non-comissioned officer and private, and the mail tax on every commissioned officer, known by the military same by them to be in the military service of United States or of the State, in the army united states or or was shall have been call ted they must be added on application of up resident of the district. Non-commission officers and privates are to be exemption other personal taxes white in service. Aug. name has been entered on the assessment books no certificate of assessment shall be re forth the name of the person for whom the When there are ten or more electors tax is paid, the date of payment and the jet for which it was assessed. This certified shall only be evidence of payment of the and shall not preclude a demand for the evidence of a right to vote. The penshyle non-compliance on the part of the assessm collectors or treasurers shall not be less to \$20 nor more than \$200.

On the 4th inst, at the parenage in Fairvier, by L. F. Keeler, Mr. Willi L. CHELLIS, of McKes, in Co., Pa., to Wise MARY M. TALLMADGE, of Outs. Mish. DIED.

In Millereck, on the 27th ult., ARTHUR G. DATES

To-Day's Advertisement

Administratrix' Notice. ETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

mt and those having claims a

Mim N. C. DAVISON Administrator's Notice ETTERS of Administration on & hate of Elisabeth Royer dec'd, list of top, Erie Co., Pa., having been granted to the aigned, notice is hereby given to all having claim the same to present them, daly authenticated, former, and those indebted to the said entates immediate payment.

ly authenticated, of the said estate: SILAS ROYE EPHRAIN BO AMERICAN HOUSE.

SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THE PARE & STATE ERIE, PA.. JOHN DUNCAN, PROPRIETOR

The undersigned having taken charge of the userior strike well-known Hotel and rentted it in superior style specificity solicits a share of the public patronage. ? reasonable, and accommodations equal to any in For the convenience of persons from the correlated to the premises a good stable has been attached to the premises app8'64-6m.

JOHN DUNCH

WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO H ABOUT 800 CORDS

Hard Head Curb Ston FROM POUR TO SIX INCHES THICK

OT -

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

WILL BE PAID. V. BABO & CO.,

PENN'A.

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that

scriptions will be received for Coupon Trainty N payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1861, with sex musl interest at the rate of seven and three-tests

passes are years into a seven and three-tectures are the rate of seven and three-tectures are the control of the rate of rate of the rate of rate of the rate of rate o

Special Advantages of this Loss It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher of interest than any other, and the best security asvings bank which pays its depositors in U.S. Sometimes that it is paying in the best circulating use of the country, and it cannot pay in any thing of for its own assets are either in government security in notes or bonds payable in government paper. It is equally convenient as a temporary or permit investment. The notes can always be sold for which fraction of their face and accumulated, interest, and the best security with banks as collaterals or decomposition.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT 1-20 6 BOND. In addition to the very liberal interest on the not In addition to the very about interest in now we have years, this privilege of conversion is now we hout three per cent, per annum, for the current rate.

30 Bonds is not less than sine per cut, premiss. before the war the premium on six per cent U.S.: was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the profit on this loan at the present market rate, is than ten per cent. per ansum.

Its Exemption From State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have our as special Act of Congress exempts all Bonds and Tolling from local Execution. On the average, this of tion is worth about two per cent. per annum, and to the rate of taxation in the various parts of the

It is believed that no securities offer so great ments to lenders as those issued by the government all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or abprivate parties, or stock companies, or separate of

CRECKIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treas

he United States, at Washington, the several A reasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the First National Bank of Erie, and by all National Banks which are depositaries:
lie money, and
ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKS throughout the country will give further infers

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBES aug 1864-3m. D. W. HUTCHINSON, United States Claim Agt GIBARD, PENN'A.

IONS, BACK PA BOUNTY,

And all other Claims against the Government atter to with presspiness. OHARGES REASONABLE. Application by Mail attended to the man to