

Democratic National Ticket.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEORGE B. MCLELLAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
GEO. H. PENDLETON,
OF OHIO.

Democratic Congressional Conference.
The Democratic Congressional Conference met at Ridgway, Elk county, on Tuesday, the 6th 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: Erie—Monroe Hutchinson, Robert Leslie, H. L. White. 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. Isaac 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 Erie, Ex-Gov. Wm. Brown, of Clearfield, was nominated for nomination for Congress. On motion of Mr. Jenks, of Jefferson, Ridgway was adopted as the permanent place, and the third Thursday of August, as the permanent day for the Democratic Congressional Conference of the district. After speeches by Messrs. Jenks, of Jefferson, Whitman, of Erie, Hall and Chapin, of Ridgway, White, of Erie, and Brooke, of Warren, the conference adjourned with cheers for McClellan and Pendleton, Gov. Bigler, the Union and the soldiers.

The National Republican of to-day says: We are authorized 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 express any desire, 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 and carefully written on the subject. That the mission to Richmond was initiated and executed by Messrs. Gilmore and Jacques on their own private account; that they had no authority whatever to speak directly or indirectly from the President of the United States officially or unofficially, or in his name, either publicly 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 statements wholly untrue. Indeed, while on this subject, 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 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.—Telegraphic Dispatch.

Mr. Jacques and Gilmore are placed in an unfortunate dilemma. Mr. Benjamin, 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 particular, it is just as likely to be in all. We suspect from the start that Gilmore's bombastic narrative was a mere Abolition concoction, got up to hoist himself into notoriety, and affect the political campaign.

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, Treasurer'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, \$169,199,004 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 millions.

The World has the following graphic paragraph, the pictorial vigor and truth of which puts the Tribune into a terrible state of nerves: "Only six negro, and there is a class of this community upon whom this word has the effect of catnip on the feline species. They wriggle, they smirk, they roll over, they mew, they purr, they fondle, they stick out their claws, curve their backs and twist and gyrate in every conceivable form of delight. According to them, this great American people, its great constitutional system, the present and the future life, health and property are of no account in comparison with the possible elevation of a race which has been slaves since the beginning of creation." In a common talk now, says the Buffalo Courier, among the masses of the people that George is a good name for a President. They say: "We have had but one President of that name, and he was so good that we should like to try another." George Washington was the "Father of his Country," who knows but George B. McClellan may be the appointed instrument in the hands of Providence to effect his mission? Let us have another George.

Abolition Disparagement of the Democratic Platform.
The late Archbishop, Whately exposed, in one of his essays, the blurriness of certain commentators on the second writing, who were satisfied if they could make an intelligible 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 seize upon it, tear it from its connection, and raise a great outcry that the Democratic party demands the unconditional stoppage of the war. "The Democratic party," says the Tribune, "demands wholly and unqualifiedly that the war shall, on the part of the Union, be stopped." This is 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 is no hint at peace, no acquit, 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 pitched, declares, in terms as explicit as the language affords, "that in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving 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 prefer terms to the South before he is clothed with the responsibility which 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 Tribune does not need to be told that "unswerving fidelity to the Union" would, in that event, require of the new President.

The Tribune is equally disingenuous with its radical conversion in its attempts to represent the platform as favorable to a disunion peace. It says: "Does this Chicago Convention, or those for whom it speaks, offer us no alternative before agreeing to a hopeless and helpless surrender of the Union? In all this wordy declaration of principles where is 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 Constitution? 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 Tribune thinks "unswerving fidelity to the Union" consistent with its own charges and insinuations to Unionism is of a most contemptible and bastard sort. How utterly 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 FOREVER.
Whatever may be said of this portion of the resolutions of the Chicago Convention which criticizes the Federal Administration, every patriot must rejoice to see that important body, representing so large a portion of the American people, solemnly declare that the Union must be preserved. Mark the words in which this determination is expressed: "We will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union and to 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 Southern." This expression is probably the most significant admission 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. Fernando Wood, and a few others, have preached peace doctrine, therefore this preaching meant disunion, or, in other words, Southern independence. The resolutions 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 advocated peace on the basis of separation, and that all parties in our section are in favor of the unity of the Republic. So significant has been the action of the Chicago Convention on this subject that when Mr. Long, of Ohio, proposed to introduce a qualifying resolution looking to peace, he was ruled out of order, and the resolutions, as reported by Mr. Guthrie, were adopted, as the report says, "with four dissenting votes." This being the case, the query to the patriotic and intelligent mind is, which of the two candidates, Abraham Lincoln or George B. McClellan, can best serve and save the Government?

Can there be any more conclusive proof 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 on, in the same article, the Chronicle says "the platform expressly, in most emphatic terms, a fervent devotion to the Union," that the Democratic leaders "attempt to oust Mr. Lincoln, on the basis of Unionism," and wind up in this language: "Remember that, while we hail the resolution of devotion to the Republic, and of a determination to save the Union, we prefer Abraham Lincoln, with all his experience, and with all his knowledge of the situation, to George B. McClellan.—N. Y. World.

Chicago Convention.
The attendance at the Chicago Convention was beyond question 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 (radically radical) writing on the 26th ult., was compelled to say: "The hastiest passage through the streets, however, is insufficient 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 before the Union Convention assembled. What it will grow to by Monday can only be conjectured. The evening train from the East had twelve hundred cars and was six hours behind, while a couple of trains followed close behind it to gather up the passengers it could not carry. This evening train 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, shoddy contractors, sapping the lives and comfort of the brave men in the army that their own greedy pockets may be glutted. They were the bones and sinew of the land, the patriotic, 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 had steered 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 Tribune against General McClellan, and after stating its desire that the campaign should be conducted on honorable principles and rest, mainly on a fair discussion of the platforms of the two parties, concludes with this tart warning to its Abolition contemporary: "But if the friends of Mr. Lincoln (who have can and must control the press) do otherwise—if they will leave the high ground of many discussion in order to mislead the people by wretched falsehoods, uttered against Democratic candidates, then, much as we regret the necessity, we will not on our part abstain from the use of the press, and will come 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, and better to 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 other things, the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House! If necessary requires, we will call Senators and members of Congress to task, and where, to attest the truth of what we say. We have no heart to expose such public and personal infidelity as, since Mr. Lincoln's advent, has festered there, because of the disgrace it would bring upon so many innocent persons; but yet this war not only against the republic and the Constitution, but against the sacredness of the White House, has not got to stop! Does the Tribune comprehend? If not, let the editor take this article to the White House and ask what it means.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.
The capture of Atlanta is now confirmed. The Confederates have taken a new position twenty miles south of it. Sherman lost 1,900 men and captured 24 cannon and 1,500 prisoners. There was but little fighting. It has been about ten days since General Sherman began a movement, a march of which he is still involved in mystery. One corps of his army, under Gen. Slocum, was left 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 west and Fairburn twenty-five miles south-west. At East Point the Macon Railroad 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 river 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 at Fairburn. From Fairburn a raiding party was sent across the country to Jonesboro, on the Macon Railroad. The road was cut but very large force of the enemy went out. On August 23rd 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 on Fairburn towards Atlanta, until he reached Red Oak, twenty miles from the city. Here the Confederates met the troops and they halted. Sherman's southern flank was then marched 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 self-styled hero 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. Up to Sunday morning this was all the intelligence sent us. This morning, however, we have later intelligence. Last evening the telegraph was reopened and a dispatch from Sherman 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 entrenched. They sent out a reconnaissance, 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, and 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 Lovejoy's, six miles southwest of Jonesboro, on 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.

GRANT'S ARMY.
Two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac 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 Almirer, who was to have been shot at the same time, made his escape to the enemy. There is nothing of importance from Grant's army. His forces are acknowledged by Secretary Stanton to be too small to do anything, so he remains quiet. General Keele, 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 prosecute his campaign against Richmond.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.
We have interesting news from the Shenandoah Valley, to the effect that Early is retreating toward Winchester. Sheridan's whole army is in pursuit, and in a cavalry engagement General Averell achieved quite a little victory over the rebel rear guard, but was unable to follow 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. Gen. Hunter, who has been nominally in command of a portion of Sheridan's army, has at length been relieved. He is now in Washington under a command.

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GRANT'S ARMY.
Two-thirds of the Army of the Potomac 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 Almirer, who was to have been shot at the same time, made his escape to the enemy. There is nothing of importance from Grant's army. His forces are acknowledged by Secretary Stanton to be too small to do anything, so he remains quiet. General Keele, 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 prosecute his campaign against Richmond.

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