CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Sept. 9, 1864. FOR PRESIDENT. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS. VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JOHNSON. OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket. Morton M'Miobael, Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Cun	ingham, Beaver
BEPR	SSENTATIVE.
E Robert P. King,	13 Elias W. Rall,
2 George M. Contes	14 Charles II. Shri
2 Henry Baum,	15 John Wister,
4 - William H. Kerni	16 David M'Counts
5 Bartin Hi Jenka	17 Davld W. Word
6 Charles Mi Runk,	18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke,	19 John Patton,
8 William Taylor,	20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Riestand,	21 Everbard Bierer
0 Richard H. Coryell,	22 John P. Penney.
1 Edward Halliday,	23 Ebenezar M'Juk
2 Charles P. Reed,	24 John W. Blanch

UNION COUNTY TICKET. For Assembly, JAMES KELSO, of Shippensburg. For Sheriff,

E. P. ZINN, of Mechanicsburg. For Commissioner. GEO. W. CRISWELL, of East Pennsboro Director of the Poor. JOHN W. CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton

For Auditor. DAVID FOGLESONGER, of Hopewell.

s. M. PETTENGILL & CO., TO. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the HERALE those cities, and are authorized to take Advertise ents and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates. Meeting of the County Committee.

The members of the County Commit tee appointed at the late Union County Convention, are requested to meet at the Public House of John Hannon, in Carlisle, on Saturday, September 10th inst. A full attendance of the members adopting a plan of organization for the campaign.-Other business of importance will be before the committee.

Carlisle, E. Ward-Col. John McGuinnis Carlisle, W. Ward-Jason W. Eby, H. R Dickinson-Thomas Lee, jr., John Morri-Eest Pennsboro'-H, M. Rupley, John Olewine, jr.
Frankford-Matthew B. Leckey, P. Zeigler.
Hopewell-J. A. Quigley, Noah McLaugh-

The following is a full list of the mem

Hampden—Sam'l Shoop, Amos Hicks. Lower Allen—Christian Eberly, Danie Shelly. Mechanicsburg—R. H. Thomas, Joseph Ritner, jr.
Monroe—J. S. Shoop, D. L. Divinney.
Middlesex—Abraham Witmer, James O

Harra.

Mifflin—Armstrong Black.

Newville—Joseph Hursh, Arch'd Bricker.

Newton—J. W. Sterrett, Robert Mickey.

New Cumberland—J. C. Kirk, Theodor

North Middleton-Parker Henderson, Geo. McCoy.

Penn—John S. Dünlap, F. G. Williamson.
Silver Spring—John C. Sample, P. Plank.
Shippensburg Bor.—W. W. Nevin, Robert Shippensburg Tp—Chas. W. White, Martin Engle. on-Henry B. Hock, R. C. Himes South Middleton-H. G. Brechbill, Charles

West Pennsboro-James D. Greason, John Upper Allen-Jacob C. Zook, Austin Palm

No Braft.

SECRERARY SEWARD, in a speech delivered at Auburn N. Y., on Saturday evening last, Maid: "WE SHALL HAVE NO DRAFT, BE CAUSE THE ARMY IS BEING REINFORCED AT THE RATE OF FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND MEN PER DAY BY VOLUNTEERS."

Many of our subscribers complain that they do not receive their papers regularly. Some of these are at points on the railroad where there are two mails each day. We are unable to account for this as our packets are always made up and sent to the Post Office on the day of publication and in time to reach our subscribers by the first mail that leaves for the different parts of the county. We will endeavor to find out where the fault lies and make such arrangements as will prevent the failures hereafter. We they will notify us at once.

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS .- Our Democratnominations. The meeting was large and respectable and was addressed by Messrs. Shapley, Newsham and Herman. After the meeting a huge heap of pine knots, which had been got together in the afternoon, on the Square, was fired to the intense satisfaction of all the urchins in town. On Saturday evening another meeting was held for the purpose of forming a McClellan club. Whether or not we are to have McClellan meetings every night during the campaign we are not advised, but if such is the intenannoyance to us than it is to those who par- similar misfortunes would have destroyed ticipate in them.

quoted at 281 a decrease of about 20 cents on or difficulties. In less than a month he has its usual figures. The Chicago Convention replaced his entire establishments and the was then under full swing and McCellan's nomination was considered a sure thing .-His friends immediately attributed the decline to his prospective nomination and pre- so able an advocate of the principles of our dieted that as soon as his nomination was party, even during the short time it was necesannounced it would still go lower. The day following the nomination was made but gold | with delight. didn't see the propriety of coming further down but immediately sprang up to 241 and | ber of the Valley Spirit. While we have no on the next Thursday it went up to 2481 special desire that the principles advocated On Friday Gen. Sherman held a convention by the Spirit shall be sanctioned by the peoof fanatics, who are in favor of prosecuting | ple, still we are pleased to notice its reapthe war to the end, in Atlanta and on Saturday gold went down to 287. We rather guess Union victories help the currency quite as much as Democratic Conventions.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES STETCCOMmended for public speakers and others, for its office and material speaks well for the the relief of Colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, Clergymen, Military men and others who use them. As there are imitations, be sure to ourain the genuine.

ATLANTA.

At length the long deferred hopes of, patriots are realized by the capture of and there nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN this last inland stronghold of treason in for reelection as President with ANDREW the cotton States. After months of wea- Jounson as Vice-President, adopted and ry marches and hard fought battles the heroic valor of the army of the South west is rewarded by this its greatest and most important triumph. No other victory of the war has been of more value to the Union cause than the capture of Atlanta and no loss the rebels have as yet sustained is so fatal to their hopes of ultimate triumph. Its fall is a virtual acknowledgment of the inability of the rebels to prevent the penetration of their country by our forces to whatever extent we may desire. Almost since the fall of Vicksburg it was fully understood that the next objective point for the operations of the South-western army would be Atlanta. It is the great center of the railway communication by which the the rebel leaders have been enabled so effectively to use the means and resources of the contederacy against us. Its fice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the importance was fully appreciated and undying devotion of the American people to ces of the confederacy against us. Its the most elaborate measures were taken

for its defense. Every available man that could be spared from other portions of proached, was from Chattanooga through route which presented so many natural facilities for defense that it was deemed almost madness to attempt its passage. But the genius of their gallant leader and the dauntless bravery of our troops were sufficient to overcome anything short of absolute impossibility. For a distance of over three hundred miles, encounterresistance, they have defeated the opposing forces of the rebels, driving them

from one stronghold to another until at last the object of the campaign is attained, and the city defended with so much stubborness is securely held by and the principles of American liberty, with is urgently solicited, for the purpose of the forces of the Union. Let every loy- which Abraham Lincoln has discharged al heart throughout the land rejoice at a ty, the great duties and responsibilities of victory that proves our strength and val- the presidential office; that we approve and or so great and makes so manifest the helplessness of the traitor confederacy. tion, and as within the Constitution, the How silly these whinings of the foes of the Government, that this war is a fail- foes; that we approve especially the Proclaare and that rebellion cannot be subdued by force, New Orleans, Vicksburg, held in slavery; and that we have full con-Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga and fidence in his determination to carry these

> der the authority of the Government .- and complete effect. Mobile is just ready to fall into the hands almost severed from the confederacy and the whole army of Lee is unable to force our armies from a position that makes its speedy capture certain. Every day thousands of brave and noble men swell the ranks of our victorious hosts, while the pleted ranks, are daily growing weaker. and prompt redress, Ine days of the rebellion are numbered. which in the past has added so much to the lits weakness is now so apparent that wealth and development of resources and inthose who most wish it success, no lon-ger pretend that it has the power to ed and encouraged by a liberal and just polacheive it. A month or two of patient

endurance and our triumphs will be comlete; and all our sacrifices will be forgotten under the blessings of an established Government and a restored Union. The Democrat tells its readers that the Chicago secession platform is "conservative throughout, declaring an un-

swerving determination to stand by every honorable effort to restore the Union." ther esteem his readers the veriest fools and idiots in the world, or else he must set down Grant's Farragut's Granger's and Sherman's recent " efforts to restore

the Union" as most "dishonorable." Which horn of the dilemma will he accept?

Mr. Shapley, comes fresh from Chica go, and tells his democratic hearers that "little Mac's" success means a throwing away of the sword, and a surrender to ed the following resolutions, as an exposition the rebels. These be plain, unambigwill be obliged to any of our subscribers who | uous, honest words; and when the Demdo not get their papers at the proper time, if ocrat tells us that under the "divine reign of the two Georges" every honorable effort to restore the Union will be ic friends are opening the campaign in an put forth, we take it that hard fighting unusually lively manner. On Friday even- | in the light of the Chicago Gospel, is emiing they held a meeting in the Court House nently disgraceful and dishonorable. for the purpose of ratifying the Chicago Be assured then my dear voter, that if you will only assist in the election of the dainty Mac. you will never be called upon to soil your hands in the blood of the chivalry, or have your nerves jarred disregarded in every part, and public liberty by the sight of the "nesty curp," by the sight of the "nasty guns."

inadvertently neglected to notice the reap-After addresses from Messrs. Shearer and pearance of this able conducted journal. By Bowman had been heard, the club organized. the destruction of Chambersburg the proprietors sustained a loss of their entire establishment amounting to some \$7,500. This loss together with the fact that their nearwe are not advised, but if such is the inten-tion we presume it will not be more of an annoyance to us than it is to those who par-similar misfortunes would have destroyed Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a most publishers from resuming business, at least for a while. But Col. McClure is not the On Tuesday of last week Gold was man who can be discouraged by misfortunes Repository again makes its appearance as Union and the rights of the States unimpairconfessedly the best conducted weekly political journal in the State. We felt the loss of sarily suspended and we hall its reappearance

> We have received this week the first numpearance. Although very decidedly Democratic in its sentiments it has always been conducted with very marked enterprise and bility and has always held a high rank as a journal of influence and respectability. Its early appearance after the total loss of energy of its publishers, and we trust that they may be rewarded by a very liberal pat-

ronnge. per Gold is quoted at 241.

The Platforms. The National Convention which as sambled at Baltimore on the 7th of last June, presented to the American People the fol-

PLATFORM. Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying, aside all differences of political oninions, we pledge ourselves as Union men nimated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Governmentin quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to th unishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be d upon an 'unconditional surrender their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the re-bellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacritheir country and its free institutions Resolved, That as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this re-bellion, and as it must be always and everycould be spared from other portions of where hostile to the principles of republican their country was sent to the army which government, justice and the national safety was guarding the approaches to it - demand its utter and compact, and that we The only route by which it could be apuphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this the mountains of Northern Georgia; a gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore of such an amendment, to the Constitution. its provisions, as shall terminate and forever bit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defence of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and an ing almost daily a fierce and determined ple and permanent provision for those of

their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country: and that the memories of those who grateful and everlasting remembrance. Resolved, That we approve and applaue the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution under circumstances of unparalleled difficul indorse, as demanded by the emergency and and essential to the preservation of the nameasures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret mation of Emancipation, and the employ nent as Union soldiers of men heretofor and all other constitutional measures essen

now Atlanta have all been brought un- tial to the salvation of the country into full Resolved, That we deem it essential to the g neral welfare that harmony should prevail of Farragut and Granger. Richmond is in the national councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the princiwhich should characterize the administra-

en employed in its armies, without regard o distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any rebel forces dispirited with defeat, and these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now without the material to fill up their de- in arms, should be made the subject of full esolved. That the foreign immigration

> crease of power to this nation, the asylum of cy.
> Resolved, That we are in favor of the

> speedy construction of the Railroad to the Pacific. Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsi-bility in the public expenditures, and a vig-orous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loval. State to sustain, the credit and promote the use of the national

currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the government that the people of the United States never regarded with in-Now the editor of that paper must ei- difference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such nower to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United

The Democratic National Convention which met last week at Chicago, and nom-Goo H. Pendleton for Vice President, adoptof the principles they intend asking the people to endorse:

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security happiness as a people, and as a framework o government equally conducive to the wel-fare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been by the sight of the "nasty guns."

the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediato efforts be made for a cessation of hostion of all the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the carliest practicable mo-

ment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of neful violation of the Constitution, and the 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

ed; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of excivil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, im-prisonment trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test oaths and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms, as calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union and the perpetuation of a government deriv-

governed. Resolved, That the shameful disregard of ragut and Grant need some attention too? the Administration to its duty in respect to our fellow-citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on inated W. J. Allen, for re-election, Resoluthe score alike of public interest and com-

ing its just powers from the content of the

and have been in the field under the flag of our country; and in the event of our attain ing power, they will receive all the care and protection, regard and kindness, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly

arned.
These resolves of the Chicago Convention indicate clearly the designs and intentions of the leaders of the Democratic party. They declare the war for the Union a failure and lemand immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities. This they know would ensure the independence of the Confederacy and the cternal dissolution of the Union. They would surrender all the territory that the valor of our brave soldiers has won from traitors and make the disgraceful acknowledgment that the American Republic is unable to pre- ings that animated our ancestors in the Revserve its existence as a Nation. They are olutionary struggle and that it was as imwilling to sacrifice without any further offort, the bright hopes of an established Union and a free Government which have been pur- land to subdue her revolted colonies. As a chased at the cost of many thousand lives. They know that a peace, on the basis of a Federal Union of the States, can never be obtained as long as Confederate armies exist kets and throw away our swords and after and a Confederate Government remains un- times confessing our inability to enforce obedestroyed. The most liberal terms that even gience to the authority of the Government, the rebels could demand on account of the peculiar institution could not establish it tice the South back to her allegiance. The with any surer guaranties for its existence than it had before the rebellion commenced. Secession originated under a Democratic Administration which was as completely controlled by Slavery as is the Southern Confederacy. The National Legislature and traitor the land the chief offices for life, the levernment couldn't possibly be more under Southern control than it was when secession. began. Does any sane man believe that the States which left the Union at a time when they boasted that they controlled every department of its Government will lay down heir arms quietly and come back when filled with the bitterness and hatred engenderd by four years of the flercest strife and war? The men who framed the Chicago platform well know that Union and pence are impossible until treason is overcome and destroyed. They know, too that with a united determination on the part of theloyal States to proecute the war until that was accomplished the days of rebellion are already numbered. But their desire was not for any such result. The overthrow of the Confederacy and the lestruction of Slavery would forever destroy the Democracy, and the Chicago Convention net for the purpose of saving it and restorng it to power. The interests of their party, its advancement to power, the desire of its leaders for office demand an immediate cessation of hostilities; but the material prosperity of the country, justice, humanity and

the first moment he had been animated by but one sentiment in this Convention—peace -to the end that there might be peace in the ion of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all

B. McClellan be the unanimous sense of the Convention.—Proceedings Chicago Concen-

cratic treason demand that treason be over-

Government; whose speech in the special ssion of the last Congress sold so rapidly not be supplied; and whose desire for parce was so ardent that in 1863, in his own State he excited the people to a conflict with the military authorities and who for this was tried convicted and banished as a traitor and whose conviction and banishment was ratified by an immense majority of his fellow citizens, moves that Gen. McClellan's nomination be made unanimous. His candidate is presented to the loyal people of the Couny, as one who is opposed to secession and who will prosecute the war vigorously for its legitimate purposes and who is the peronification of all conceivable loyalty and patriotism. If McClellan is the true patriot and loval man his friends claim, how is it that men whose treason is notorious are his supporters 2. Vallandigham, Fernando and Ben Wood, Alexander Long, Powell and Guthrie of Kentucky and every other open and avowed sympathizer with rebels, in the Convention, (except Harris of Maryland) supported little Mac. Do these men do this without an assurance that he adonts their out their treasonable schemes? The people has been gained over rebels and will give of the North, who esteem these men as meaninated, Geo. B. McClollan for President and er rebels than Jeff Davis want information theirs can gain. Is the country that has on this point. Perhaps Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance may enlighten them.

Dea. The day Lincoln was nominated by his office-holders, gold advanced in price 20 per cent. The day M'CLELLAN was nomi-20 per cent.

eind blows."- Volunteer. McClellan was nominated on Wednesday at 2311, on the day of his nomination, and after it had been announced gold rose to 2411, and on the day following to 248. If this is what the Volunteer calls declining the story | ald is much too smart to be caught on a craft

is all right. BEQ. What a stupid, blundering fellow Gen. Sherman is. If he had half the astuteness of an ordinary Democratic politician he might pick up information that would cause him to be more careful of his actions, Vallandigham, Gov. Soymour, Fernando Wood the Chicago meeting unless he is prepared for tilities, with a view to an ultimate Conven- and a lot of other gentleman who met last cortain defeat. Read the Herald of Saturweek at Chicago, and who never had half a chance to learn, have discovered that the war is a failure and that there should be an immediate cessation of hostilities. Gen. Sherman who has had every facility to acquire knowledge on that point has never yet discovered it. His stupidity is inexcusable,-While those ominent copperheads were gravely declaring that the war should stop, Sherman was marching his army round Atlanta, cutting off Hood's communications; forcing his army out of its strongholds and then defeating and scattering it in every direction: and finally, marching into Atlanta to the sider the Administrative usurpation of ex-traordinary and dangerous powers not grant-ed by the Constitution, the subversion of the both North and South. This want of inforshould be supplied at once. Blundering of this kind ought not to be tolerated, and a for he is allowed to go on at this rate the South-McClellan and a certain Mr. Pendleton of

> The Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Cairo, on Friday, unanimously hom-

At the McClellan meeting held on Friday evening, Rufus-E. Shapley Esq. was the first and principal speaker. His address was remarkable for its unequivocal advocacy

of what are termed peace principles. It had the merit of being an honest and straight forole al the polls! ward declaration of the principles of the mer who nominated McClellan and Pendleton

the designs of the Democracy. The speaker claimed that the war for the reestablishment of the Union was a failure, that the rebellion is no nearer being conquered now than it was at the beginning; that the Southern people were inspired by the same feelpossible for the Union Government to conquer the confederacy as it had been for Engconsequence of this condition of things he regiment situated over near Mr. Watson's We found also that it was a complete sur prise and that our men were falling back in insisted that the war should be abandoned at once, that we should lay down our musspeaker of course was profuse in his expressions of love for the Union and the Constitution and predicted many blessings and ad-

There are Democrats in the community Judiciary were ready to guard Southern in who protest that Mr. Shapley's exposition of terests with whatever enactments or deed Democracy is not a true one and claim that sions Slaveholders dictated. The most big- they are for a vigorous prosecution of the oted supporter of the "Divine Institution war in a constitutional manner until treason now in the Democratic party could not de lis subdued. We would remind such that grade himself lower in the service of Sorting Mr. Shapley's position in the party must ern aristocrats than did Buchanan and Pierce.

If we were to adopt the Montgomery Confectings and principles of those who control stitution and give Davis and the next worst. the organization. He was a delegate to the State Convention and mingled freely with the leading Democrats who were there asembled. He is a member of the State Central Committee and must be familiar with expressions of opinions that are not always lesigned for the public ear. He had, also, ust returned from Chicago, where he had the most favorable opportunities for acquiring a correct knowledge of the political opinions of the delegates. And beside all this the views he expressed were just what every honest man endorses when he supports the nomnees of the Chicago Convention. There is no other possible interpretation of the Demcratic platform and men who vote for can idates pledged to carry it out, are simply voting for an abandonment of every thing we have won during the last three years and or a final acknowledgment of Southern Inde-

vantages to accine from the election of the

two Georges.

Their Principles.

and fairly gave those who heard it notice of

As we have said frequently there is but ne issue before the people, and that is the by force is an actual confession that our Republican form of Government is a failure. liberty now essentially impaired by Demo-Mr. Vallandigham said, that from if we would, avoid the issue. The moment we confess that our efforts have been failures and cease hostilities, that moment is their point gained and their independence Mr. Vallindigham who boasts, that he a vigorous prosecution of the war. The peonever voted a man or a dollar to sustain the ple then have simply to choose between the conquest of traitors and through that the es- passed through the opposite, crushing the ablishment of the Government and a ner-

rnment, to those who are opposed to making any further sacrifices to complete what and treasure; and to all who are willing to admit that our former efforts have been for tile and that all our campaigns and victorie have been a useless and criminal waste of life, we would say, vote and act with the Democratic Party. This is the language of their declaration of the principles which they will ask the people to endorse. The crushing of rebellion, the punishment of rebels, or the restoration of the Union, contrary the will and pleasure of traitors, has never entered sinto their plans. The adoption of these expressed principles of the Democrac sentiments and that he will, if elected carry | will destroy the fruits of every victory that them the independence which no effort of sacrificed so much to crush rebellion prepared for their adoption?

There is no paper in the whole country which watches more carefully the tide of popnated by the people, gold declined in price all never made any claims to honesty or contains to honesty or contain ular opinion than does the New York Herald. sistency but always places itself on the side that has the best show for winning. It was August 31st. On the day before gold sold for a long time the apologist, organ and defender of Gen. McClellan and as long a there is any hope of his success stuck to him with the almost pertinacity. But the Heras rickety as the one lately launched at Chicago. It is fully aware that no one nominated on the present Democratic platform has a ghost of a chance for election and it therefore warns Gen. McClellan not to place himself in the company of those who ruled day on the political situation. It says:

"We have not the slightest doubt that there is a mutual understanding between the Scymours, the Woods, Vallandigham and the rebels, This understanding is shown in the n platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, and in the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio-who is a practical secessionist-for Vice President. We have now driven the rebels completely to the wall. General Grant has the best of them at Rich-mond, and General Sherman has succeeded in capturing Atlanta. This is not the time, then, that any reasonable man would be talking about "an immediate cessation of hostil-We are in favor of an armistice, like that between Prussia and Denmark, where mation on a matter of so much importance an armistice and the "immediate cessation of hostilities" which the Chicago platform requires. Nothing can explain such a platthis kind ought not to be tolerated, and a form except the hypothesis that it was dictute committee of Peace men should at once wait ed by Jeff. Davis to the peace democrats, and upon the General and impress upon his mind that these peace men forsted it upon the Chicago Convention as the price of their endorsement of General M'Clellan's nomination, he is allowed to go on at this rate the South-ern Confederacy, the Chicago platform, Gen. We have done full justice to his generalship, his statesmanship, his honesty and his patriotism. But when McClellan takes his stand

Ohio, will be entirely unheard of in less than fifty days from now. By the way don't Farupon a covardly peace platform we are at a loss how to follow him and defend him. This the General has not yet done, and we hope that he will never be foolish enough to do it. We advise and urge him to come out boldly and declare that his only platform is his past record as a Union general, and that his sen-Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartly and carnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and abolition:

Chicago nominees. Mr. Allen made a speech Harrison's Landing and his oration at West tended to the soldiery of our army, who are and abolition:

tion. The rotten Chicago platform must be kicked to pieces and McClellan's own plat-form substituted. He had better a thousand fold decline the nomination than to accept upon such conditions as those imposed by the Convention. The Chicago platform invites lefeat, and it must be broken up, either by McClellun himself or by the voice of the peo

Letter From Memphis. We are permitted to make the subjoint extract from a private letter to one of our citizens, from a member of Dr. Collins' family. The Dr. has been residing for several years at Green wood college, Memphis, Tenn. of which institution ho is President; the letter, which is from his son, describes the reb Forrest's recent attack upon that place. "Yesterday morning (Aug. 22d) at four o'clock, we were awakened by a terrific firing accompanied by yelling. We soon ascertained that the fighting was in the composite 3d Ill. cavalry and a one hundred days

the direction of the College, and very soon some of the men and officers came trooping in, in perfect disorder, some without guns some half-dressed, some without ammunitie and all in hopeless confusion. They brough the report that a large force of "Johnnies had passed their camp and were on their way to town, while another force under Forrest rimself had taken possession of their camp and were drawing up in front of Mrs. Wat son's preparing to attack and shell "that dam l'ankee College" in which they said a large force of the enemy had fortified them-selves. In a very short time down they In a very short time down they came through the woods by Mrs. Leos, yelling like mad cats. They had already gotten as far as the front

door of the large college, when I, who was at that time in the second story at the chapel door, had already given up the College as lost, caught sight of Colonel Starr, of seemed as though a thousand thunders wer coaring beneath my feet. It was here that Col Starr was severely wounded. Soon reinforcements for our people were approaching and the rebs. fell back, forming a line around the place. Their left rested on the brow of the hill where stands Matthews' and Weaver's houses, and which commands the West of the College, their right rested around Montgomery's house, commanding the East, and their centre lying along the woods directly in front of the College. Their artil-lery was planted directly in front of Ford's louse; there were two small pieces which cemed directed entirely against the boardng house, evidently with the intention of sound gun directed at the front of the large ollege building. For a time the fire from this gun was incessant, and was well answered from the College. At about 8 o'clock after the fight had continued for four hours we succeeded in getting mother and the children away, after their having being through the worst of the fight. We took this to an

where they were comparatively safe, and 1 esure you this was a great relief. . About this time the Union battery opened on the robs, who had retreated from town and also upon the attacking force at the Col lege. After firing about fifty rounds into the Rebels, they retreated in the direction of and our boasted free institutions the most the Neuconner creek. Thus ended the bat-the of Greenwood." The house is perforat-miserable governmental humbug ever invent-ed by thousands of minnie balls, there is ed. The traitors have made it a question of independence or subjugation and we cannot if we would avoid the issue. The moment of the big building is strewn a mass of brick and mortar from the shotholes above. cannon balls passed into the third story cattering the brick as far as the Station, another passed under the stair case and floorng of the Chanel. One shell struck the vindow sill of Mother's room, burst, tore a Harper's monthly all to flinders, bored a holi rough a volume of Macauly's history of England and burried itself in the bed . Another struck a casement in the wash-house knocked it with a pile of bricks on the floor manent peace, or the acknowledgment of the belonging to the 137 th 111., was wounded Confederacy and as a consequence the concession that each State has a right to an instruggles and war which must arise from front of the College are numerous stains of separate nationalities and conflicting interBulletin account. It gives a very poor account of the affair. In the first place it hardest without another effort to save our gov- the only place where there was any real hard fighting and all the cannon shots the enemy

rishman's house, beyond the grave-yard

fired were directed straight at that place and it was the only place where both sides fought it has cost already the nation so much blood in line; the fight also raged there for two iours after all firing had ceased elsewhere. Political Intelligence. The National Unionists of Philadelphia have nominated for Congress John M. But ler, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, and William D. Kelley. All except Mr. Butler At the Berks County Democratic Convenion, Hon, Sydenham E. Acona was re-nominated for Congress, and E. N. Clymer re-

iominated for State Senator.

VOTE OF SOLDIERS. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,) Валтимове, Мр., Sept. 3, 1864 г. Messes. Editors Baltimore American: The following is the result of a vote taken to-day for President and Vice President a mong the clerks and employees (all soldiers of the Medical Purveying Department of this city, under charge of Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. V. M. P.

Lincoln and Johnson McClellan and Pendleton ery respectfully, your obedient servant, C. II. JEWETT

Hospital Steward U. S. A. U. S. ARMY HOSPITAL CAMDEN ST., \ BALTIMORE Mp., Sept. 3. Votes polled at this hospital for candidates or the Presidency. Abraham Lincoln

G. B. McClellan We hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the vote taken at Camden F. A. CUMMINGS, Street Hospital. PITT O. HUDSON.

The Union men of Clinton County have made the following nominations, composing some of the most popular and reliable men n that district : For Prothonotary, Wm. L. Hamilton or Register and Recorder, H. M. Bossert;

for Commissioner, Jacob Stamm: for Auditor, Robert G. Cook; for Coroner, A. O. Harvey. Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Lycoming county, was nominated by the Convention as the choice of Clinton county for Congress, and H. C. Bressler, Esq., of Clinton county, for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Congressional and Representative Confer-

In Juniata county, our friends have sucseeded in nominating a strong ticket. Wo submit the names of the candidates as follows:

ence. Hon. James Chatham was nominated

for State Senate, in the contingency of an

olection.

Congress, John J. Patterson; Assembly, John Balsbach; Register, Capt. Lewis Drigan; Sheriff, Samuel R. Nolestone; Commissioner, Daniel Knouse, Mr. Balsbach was a member of the las House, and no Representative during the ses-

sion of the Legislature, made a better reputation or was more assidneds in the discharge of his legislative duties. Centre county presents a strong Union ticket for the support of the people thereof at the October election. The following are

the nominations: Assembly, Maj. Robert II. Forster; Com-

The same convention also nominated Ed nund Blanchard, of Bellefonte, as the candidate for State Senator, subject to the confirmation of the conferces of the Senatorial District. Mr. Blanchard is extensively known to the prominent men of the State, and recognized as one of the ablest and most honorable lawyers in the profession. He made a break of the East Point road, and would make a Senator of whom any district night well be proud, and we carnestly trust that we may have the pleasure of seeing him occupy a seat in the Senate the coming winter. It is understood that the Congressional Conferees of Centre county will vote for William H. Armstrong, which will scenre in the nomination of the district. Delaware county has just nominated the

ollowing strong ticket, the bestin all respects ever put forth by the. Union men of that Congress, John M. Broomall; Senate,

William Cooper Talley; Assembly, Ellwood lyson; Commissioner, George Drayton; Director of the Poor, David Trainer; Coroner, George W. Rosevelt; Auditor, Samuel-Dut-

One of our our government officials just cturned from Peru, tells us that among the first and most frequent inquiries made of him there about our public men was, whether he knew or had ever seen the celebrated American Chemist, Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell. His remedies are found in every village from the elevated slopes of the Andesdown to the coast, and their remarkable cures seem to attract even more attention there than in this country. The sentiment of wonder at their effects, takes a far deeper hold on a half civilized and superstitious people than it does with us where the rationale of medical probems is so much more generally understood No other American has made himself so faniliarly known to the masses of the people n foreign countries or excited in them so ively an interest in himself as the Doctor has by his skilful application of chemical science to the treatment of disease

That must be a dull man who does not feel ome pride of country when he finds among distant nations that he is already known and welcome there, through the labors of our Statesmen: Merchants and Schölars, whose renown has become national property, and onsoquently in some measure his gwn. Whether Dr. Ayer's remedies do actually cure more than others or not, they have se cured the reputation of being a God-send to those afflicted with disease, and where great numbers in any community believe that they owe their health and lives to one skill, they are sure to feel any afterest in him which will find expressible when they meet his countrymen.-National Era, Washington, D. C.

VERMONT.

This gallant State held her regular annual cheering to the friends of Union and Freedom. Gov. Smith is re-elected over Redfield (who ran against him last year), by probably 20,000 majority, an increase of 3.000 over 1863. The three faithful Congressmen are triumphantly re-elected, while of over forty towns heard from, as we write, all but two have chosen Union representa-

J. GREGORY SMITH. Laint, Governor PAUL DULLINGHAM. JOHN B. PAGE. Congressman-1 Fred. E. Woodbridge 2 JUSTIN S. MORRILL. 3 PORTUS BAXTER.

the State, which compare thus: 1863 - 1864 4,654 - 5,985 -1.281.1.551 1.915 All honor to the "Star that never sets"

ABOUT THE DRAFT. Heavy Reductions to be Made=200,000 Naval

and Other Credits-Only 300,000 Want-WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 2, 1864. To Maj., Gen. D1X.
SIR: It is ascertained with reasonable cer-

tainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to bout 200,000, including New-York, which nas not been reported yet to the Department; o that the President's call of July 10th is oractically reduced to 300,000 men to meet ind take the place of:

First:—Thenew collistments in the Navy and the failure; and those who are for peace.

andall Third : -- The Hundred Daystroom One hundred thousand new troops prompt furnished are all that Gen. Grant asks for he capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the Rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adefield. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of garrisons in forts and to guard all vember will not be governed by the action the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, and establish peace, order and tranquillity in every State

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

Sherman's Official Account.—He Breaks Up the West Point Road .- Hood Attempts to Hold Jonesboro .- Our Army Divides the Rebel Army .- The Battle at Jonesboro .-Ten Guns and One Thousand Prisoners Taken.—Hood Blows Up his Magazines.— He Leaves Atlanta in the Night.—Slocum Takes Possession .- "Atlanta Ours and Fairly Won."

Official Dispatches from the War Depart-FIRST DISPATCH. WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Sept. 3-8 p. m. To Maj.-Gen. Dix:-No intelligence from Atlanta later than my telegram of last night as been received.

The telegraphic lines between Nashville

and Chattanooga were broken last night by Wheeler, and we have had nothing south of Nashville to-day.

This accounts for the absence of later inormation from Atlanta.

No doubt is entertained of the correctness of the reports received last night, which ame from two independent sources, besides

the official dispatch, from Gen Slocum.
Unofficial reports thi sevening from Nashville state that the damage done by Wheeler to the rail road will be speedily repaired, and that Wheeler had retreated, General isseau being in pursuit; that in an ongagement between Rousseau's and Wheelr's forces the Rebel General Kelley was cortally wounded, any is in our hands.

EDWIN M. STATON, Secretary of War. SECOND DISPATCH. WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864. Maj. Gen. Dix:—The following telegram from Gen. Grant has just been received: CITY POINT, Sept. 3, 1864.

mation, declines to form an opinion from fu-mors. I have no doubt, however, but Sher-man has gained a great success there. Be-fore the dispatch of last night was received, amouncing the occupation of Atlanta by our troops, the fact was known to our pickets. The Rebels hallooed over to our men Even as signs, then, or weather-yanes to that Sherman had whipped Hood, that the show how the wind blows at any given mo-

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Our South-western Telegraph Line con-tinues downs and this, with a heavy storm that commenced in the afternoon and is still prevailing beyond Louisville, may damage the first of October, out of the memory of the line so as to hinder the arrival of details man on the first of November, and by New from Atlanta for a day or two. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 4, 1864.
To Major General Dix, New York :- Gen. Sherman's official report of the capture of Atlanta has just been received by this Department. It is dated 26 miles south of Atfanta, 6 o'clock yesterday morning, but was detained by the breaking of the telegraph lines mentioned in my dispatch of last night.

"As already reported, the army withdrew
from about Atlanta, and on the 80th had

THIRD DISPATCH.

reached a good position from which to strike the Macon road—the right, (Howard) near Jonesboro; the left (Schofield) near Rough and Ready and the centre (Thomas) at Couch's "Howard found the enemy in force at Jonesboro, and intrenched his troops, the

The enemy attacked him at three p. m., but was easily repulsed, leaving his dead and wounded.

'Finding strong opposition on the road, I advanced the left and centre rapidly to the railroad, made a good lodgment, and broke it all the way from Rough and Ready down to Howard's left, near Jonesboro, and by the movement, I interposed my whole army between Atlanta and the part of the enemy intrenched in around Jonesboro.

'We make a representation of the control of t

salient within a half a mile of the railroad

"We make a general attack on the enemy at Jonesboro' on the first of September, the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. Jeff C. Davis, carrying the works handsomely, with ten guns nd about a thousand prison

and we have followed him to another of hi hastily constructed lines near Levejoy's Sta-Hood at Aldnta, finding me on his tion. Hood at Alanta, inding me on his road, the only one that could supply him; and between him and a considerable part of his army, blow up his magazinotan Atlanta, and left in the night-time, when the Twentieth Corps, Gen. Slocum, took possession of the hoose, Scholer and the second se the place. So, Atlanta is ours, and fairly

Since the 5th of May we have been in constant battle or shirmish, and need.
Our losses will not exceed twelve hundred, and we have possession of over three hundred Rebel dead, two hundred and fifty wounded, and over fifteen hundred well.

"W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen. A late despatch from Gen. Slocum, dated at Atlanta last night (the 3d) at 9 p. m., states that the enemy destroyed seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, small arms and stores, and left fourteen pieces of artillery, most of them uninjured, and a large number of small arms. Deserters are constantly coming into EDWIN M. STANTON,

FROM REBELDOM.

OPINION ABOUT THE CHICAGO PEACE MOVEMENT. The Election of Lincoln Predicted if Atlanta Should Fall.

PEACE MENDESPISED. DESPONDING VIEWS OF AFFAIRS IN THE

From the Richmond Examiner Aug. 31. Nothing which can possibly occur at Chicago is so momentous to us as the events which are taking place on the Weldon railroad, around Atlanta, and near Harper's Ferry. Even supposing that the Yankee Peace Democrats in that Convention should carry all before them, and nominate candilection on Tuesday, and the result is most dates on a distinct basis of peace and seperation (which is by no means supposable), yet all that would signify nothing, save in so far as the action should be affirmed by those ratification meetings which are to take place on the Weldon road, near Atlanta, and on

or about the Potomac If Atlanta were to fall, or Petersburg, or if Sheridan should drive Early back to Lynchburg—or if any one of these events should befall, then all the peace principles tives to the Legislature. The following are and peace Presidents of Chicago would be at the election next November where last year's snow is, and last night's moonshine.— War, for another Presidential term would sweep away every vestige of opposition.— But on the other hand, if Grant's and Sherman's armis should have no more success within the next three months than for the three last, and if Sheridan's army of the Middle Department" should still be pretending to look for Earley and taking care not to find him, or else, at the first sight of him, running straight away—as for the last fow weeks—in this case it will not matter to us Intile least if the Chicago Democrats break up in utter confusion, and the Fre-mont party collapse, and the Davis-Wade party wither up, and Lincoln and Seward reign supreme—nothing would avail—the scale of peace would preponderate, and that of war would kick the beam. In other words, the issues of bence and war are not in the hands of politicians and statesment no, not in the slightest degree: they are in the hands of soldeirs. It is use less to vote war if you last armies are desstroyed; useless to vote peace if your armies are murching on flushed with victory, to a splendid conquest. Further, those Yankees in three months, if their campaigns turn out First :— The casualties of battle, s ckness, being and described as and described and the same three months, if they see reason to believe that the

Confederacy is reeling to its fall. It may, therefore, be affirmed most catagorically, and received as an axium, that the doings of the Chicago, or of the Baltimore, or of the Cleveland Convertion, or of all them that put together, are of no conseof those politicians in August, but by the military situation in November; and the election in November itself signifies just as little as the Conventions; because the issue of war or peace must be governed, not by the wishes, policy, or protestions of the party in power, but by the situation of the invading armies at the possibility or impossibility of procuring a fresh army to undertake invasion next year. Which is the same thing as to say that the Yankee nation will fight us upon this argument just so long as it shall be able to fight us, and no longer .--Whether under Lincoln or McClellan, in a constitutional war, or an unconstitutional, the whole quarrel between us, and every part of it, and the time of ending it, and

the terms of settling it—all abide the inevitable wager of battle.

Therefore, while the whole of the enemy's country is hanging to-day upon the utterences of the telegraph wires—enger to know, not so much whether their is to be peace or war, as who are to have the profits and spoils of peace or war, for four years to come—tho people of the Confederate States may await those revelations, not with calmness only, but with utter indifference. It matters note to us what men are to rule and to rob in that country the next four years; and as to their being for peace or for war, that de-pends not upon them, but upon us; we shall cause them to be for either one or the other. precisely in proportion as we shall drive back their armies, or be driven by them. Yot it is not strange that their is so much curiosity here about the action of those Conventions. It is impossible to avoid looking to them for something that may serve as a kind of sign, showing what

kind of sign, showing what our enemies themselves (or one party of them) think of their chance of conquering us. To this extent their proceedings may serve as a sign, at least for the day which is passing over our heads; hardly for to-morrow, still less for next November; least of all for next year.
If the Peace Democrats prevail at Chicago, it will prove that the Democratic party generally thinks war played out, and be-lieves it will have better chance of coming

into place on a peace than on a war platform Hon, E. M. STANTON :- I have a Rich- yet even that peace platform could not stan mond paper of to day. It contains a rumor of a battle at Atlanta, but says that the War department, having no official information, declines to form an opinion from ru
if the War Democrats prevail, and all the parties contending for power to advocate war until "the suppression of the Rebellion," yet could not stand against the defeat of Sherman and the re-appearance of Grant's beaten re infecta, at Washington.

latter had lost 40,000 men, and that our ment, those indications are full clous; espetroops were in Atlanta. All quiet here, cially in a season of change and tempest like the present. Accordingly, while we await the next news coming from the North, it was well to fix it in our minds that, whatever, that news may be this first of September, it and all its significance will be out of date on Year's day will be with the days before the

The state of the second