

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL. Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE. Robert P. King, 15th Dist. John W. M'Henry, 16th Dist. William H. Coffey, 17th Dist. David W. Wood, 18th Dist. Charles H. Smith, 19th Dist. John P. Taylor, 20th Dist. John A. Blanton, 21st Dist. John A. Blanton, 22nd Dist. Edward H. Curren, 23rd Dist. Edward H. Curren, 24th Dist. Charles F. Hood, 25th Dist. John W. M'Henry, 26th Dist.

UNION COUNTY TICKET. For Assembly, JAMES KELSO, of Shippensburg. For Sheriff, E. P. ZINN, of Mechanicsburg.

For Commissioner, GRO. W. CRISWELL, of East Pennsboro'. Director of the Poor, JOHN W. CRAIGHEAD, South Middleton.

For Auditor, DAVID FOGLESONGEL, of Hopewell.

S. M. PETERGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St., Boston, are our Agents for the Herald and its various publications.

Meeting of Congressional Conference. The Conference appointed by the Union Convention of New York, Perry and Cumberland, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress in the Fifteenth Congressional District, met at Bridgetown Wednesday, the 14th inst. The following named conferees were present.

York County: Peter Ford, William Wallace and John W. Johnson. Perry and Dr. J. B. Clarke, Cumberland, Owen James, D. A. Thrush and J. M. Weekley.

James of Cumberland, President, and John W. Johnson of York, Secretary. On motion it was unanimously.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the conferees present, it is inexpedient at this time to make a nomination for Congress in this Congressional district.

On Motion, The meeting adjourned Saturday.

Union Standing Committee. Pursuant to the notice of the Union Standing Committee of Cumberland County, met at Hannon's Hotel, in the Borough of Carlisle, on Saturday September 10th inst., and organized by the election of the following officers:

Chairman—Jas. A. Dunbar, of Carlisle. Vice Presidents—Dr. Robert C. Hays, of Shippensburg, Joseph Ritter, of Mechanicsburg.

Secretaries—Austin Pulin, Shepherdstown, H. H. Williams, of Carlisle, R. C. Himes, of Southton.

Treasurer—Jas. W. Ely, of Carlisle. On motion it was resolved, That the President, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treasurer shall constitute an executive committee for the general management of the campaign.

After the transaction of other business with a view to a vigorous canvass, the committee adjourned to meet again at the call of the President.

JAS. A. DUNBAR, Chairman.

Nomination of Hon. Jos. Bailey. On Monday last, four military companies in camp Carlisle, resolved themselves into a meeting and unanimously nominated Hon. JOS. BAILEY as their candidate for Congress on an unconditional war platform.

A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Bailey and apprise him of the action of the meeting. He accepted the nomination and took the issue before the country. We have not today for the resolutions adopted at meeting or for Mr. Bailey's letter, but will lay both before our readers next week.

Lieut. COLLINS of the 143rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers who has been in duty here for the last six months was discharged from the service on Friday last, by order of the President. We had rather not noticed this affair were it not for an attempt to make political capital out of it. Lieut. COLLINS is a Democrat and therefore necessarily a victim of the Lincoln despotism. The Democrat of this week, says he was dismissed for defending the character of Gen. McClellan and grows eloquent in denouncing the "usurpation and tyranny of the powers that be." Now, we have some reliable information concerning COLLINS' defense of Gen. McClellan, and also some knowledge of the cause of his dismissal. Lieut. COLLINS in conversation declared that Ab. Lincoln was a d-d old idiot; that Gen. Grant was a blundering butcher, who had needlessly murdered 250,000 men; and that although soldiers should never have had the right to vote, still as he had it now, if he would comply every man to vote for McClellan or severely punish those who refused it.

This is the only reliable information we have, and it is so full of contradictions, that we are perfectly willing that Gen. McClellan's friends should have the benefit of it.

NATURAL ALLIES. A late rebel paper, the Richmond Economist of August 31st, contains the following article, which is worth reading, not only for the North, but also for the South.

The peace party at the North needs help from us, to enable them to get rid of the present regime and to restore the Union. The only natural and effectual aid we can render them will be carrying fire and sword into their cities and farms. If any one knows a more judicious method, let him inform us.

Gold sold yesterday at 227 in Philadelphia.

McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

We print in another column, the letter of Gen. McClellan, accepting the Chicago nomination. It is a long and somewhat carefully considered and most artfully worded document. The General fully appreciates the desirableness of the position to which he has been nominated, and also the many almost insurmountable obstacles which obstruct his path to the presidential chair.

His party which has at no time during the last four years been strong enough to elect a President, is now weakened by a division of sentiment on a most important article in their platform. There are thousands of good, honest, patriotic men in the Democratic party, who desire nothing so much as the welfare of their country; who love their country devotedly and who have intensely whatever interferes with her welfare and prosperity, and who sincerely desire the complete triumph of the Government in this mighty struggle for its own existence. There are also thousands who are not interested especially in any thing that concerns the welfare of the country, but who are interested in the country's interests. This latter class is by far the more numerous and has lately been controlling the entire party. It is only care the success of the party. It would have no objection to the reconstruction of the Union, if it could be brought about in a manner that would insure the permanent success of the Democracy and the entire overthrow of every party that opposed them. It would at even object to vaging war against and overhauling traitors, provided such traitors were not the Union. The Chicago convention has elected a Democratic and pro-slavery man in this instance, they would rather see the entire government overthrow and anarchy begin than that an excess should crown the efforts of a Republican administration.

Both these classes are animated by a desire that the party to which they have already belonged should succeed, and General McClellan is now no less interested in its success than is the most needy political adventurer who supports his success. It is necessary that these two factions be harmonized. The patriotic portion of the party have determined that they will support no candidate for the Presidency who is not committed to maintain a war policy so long as the present rebellion exists. The other portion are equally determined that they will not support or encourage any policy that looks like opposing or comparing that portion of the old Democratic party that has taken up arms against an Abolition Administration.

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hazards. For three months before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, Democratic Senators and Members of Congress, Democratic of States, State and Federal Judges, were engaged in schemes that they knew must end in bloodshed. Democratic officers of the U. S. Army were resigning their positions and taking charge of organizations that have been ever since engaged in murdering the defenders of our Government. Democratic districts were organizing en masse to take possession of National property and to turn the Government over to the hands of Abraham Lincoln had been freely elected President of the United States. But so great was his desire to prevent bloodshed, that all the personal indignities offered to him were overlooked and all their crimes against the Government forgotten. In his inaugural he assures these rebels that there will be no attack made upon them and entreats them to wait until their alleged grievances can be discussed and remedied. They ignored his peaceful overtures, and began a conflict, that has produced more death and suffering than any modern war. The parties to it are a conditionally elected President-defending the Government and the rebellious inhabitants of States electing Democratic majorities and controlled by Democratic rulers. The actions of both before the beginning of the war were as happy stated them. Let the party decide whether the President or the party that opposed him are accountable for the horrors.

"He has had two millions of men and four thousand millions of dollars, and what recompense has he made to the people?" He has saved the Nation's Government and with it the Nation's life. He has protected its capital at all times threatened by 100,000 of the best fighting troops in the world, commanded by, confessedly, one of the ablest generals of the age. He has defended the border of the loyal States for a distance of three thousand miles so that they have never been invaded by the rebel army. He has organized armies that have endured more hardships, exhibited more heroism and accomplished more brilliant victories than those of any other nation on the globe. He has recovered back to the Union, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. He has rescued from the control of traitors and brought under the authority of the Government, St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Nashville, Memphis, Knoxville, Norfolk, Beaufort, Baton Rouge, Jackson and Arkansas. He has saved the only railroads in the North, Charleston, Mobile and Savannah that are worth anything in their whole Confederacy. He has saved a coast of 300 miles and has constructed a navy which, for vastness, strength and brilliant achievements, has excited the wonder of the civilized world. He has sent a plumed the flag of the Union in every State in the Southern Confederacy and has developed a strength in the nation that will maintain its place until time shall be.

He has delivered the Nation from the cause that produced the rebellion, and has established a national government which will hold the power to destroy or even disorganize any power. He has restored to the credit of our bankrupt Government, so that in the midst of all the troubles and dangers which threaten its existence its securities are more eagerly sought for than before and about that they were in times of profusion. In short, he found the Nation without a Government, without an army or navy, without money or credit, and confessedly without a prospect of a future. He has restored the Union and the Constitution, and has restored the disorganize traitors who have now, and without the slightest effort on the part of the Union, are again in possession of the Southern States. He has restored to the credit of our bankrupt Government, so that in the midst of all the troubles and dangers which threaten its existence its securities are more eagerly sought for than before and about that they were in times of profusion. In short, he found the Nation without a Government, without an army or navy, without money or credit, and confessedly without a prospect of a future.

The first plank of the platform may be resumed thus: Submission to the South, under pretext of respect for the Constitution, for the purpose of the protection of slavery, perpetuity of the rebel army, and of the North and the South, and renewal of the war in a short time. The second plank has as its aim to subvert the emperor to the conquered by means of an armistice, which will admit of renewing his exhausted forces, thanks to raised blockades, and evacuation by our armies of the soil conquered at the price of so many sacrifices. It is an insult to the memory of the thousands of the unknown heroes who have perished for the defense of the common country. It is an act of high treason, but it is the principle and most important plank of the Chicago platform. The third plank is a brilliant vindication of the imperious right that every American has of using his political rights freely in any case. The fourth plank has as its object to vindicate the supremacy of the rights of the States—a hypocritical declaration and an ill-fated one, which, in reality, but one aim, that of proclaiming the supremacy of the interest of the slaveholders over national interests, and of subjecting, in reality, the Government to the will and gratification of the nation to respect for slavery. The fifth plank is a brilliant vindication of the imperious right that every American has of using his political rights freely in any case.

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On such a platform, a single candidate had really the right to stand—Vallandigham, really by Fernando Wood. Jefferson Davis had preferred McClellan, but whose name was shouted at the same time as his own by the July rioters. It remains to be seen if McClellan will prefer to vindicate the honor of his name, already soiled by this July association, by refusing to have any thing in common with the work of treason proposed to him, or if he will prefer the vain glory of pursuing an impossible election upon a basis so anti-American; in any case, he will be forced to explain to the American people how he means to make the platform proposed to him, and to stand upon his own West-Point desecration, wherein he declares that the country owes it to the manes of the heroes dead in its defense to prolong the war until the rebellion shall have been suppressed.

We have seen the same men who shouted for McClellan and Jefferson Davis by the light of incendiary torches in the midst of pillage and orgies, parading in the Union Square meeting, and that of the Park—only their chief was wanting, he was arrested in arms of a black mistress, after having, in the mean time, been hanging, and burning of poor innocents of the same race. We attended in person at those three great reunions of vice and ignorance, which have prepared, accomplished, and ratified McClellan's election. In the first, there were only Irish; not an American, a German, nor a Frenchman; perhaps not ten individuals knowing how to read, could be found in that filthy mob. In the second, the same contingent was present, but considerably reinforced by those who came to look on at the spectacle, like a crowd of New York, and through their political organizations, had committed hundreds of orgies of treason which would have brought on a war between them and the Government had it not been for his forbearance and desire to prevent bloodshed. They had repeatedly declared that they would resist by force to the last extremity any attempt of his to exercise his constitutional authority over them. They had plotted his assassination, and had sworn to prevent his inauguration at any and all

States, occupied elsewhere in fighting and aiding for the defence of the country, and in honor, already, sold to the stranger, and paid for by Belmont. Whence came the two dollars that each rioter carried on the first day? Who paid them? We have seen them, and we have heard the suppositions of these men upon the origin of this hire of Judas. And this gold, which goes up and lowers at Belmont's will, while he operates with the money of Rothschild and Louis Napoleon, creating public misery and pleasure, and transforming the political haronier according to his masters' orders; in truth, we ask ourselves which is most astonishing, the impudence of a few rascals, invited to furnish a people and speculate upon its sufferings, who, with a circulation of twenty-five thousand dollars a day, make the price of bread and meat rise or fall, reducing the people to despair, and laughing insolently at their good faith and their own infamy; or the strange blindness of those who do not perceive that it would suffice for them to crush three or four of these rascals in order to withdraw themselves from their pernicious influence. It will be the eternal shame of the American nation to have suffered itself to have a platform and a candidate like those of Chicago imposed upon it by the foreigner, and by those creatures with, and who have no other resources than vice, and live in filth and idleness upon the product of dishonesty and crime, while carrying themselves on as if they were the rulers of the nation.

Now that we have seen the source of the power which governs New-York, and endeavor to control America; now that we have passed its army in review, let us examine its work: Here follows the Chicago Platform which we printed last week. The first plank of the platform may be resumed thus: Submission to the South, under pretext of respect for the Constitution, for the purpose of the protection of slavery, perpetuity of the rebel army, and of the North and the South, and renewal of the war in a short time. The second plank has as its aim to subvert the emperor to the conquered by means of an armistice, which will admit of renewing his exhausted forces, thanks to raised blockades, and evacuation by our armies of the soil conquered at the price of so many sacrifices. It is an insult to the memory of the thousands of the unknown heroes who have perished for the defense of the common country. It is an act of high treason, but it is the principle and most important plank of the Chicago platform. The third plank is a brilliant vindication of the imperious right that every American has of using his political rights freely in any case. The fourth plank has as its object to vindicate the supremacy of the rights of the States—a hypocritical declaration and an ill-fated one, which, in reality, but one aim, that of proclaiming the supremacy of the interest of the slaveholders over national interests, and of subjecting, in reality, the Government to the will and gratification of the nation to respect for slavery. The fifth plank is a brilliant vindication of the imperious right that every American has of using his political rights freely in any case.

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Now that we have seen the source of the power which governs New-York, and endeavor to control America; now that we have passed its army in review, let us examine its work: Here follows the Chicago Platform which we printed last week. The first plank of the platform may be resumed thus: Submission to the South, under pretext of respect for the Constitution, for the purpose of the protection of slavery, perpetuity of the rebel army, and of the North and the South, and renewal of the war in a short time. The second plank has as its aim to subvert the emperor to the conquered by means of an armistice, which will admit of renewing his exhausted forces, thanks to raised blockades, and evacuation by our armies of the soil conquered at the price of so many sacrifices. It is an insult to the memory of the thousands of the unknown heroes who have perished for the defense of the common country. It is an act of high treason, but it is the principle and most important plank of the Chicago platform. The third plank is a brilliant vindication of the imperious right that every American has of using his political rights freely in any case. The fourth plank has as its object to vindicate the supremacy of the rights of the States—a hypocritical declaration and an ill-fated one, which, in reality, but one aim, that of proclaiming the supremacy of the interest of the slaveholders over national interests, and of subjecting, in reality, the Government to the will and gratification of the nation to respect for slavery. The fifth plank is a brilliant vindication of the imperious right that every American has of using his political rights freely in any case.

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We have seen the same men who shouted for McClellan and Jefferson Davis by the light of incendiary torches in the midst of pillage and orgies, parading in the Union Square meeting, and that of the Park—only their chief was wanting, he was arrested in arms of a black mistress, after having, in the mean time, been hanging, and burning of poor innocents of the same race. We attended in person at those three great reunions of vice and ignorance, which have prepared, accomplished, and ratified McClellan's election. In the first, there were only Irish; not an American, a German, nor a Frenchman; perhaps not ten individuals knowing how to read, could be found in that filthy mob. In the second, the same contingent was present, but considerably reinforced by those who came to look on at the spectacle, like a crowd of New York, and through their political organizations, had committed hundreds of orgies of treason which would have brought on a war between them and the Government had it not been for his forbearance and desire to prevent bloodshed. They had repeatedly declared that they would resist by force to the last extremity any attempt of his to exercise his constitutional authority over them. They had plotted his assassination, and had sworn to prevent his inauguration at any and all

States, occupied elsewhere in fighting and aiding for the defence of the country, and in honor, already, sold to the stranger, and paid for by Belmont. Whence came the two dollars that each rioter carried on the first day? Who paid them? We have seen them, and we have heard the suppositions of these men upon the origin of this hire of Judas. And this gold, which goes up and lowers at Belmont's will, while he operates with the money of Rothschild and Louis Napoleon, creating public misery and pleasure, and transforming the political haronier according to his masters' orders; in truth, we ask ourselves which is most astonishing, the impudence of a few rascals, invited to furnish a people and speculate upon its sufferings, who, with a circulation of twenty-five thousand dollars a day, make the price of bread and meat rise or fall, reducing the people to despair, and laughing insolently at their good faith and their own infamy; or the strange blindness of those who do not perceive that it would suffice for them to crush three or four of these rascals in order to withdraw themselves from their pernicious influence. It will be the eternal shame of the American nation to have suffered itself to have a platform and a candidate like those of Chicago imposed upon it by the foreigner, and by those creatures with, and who have no other resources than vice, and live in filth and idleness upon the product of dishonesty and crime, while carrying themselves on as if they were the rulers of the nation.

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