Hogoir CARLISLE; PAINT OF Friday, November 11, 1864. s. M. PETTENGILI, & CO.,

O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6
State St. Suston, see our Agents for the HERAND
tope cities, and are authorised to take Advertiseats and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

THE ELECTION. The election yesterday passed off quietly, nothing of moment occurring to disturb the peace, or prevent the full and free expression of sentiment. Notwithstanding the day was somewhat disagreeable, a drizzling thin falling almost incessantly, a very licavy vote was polled. The following is the result of the poll in this county, as accurately as we have been able to obtain it. The Copperhead majority will probably reach 800, which

is a gain for them :

, 0	McClellan.	Lincol
East Ward Carlisle,	141	. 63
West Ward Carlisle		114
North Middleton	115	
South Middleton,	90	
Frankford,	45	
Lower Dickinson,	29	
Monroe,		18
Mechanisburg	•	104
Shippensburg,	80 -	101
Newville,	800	
Plainfield,		70
Silver Spring,	210	7.0
Jacksonville,	44	
Middlesex,	62	
Newberg,	42	
Itew Cumberland	34	0.4
Humden.	. 24	87
	. 29	
Lower Allen,		14
Upper Dickinson,	44	
Penn,	81	
Leesburg,	23	
East Pennsborough,		41
Upper Allen,		22
•	1287	454
•	454	

Democratic majority, 783

"Let tyrants tremble when the people speak," has been a favorite inscription on Democratic banners, during the cam paign. Well, the people have spoken In New England, in the Middle States. and in the great North West the people have been speaking in tones loud enough to be heard the wide world over. But strange to say the so called tyrants are not trembling very perceptibly. Indeed they seem rather less shaky now than before the people spoke. The aforesaid people appear to be rather in atuated This seem to have a fondness for the "tyrants" who have rescued their Government from the hands of traitors; who overwhelming defeat for the covert foes have striven faithfully to maintain its honor; who have put forth their best efforts to protect the lives and property of loyal men and who are pledged to use all ent States. the resources of the nation to overcome a rebellion that threatens to destroy he last refuge of civil liberty on the globe This may seem rather a strange fancy to politicians of Copperhead proclivities but nevertheless last Tuesday gave proof tha it existed. Couldn't our Democratic friends improve their motto by giving it thus: "Let traitors tremble when the people speak."

"Come back McClellan, come back, ome back, plaintively wailed out the Chairman of the McClellan Club'in his first speech to that now defunct organi zation. We thought at the time, tha his earnest appeals were unnecessary. The redoubtable General never was in the habit of getting too far to the front and we didn't think that he would exhibit any greater propensity to go forward in his political campaign than he did when he was on the Peninsula. At all events he is "back" far enough now to gratify the most backward of his friends.

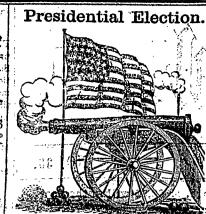
Bear if our readers want something decidedly rich, we advise them to get Belmont's last address to the Democracy and read it by the light of the returns of last Tuesday election. Mr. B. drew on his imagination to such an extent that we are inclined to think it insolvent by this time. He modestly claimed to carry New Hampshire, Connecticut, all the Middle States, nearly all the North West and certainly all the border States. We wonder how many more he intends claiming when next he issues an address.

THE MORNING NEWS .- Mr. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, represents the funded and unfunded debt of the Confederacy on first of July last, \$1,250,000, 000. The expenses from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, are estimated at about \$325,000,000, making an aggregate of \$1,-575,000,000. The annual interest on this debt is over \$100,000,000, but this, Mr. Trenholm argues, the South is abundantly able to bear. As the present population of the States in rebellion over which the Confederacy has any power does not probably amount to over eight millions of persons, the tax on each man woman and child, white and black, to pay this interest will be \$12,50. He denies there is any danger whatever of involvency and bankruptey, but indirectly confesses that fifteen thousand dollars in gold is

tested since first introduced. The demand for them has steadily increased, and purely upon their own merits, they have found favor with those, who from pulminary, Bronchial or Asthmatic complaints require them. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Influenza, they are entirely efficacious, removthe power and flexibility of the voice.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- On the 1st instant a terrible collision occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad between the passenger train which left here at one o'clock and a cattle train coming south.-Twenty-eight dead bodies have been taken out of the wreck, and more have died .-Twenty or thirty others are wounded. Full particulars have not been received, but it is known that the accident occurred six miles south of Lafayette. Most of the killed and wounded were returned soldiers. Among the killed was the Rev. B. F. Williams, o Sanitary Commission.

THE MUTUAL BANKING ASSOCIATION .-Washington, Nov. 8 .- The official statement shows that on the 1st Monday of October. 1864, the resources of the national banking sunciation were over \$297,000,000, including about \$93,250,000 of loans and discount. and nearly \$45,000,000 in specie and other lawful money. The profits are stated at \$6,000,000



Florious Victory for Freedom and the Union 1

DEMOCRACY SENT WHIRLING! LINCOLN CARRIES 20 STATES! NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS

THE UNION PYRAMID! OHIO KANSAS. ILLINOIS MICHIGAN NEW YORK DELAWARE. MARYLAND. MINNESOTA. MISSOURI WISCONSIN

CONNECTICUT

PENNSYLVANIA

RHODE ISLAND.

WEST VIRGINIA

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW HAMPSHIRE. ITS ELECTORAL VOTE 206 At the time of going to press but few returns have reached us. These are sufficient however to indicate that Mr. Lincoln is re elected by a most overwhelming majority. In addition to the States above named we are quite confilent he has carried California and Oregon, although we of course, have no returns from either. The only States which are claimed by the Democracy are Kentucky and New Jersey, but even in these there are as many chances for us as for them. A more brilliant and triumphant victory for the friends of the Union we could not have desired; a more

BY THE SUSQUEHANNA LINE A Union gain of 60 in the borough of Union gain in Lycoming of about 350. Union majority in Lewisburg of 251; U.

of the Government we could not even

have wished for. We give below the re-

on gain 13. Sunbury gives 150 Union majority. Upper Agusta township, Northumberlan county, gives M'Clellan 20 majority; Un.on Milton borough gives a Union gain of 29: Chion majority 112. & Liverpool borough and township, Perry county, gives a Democratic majority of 59;

Democratic gain 19. Union county will give about 600 Unio Northumberland borough - Democrati majority 28; Democratic loss 8. Point township, Northumberland county

-Democratic majority 4; Democratic loss 10; Union gain; Muncy borough 12. Pittston, Luzerne county-Democratic West Pittston-Union majority 108; Un gain 15. Wilkesbarre-Union majority 55; Union

gain 43. gain 43.

Bloomsburg, Columbia county—Union
najority 87: Union gain 24.

Danville—Union Majority 62; Union gain Wilkesbarre township, Luzerne county-

Democratic majority 308; Democratic gair 1. Bellefonto borough, Union majority 40: Union gain 14.

Milesburg, Union majority 19; Union loss

Unionville, Centre county, Union majorty 13; Union gain 5.

Five townships in Centre county, Boggs, Histon, Spring, Union and North give a Union majority of 180; Union gain 74.

Lock Haven borough, Democratic majority 21; Lock Haven, Dem. majority 22; Union gain 87. Four townships in Clinton

ounty Union gain 129.

Troy borough Union 68 majority. Elmira city and township Union majority

Muncy borough Union 152; Democratic 64; Union gain 12.

Montrose—Union majority 188; gain 24. Providence borough-Union majority 92; Great Bend township-Union majority 84 Inion gain 21. Inion gain 21.
Susquehanna borough—Union majority 8.
Nicholson borough—Democratic majority

88; Democratic gain 5.
Pennsylvania is generally conceded as having given her vote for the Administration. PHILADELPHIA. Eleven wards show Union gain 924; en tire majority will be ten thousand.

Reported returns from New York city, ex-

cept one district, give Democratic majority 33,707. 83,707.
Tenth ward, Union, 1,461; Union gain 256. Twelfth ward, Union, 107; Uniongain 22. Fourteenth ward, Union, 1,155; Union gain 229, Fifteenth ward, Union, 1,144;

gain 229, Fifteenth ward, Union, 1,144; Union gain 218.
Union majorities—Second ward, 172; gain Cquivalent in Richmond to three hundred thousand dollars of his currency.

THE REMARKABLE PROFERTIES of Brown's Bronchial Troches have been thoroughly Union gain 79. Eleventh, 215: Union gain 162. Sixth, 100; Union gain 79. Eleventh, 215: Union gain 79. Union gain 79. Eleventh, 215; Union gain 358. Seventeenth, 1114; Union gain 239. Reported returns from all 1st two wards give a Union majority of 10,200. Union anjorities—First ward, 1929; gain 60.— lighteenth, 1,375; gain 269. Ninetcenth, 164; gain 44. Twenty-sixth, 767; gain 123. Union majority in the Twentieth ward 1995; a gain of 203. Twenty-third ward Union majority 400; a gain of 11.

This completes the city, making the Union majority 9,896. DAUPHIN COUNTY. Harrisburg-First ward-M'Clellan's ma ority 68; last election 81. ond ward—Lincoln 11 majority; Dem ocratic majority last election 14.
Third ward—M'Clellan's majority 8; las

lection 46.

Fourth ward—M'Clellan's majority 36 st election os. Fifth ward—Lincoln's majority 24; last lection 24.
Sixth ward - M'Clellan's majority 52; Linoln gain 6.
Susquehanna township—Lincoln's major
y 180; last election 155.

Middletown—Lincoln's majority 59; last lection 47. ection 47.
Derry—Lincoln's majority 865; gain 91.
East Londonderry gives a gain of 15 for

e Union. Conewago gives a Union gain of 16.
Millersburg gives 4. Egion majority; a Upper Paxton township gives 18 majority or M'Clellan; a gain of 58. Lower Swatara gives a Union majority of 105; Union gain of 7.
Halifax gives a M'Clellan majority of 717;

Union gain of 710,

CAMP CURTIN. The soldiers in Camp Curtin voted as fol-

NEW YORK THE EMPIRE STATE

FOR LINCOLN. GOVERNOR SEYMOUR DEFEATED.

Fernando Wood Overboard. H. J. RAYMOND ELECTED. NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The press of this city agree that Abraham Lincoln has carried the State by a majority ranging from 10,000 to 15,000. Governor Seymour is defeated. The Herald reports that the indications are that New York has gone for Lincoln by from

New York, Nov. 8.—It is reported that Humphrey, Republican, is elected to Congress from Brooklyn, and also that H. J. Raymond 36,122. In eighty-three towns and cities, including Albany, Buffalo, Troy and Utica,

The Tribune claims New England, Pennaylvania, Delaware, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wiscon-sin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansus for Lincoln. Grand total 190 electoral votes, inde-pendent of the Pacific States, which it says have probably chosen 11 Lincoln electors. It claims over 10,000 majority in New York State, and that members of Congress enough have been gained in the Union to secure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House for the prohibition of slavery by a, constitutional amendment.

It makes the New York delegation stand

The New York World concedes Lincoln's MICHIGAN.

DETROIT. Nov. 8. The Republicans claim to have carried the State by 15,000 majority. The returns are mengro.

Detroit city gives about 1,000 Democratic

naj. Adrian 65 Republican maj. ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.

Nine wards in Chicago give 2,565 Republican majority; six wards to hear from.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—Cook county gives about 4,000 Union majority. The wires are working badly, and the returns come in slow-Those received so far show gains over a neoln's majority in 1860, leading the Republicans to claim a majority of 20,000. Cutcago, Nov. 8.—Eleven wards of this ity give Lincoln 2,577 majority. The oth-CHICAGO, Nov. 9, midnight. - Communi

turns which have reached us from different States.

cation with Iowa is interrupted by a storm but the leading Republicans and Democrats admit that it has gone for Lincoln by 25,000 Cuicago, Nov. 8.—Complete returns from this city show 1.785 majority for Lincoln.

A Republican Senator and Union members to the Assembly have been elected.

VERMONT. MONTPELIER, Vr., Nov. 8. September. In these towns the vote stood 8,355 for the Union, and 2,910 for the Dem-Union vota of 2,260.

majority of 11,775. Nov. 8 .- Fifty towns give Lincoln 16,644; McClellan 4,869. Union gain 3,741. Vermont is good for 30,000.

MASSACHUSETS.

Boston, Nov. 8. Union majority nearly 75,000. This city gives Lincoln about 5,000 majority. Rice's majority in the Fourth District, is nearly 5,000 majority.

Returns from the State indicate that Lin-

coln's majority will be nearly 75,000 in the State. In 1860 it was about 43 000. Messrs. Rice and Hooper have been re-ected to Congress in the Third and Fourth Districts. They will meet their constituents to receive their congratulations in Fancuil Hall this evening.

The Republicans have carried all the congressional districts.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, VA., Nov. 8. Returns from nine counties show large Union gains. It is believed Lincoln will carry the State by large majorities in every

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9. The official vote of the city is as follows Lincoln M'Clellan 11,936

Lincoln's majority Baltimore county gives a Union gain of some 200. WASHINGTON COUNTY Proclaims her adherance by a respectable

najority for the Union. WISCONSIN.

Madison, Wisconsin, Nov. 8. Scattering returns show a Union loss on

From Washington. The President Serenaded. HIS SPEECH

Washington, Nov. 9.
At a late hour last night President Lincoln was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Capt. Thomas, of that State. Being loudly called for the President appeared at a window and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that, you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you who think s embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country, but I do believe and I trust, without personal interest, that the welfare of the

country does but require that such support and endorsement be given.

I carnestly believe that the consequences I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assure, and now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country. I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but what ever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion, that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interest of their

country and the world, not only for the pre country and the world, not only for the pre-sent, but for future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people; but while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude, I feel free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me: It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free Government and the starts of himmility.

rights of humanity. a del 1 de time d CONUNDRUM. Why is a washer-woma like Saturday? Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.

The Country and the Contstitution. One of the great, if not the greatest of the political thinkers of our day, John Stuart Mill, in an article published many years ago, in one of the Englishereviews, on the negative philosophy of the eighteenth contury. speaking of the conditions of permanent po-litical society, after montioning (restraining 9) one of them, said:

"The second condition of permanent po-litical society has been found to be the existonce in some form on other of the feeling of allegiance or loyalty. (This feeling may vary in its objects, and is not confined to any par-ticular form of Government, but whether in ticular form of Government, but whether in a democracy, or in a, monarchy, its essence is always the same, viz; that there be in the Constitution of the State something which is settled; bonething which, by general agreement, has a right to be where it is, and to be secure against disturbance, whatever else may change.

In all political societies which have had a decelor of the constitution of the const

durab'e existence, there has been some fixed point; something which people agreein hold-ing sacred, which, wherever freedom of discussion was a reorganized principle, it was of course lawful to contest in theory, but which no one could either fear or hope to see shaken in practice; which, in short, except perhap-Humphrey, Republican, is elected to Congress in practice; which, in short, except perhaps from Brooklyn, and also that H. J. Raymend during some temporary crisis, was in the is elected to Congress, and that Fernando common estimation, placed beyond discussing, Republican. Roscoe Conkling is elected to Congress over Kernan. This city gives or Lorenza in the congress over Kernan. This city gives will mankind are vastly improved; can nev-Seymour, for Governor, 73,827, and Fenton 63,122. In eighty-three towns and cities, for there neither is, nor has been any state of species with the collisions did not every here. society in which collisions did not occur beand also three counties, M'Clellan has 16,094 tween the immediate interests and passions of powerful sections of people. What, then enables nations to weather these storius and pass through turbulent times without any permanent wakening of their securities for praceable existence? Precisely this, that Precisely this, that however important the interests about which men fall out, the conflict did not affect the fundamental principle of the social union

> calculations, and with which their hopes and "But when the questioning of these fundamental principles is (not the occasional dis-ease, or salutary medicine but) the habitual condition of the body politic; and when all the violent animosities are called forth, which spring habitually from such a situation the State is virtually in a position of civil war, and can never long remain free from it in act

which happened to exist, nor threaten large

portions of the community with the subversion of that on which they have built their

my force as a law. The great end and aim of this war, therefore, is to assure the stability of this Republie by placing the authority of the Constitution forever hereafter beyond discussion . -What we want to insure our national life is | Canada, Fast, "something settled-something permanent, and not to be called in question." We want to have the Constitution of the United States so cemented—so solidly based—that no man : Nova Scotia, in the country shall ever think or talk of its + Newto Returns from thirty-four towns show an necesse in the vote of 4,907 over that in the contember. In these towns the vote stood the Union from its jurisdiction, except as an All the Colonies idle dream; and we believe the American ocrats. To-day it stands 10,936 Union, and people are firmly resolved that this shall be, 3,240 Democratic, showing a net gain on the and that whatever is necessary to secure it And Democratic, showing a net gain on the and that whatever is necessary to secure it shall be forthcoming. For; unless we can tion of the chief cities of Canada is greater should make us the judge of what it is fit for achieve this, all intelligent mentherceive that than that of ours in 1776. all other States which have once lost and failed to restore that "something settled," viz: to use Mr. Mill's words, "to become after a longer or briefer period of decline either the slave of despotism or the prev of

a foreign invader." A DASTARDLY ACT - A Union Man's Bar. Burnt by Copperheads.-The Huatingdon Journal says that the born of Mr. George Lang, in Walker township, in that county, P. E. Island, was burned to the ground on Wednesday night last, together with his entire stock of grain, which had just been got in. There can be no doubt that this has been the work of an incendiary; There was a large Union meeting held at McConneil-town that evening, which Mr. Lang had taken great pains to make a creditable affair, being a strong Union man, and consequently the feeling against him, among the copperheads infesting that township, was very bitter. Shortly after the meeting was organized the cry of fire was heard, and the barn, about quarter of a mile distant, was discovered to be wrapped in flames. The loss is a severe one to Mr. Lung, and it is hoped that the perpetrators of this diabolical outrage will be brought to justice. We are glad to state that some of the most influential McClellan men of that township, have come out boldly for Lincoln since this outrage, and declare they will support no party which resorts to

THE TELEGRAPH.-It is twenty-seven years since the telegraph was first put to practical test. Then it was considered a mere ity was 16,000. It is estimated by the Republicans that the State has given 10,000 toy. By 1851, however, 7000 miles were in Union majority on the home vote, which operation. Since then full 200,000 miles of fore the more significant: will be largely increased by the soldier's telegraph have been called into existence throughout the world. The wire has penetrated to almost every region of the world,

braving all climotes. plest branch of culinary art-one with which | world. much pains should be taken, that our people might be tempted to change the unhealthy and expensive habit they have of subsisting suffering and of sacrifice through which we have been passing has but intensified our so much on meats. As a rule, vegetables conviction that the Southern Insurrection should be perfect of their kind. Iron pots or tin sauce pans should be used chiefly, or tin sauce pans should be used chiefly, attempt to override the will of the people and to descript in violence and blood the Union formed by fathers, as an outbreak of gusonless passion and a contempt of sacred them.

An earthern or stone crock with a lid stews An earthern or stone crock with a nd stews fruit nicely. Delicate preparations that would be easily burned, should be put in a china or tin kettle, and placed in a pot of china or tin kettle, and placed in a pot of the property of the pro usually belong to what is erroneously termed dessert—that word meaning, according to

English precedent, fruit, nuts, etc. Vegetables should be picked and washed clean, and laid in cold water until just ready for cooking. Potatoes, parsnips and roots generally, should be thrown into cold water as soon as pared, or they turn black. A little salt should be thrown into water, and green vegetables should be put, in boiling water at the start. Only use as much water as will cover them properly; they are washy if cooked in too much. There are some excentions to this rule. When turnip-greens grow old, to change the water when cooking renders them milder. Also dry beans and

parboiling them. Drain perfectly. Vegetables to be dressed with drawn butter, should be saturated simply with it as you would meat with gravy.

WHY IS A FLY one of the tallest insects? Because he stands over six feet without slices or stockings.

The New Nation in the North. Some time last summer the Canadian Ministry was caught in a tight place and was abliged to resign. There was then a great deal of difficulty in forming a new Governmont, and frouble was at last fided over by a compromise which had for its basis an acnescence in the long cherished idea of discipline," either military or religious, as forming a federal union of all the British among themselves and the pations of the North American Colonies. At the time, this expedient was considered to be a mere flash

> a temporary leas of life. But it turns out to be something more than that. A number of conferences have been held by duly authorized delegates of the several Colonies, and at a recent session in Quebec, the currence of the Provincial Parliaments, and the sanction of the imperial Government at

It is proposed that the "Upper House" of the Federal Legislature shall consist of seventy-six members, of whom twenty four the second ten and the third three. The members of this body are to be nominated is to be in proportion to population. The legislative power for all the colonies is thus to be concentrated in a central parliament, the seat of which will probably be at Ottowa, the new capital of the Canadas. Each colony is to have a local legislature, with limited owers. The Governor-General of this Confederation is to be appointed by the Crown, but is to be advised by a Ministry selected in accordance with the views of the minority in the Federal Parliament. This is merely the outline of the scheme, the details being thus far unsettled.

Heretofore we have been in the habit o regarding the British North American Col-The application of all this to our own con- oni s as a number of isolated settlements dition is very obvious; and in fact there of no particular strength or importance, truth and sagacity than the actual condition our Northern frontier. This nation, too is which the validity of the Constitution, as a composed of three millions five hundred bond of union, has been questioned; and for thousand hardy, industrious and thrifty peothe last thirty years we were, in fact, "vir- ple, of the same origin, the same language and tually in a position of civil war," from the the same habits with ourselves. They have oment that large numbers of persons a | a great system of railroads, prosperous lopted Calhoun's theory of State rights- canals, a growing commerce, lands for the rom the moment it is admitted that any landless, and a good system of popular edufraction of people can dissolve the Union cation, advantages possessed by no other peoat pleasure, the Constitution coases to have | ple on the American continent, excepting

our own. They are, therefore, bound to prosper and to grow capidly. In 1861 the population of the five Colenies embraced within the proposed Confederation, stood as follows: All Canada.

ulation of the United States at the period of

The following are the figures on this subjust for 1862, for all the Colonies except Nova Scotia, which are those of 1863 :-

Imports. Ecports. \$48,600,633 \$31,678,045 6,458,0295, 018,025 4 028,328 Newfoundland, 1.056,200 10.2 ± 1.391

\$70,814,675 847,684,195 These are almost indentical with the returns, of exports and imports of the United powers of the world. The commerce which s represented by these figures, it should all period, to such a termination as shall be best

In view of all the facts it will be incumbent on our legislators and Executive to give careful attention to the new power, for it is of immensely greater importance to the United States than any of the Southern countries ever embraced within the Manroe

Presbyterian Synod Against Slavery.

The following resolution were adopted by the Synod of Pennsylvania, (New School Presbyterian at its recent Session in Philadelphia. This Synod covers Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Its hearty and unanimous approval of the Government is there-

The Synod, having, in the providence of God been once again covened during the progress of the great rebellion, promptly recognize the duty and accept the responsbility of utterin lanew the voice of its churches upon a matter so vital to the best COOKING VEGETABLES.—This is the similar interest of the Church, the country and the

WICKEDNESS OF REBELLION. 1, Therefore, Resolved. That the year of as a revolt against established law, as a mad covenants -is after making all reasonable abatements on the ground of Northern pro-vocation, the unmatched wickedness of mod-

2. Resolved, That since the safety of the Republic lies in the unquestioned supremacy of Law and in the reverence of the people for the Constitution and the courts of the country since the very possibility of Government, the security of Liberty and Religion and the liferof the Nation are involved in giving no quarter to any body of men, who violently resist the will of the majorit lawfully expressed, we urge upon all good and loyal men to be prompt and bold in silencing every whisper of treason, every hint that secession is any proper cure for political

Government of this land is able and is bound to vindicate its integrity, and that God will not hold the Nation guiltless if after receiving so high trusts from Him, it permits itself to be subverted by armed and wicked revolt, peas should have the water clianged after and so believing, we call upon the people, as an act of obedience to God and as a high moral obligation to ourselves, our children, our country and the race, to stand by the Government, until by the shortest and surest path to an abiding and righteous, neace—a vigorous use of its war-powers—it sutterly breaks down the mutiny of the South.

The Richmond Examiner is published daily on a half sheet at fifty dollars per annum, or five dollars per month, semi-weekly breaks down the mutiny of the South.

the Northern States to organize resistance to the Northern States to organize resistance to the Government and to sustain the armed treasen of the South, this Synod would soluting the sonable conduct, and would call upon our people especially our church members by everyllayful means whithin their power, it oppose these conspirators against the country, and to opygryhelm them with such a reproduction and defeat as shall leave no doubt among themselves and the nations of the earth that is the settled sentiment and purpose of the American people to restore and

He also given to our loyal cause, for those victories which so hopefully presage the coming peace, for the sustained patriotism of the curve, and without edge; of an embarkment of one of the curv, and window of a curve, and without edge; of an embarkment of one of the curv, and sustained a serious people, and for the recent action of a sister forty feet high, the locomotive went of the State in clearing itself from further complision track. The engineer reversed the engine, city with human slavery, so that with the band the locomotive. breaking its counting painful exception of a remnant of the cor- and the locomotive, breaking its coupling, project took such form as to require only con- rupt system in the State of Delaware, this plunged down the precipice into Callicoon we exhort all Christian people, that while they manfully meet the trials and issues of the hour, they also watch and pray lest they offended a jealous God by attributing to the windows and pray lest they offended a jealous God by attributing to the The tender remained attached to the train. wisdom and valor of man, that which of The impetus was so great that the entire train, enty-six members, of whom twenty four shall be from Canada East, twenty-four a war waged in desperate madness by the from Canada West, twenty-four from Nova insurgents, they humbly and prayerfully do The poor victims had to be dug or cut out Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and four from Newfoundlands of the twenty-four members from
News Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince EdKryz Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince EdKryz Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince
Christian and active sympathies of our people the sick and wounded men who are suf-Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Pering in their bohalf, and as an efficient bankment. The last was hauled back on the mend to their confidence the United States

> Providence of God, to suffer the loss of their sons and relations, as a sacrifice to our country in her great struggle to maintain the authority of the government, and the integri- | gers in those cars which were not thrown off ty of the nation.

ising vote, every member standing up in the affirmative.

Mr. Gladstone on the War. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer made a speech at Manchester on the 14th in- | dying. Too much praise cannot be bestowed stant, in which he spoke of American affairs , upon these people for their praiseworthy en-

as follows: "We have no "natural enemy. [Cheers.] Every country of Europe is our natural friend; and if to any country of Europe in particular we are to look as the country by could hardly be a more striking proof of its but now we have a new nation arising on mote the general interest of the civilized world, it is that very country which once in the blindness of uncharitableness, and in of our affairs. We owe the break up of the of a vast deal more consequence than Mex- natural yet unbapoy prejudice, we regarded Union and the civil war which is now rag- ico, about which our politics and politicans as our natural enemy. [Chart 1 I trus that ing, to the persistence and impunity with have always been so much exercised. It is you think that the conjuct of the Government n the regulation of its foreign volicy has of friendship. [Hear, hear,] I trust, inclosed I am confident, that you hink that deposiof not specially by the Government, for in this respect they have been no more that that disposition to respect the rights of every country, to avoid undue interference in itmeerns has been indicated in regard to the amentable war which still desolates the continent of America, [Hear, hear.] England was a sail sufferer by that war. I don't believe that history records a case in which the

internal dissensions of a country have pro-duced such wide spread calamities in other 1,110,664 nations beyond its borders; but we have felt that it was our duty to respect American free dom-to respect the discretion of the Americans to deal with their own affairs, whatever might be our particular opinions as to the wisdom of any course they were pursu-122.648 ing, or as to the practicability of any object 86,857 they had in view. For my own part, I confess I always had great doubts as to the prac-3,393,183 | ticability of reducing to subjection any large This is considerably more than the pop- portion of a country that manifests a deteranother country to do. [Continued cheers.] Theirs is the responsibility; ours has been in part the suffering. But if we groun over the suffering which has been experienced as took our place among the nations of the mong our own population, let us look at the earth. by an attempt to enforce our own judgment i instead of theirs we should have done nothing but embitter a contest already too much exasperated; in the second place, I feel that thesentiment with which we ought to regard 6,546,438 this most unhappy war in this -we have no jealousy of American greatness; we have no reason to fear them, or any other nation.

Hear, hear.] We teel they are our brethren by blood and language. We know their continent is calculated to continue in relations States in the year 1795, when our position of the most beneficial intercourse with us. and importance were recognized by all the and we ought to pray Almighty God that it may please Him it His mercy to being this sanguinary contest, if it be His will, at any

so be remembered, is mainly with the Unifor the happiness peace, permanent welfare and presperity of all the inhabitants of what were once the United States." [Cheers.] PENNSTL VANIA, SS:

THE NAME AND BY THE AU THORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OE PENNSYLVANIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, It is the honored custom Pennsylvania to set apart, on the recommendation of the Executive, a day for returning herd and Bishop of our souls: Now there

fore,
I. Andrew G. Curtin, Governor as aforesaid, do recommend that the people throughout the Commonwealth observe THURS-DAY, the twenty-fourth day of November instant, as a day of Thanksgiving to Al For the gathered fruits of the earth;

For the continuance of health; For the prosperity of industry: For the preservation of good order and ranquility throughout our borders; For the victories which he has vouchsafe to us over armed traitors.

And for the manifold blessings which he neaped upon us, unworthy.

And that they do, moreover, humbly be-

and, in every State, with grateful and loving accord, the incense of praise and. Thanksgiving may be offered by all the people unto His Holy Name. liven under my hand and the great seal of

the State at Harrisburg, this second day of [Lis.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and of the Common wealth the eighty-nintle.
A. G. CURTIN.

By the Governor. ELI SHIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A worthy couple in Detroit had a pair of twins baptized the other day, and in order that they might tell one from the other, tied a piece of ribbon around the arm of one, which a stupid servant girl removed after the baptismal coremony, and now they cannot tell "which is which."

at twenty-five dollars, and weekly, at fifteen

The Accident on the Eric Railroad. We are enabled to furnish some addition

I particulars relative to the lamentable accident on the Eric Railroad, near Callicoon instant.

besides locomotive and tender, of a baggage | know. car, two passenger cars and two Buffalo and of enthusiasm on the part of those who the Union.

5. Resolved, That the Synod returns one hundred and fifty passengers on the trair.

At ton A M on Sunday morning, going at Dunkirk sleeping cars. There were perhaps hanksgiving to God for the gracious aid At ten A. M. on Sunday morning, going at the last dreadful accident on the Eric Rail-Synod covers no ground trod by a slave; and creek, about fifty yards from where it went right belongs to Him only, and amid all with the exception of the sleeping cars, went the debris. The sleeping cars were both thrown off the track on the side of the em-Edward's the first named is to have eleven, agent is distributing their charities, we com- track by a locomotive, the first remaining on the side of the bank at an inclination of Christian Commission.

7. Resolved, That Synod hereby expresses thirty degrees. The stoves in the first and by the Crown, and are to hold office for life.

its deep sympathy with those of its ministers second cars set fire to a portion of the wreck; and members who have been called, in the but the flames were fortunately soon extin-

> Immediately after the disaster the passengot out as well as they could and proceeded The above resolutions were adopted by a to the assistance of their unfortunate companions. The people of the locality also lent prompt and active assistance, the ladies be water, stimulants, &c., for the wounded and deavors to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded, and for their care for the bodies

aster was a most agonizing one. The unfortunate victims who were jamined in the The sufferings of the wounded were most exin working for their release.

A freight transitioned from Darlark on regainent, I accept this Flag. And in doing Phursday evening, and the locometive on it so we are ready to repeat the words of a forgive out, being made to energ the train mer commander of our regiment, uttered. through. It was some twe tyefter hours when here covered as the hands of Gov. behind time at Calli, on, and can up on when there is now but hatelefoftexceptshrode the up track, woodel and watered on the and tatters. He said ethat solong as he had an track across the bridge and switched off to the touch of the hands of its enemies." How the inside double track, and left the switch beked. It then backed up to the depot, waiting for the express train, on which the about to key as the Old Flag and take up

ing the position of the switch in fact he vices would be required to defend our councould not discern it on account of a curve on the road-came thundering along around time has shown us our mistake as the end of on the road--came thundering along around ture years ands us still fighting in behalf the curve, upon a single track on the creek of our Country, and still ready and willing bridge, and over it plunged as described.

three years must us still against a force years in the curve, upon a single track on the creek of our Country, and still ready and willing tracks and over it plunged as described. mined disposition to separate [lond and renewed cheers]; but whatever be our opinion, road in consequence of the switches there and road in consequence of the switches there and been crushed, when this rebellion shall have been crushed, when the glorious Stars and

the steepness of the embankment. . There is neither switch tender, ho switch - the distance to the depot. If there had been a flag man or switch tender pres- State to be looked upon and reverenced by Americans are undergoing. [Hear, hear.]
It is for them, as they have the responsibility, to judge of their own course. I enterpoint in, in the first place, this conviction, that this point. The damage to ears by this accident would have employed a flagman for goodly mumber among them many ladies) twenty five years, to say nothing of the loss of life and the dreadful suffering of the

wounded. It is feared that the loss of life will be larg-

er than at first required. The engineer is not dead, although serionsly injured. His escape from instant death overything passed off pleasantly.

is a miracle. The bodies of Mr. Clark and a fireman were found in the creck. The cowcatcher lay on the head of the fireman, whose body was considerably mutilated. The engineer,s face and head are budly cut, and his body considerably injured There were many others injured-thirteen at least. Most of their were brought on in a succeeding train, some being left at Port Jervis, Paterson, &c., and others coming through. Our informant was standing up in the last sleeping car at the time of the accident, and was thrown with considerable force against the arms of the seats, but fortunately without serious injury. Other passengers in the

same car, to the number of twenty, were scaled, and received no serious injury. There is a feeling of indignation among

the passengers for the suppression by the company's operators of telegraphic despatchas apprising their friends of the accident and the capture of the Florida: of their safety or injuries, as the case might have been. There was at one time a report that a wom-

an was beneath the wreck, from the fact that an infant about ten months old was found on the track near the scene of the disaster, whose mother could not be found. It subsequently appeared that the child belonged to a German woman, a passenger, who threw her infunt out of the car window to save it when the accident occurred. The woman was atterwards found stunned, and placed under

Among the passengers were some nineteen young men belonging to a cricket club in Port Jervis. They had been on an excursion to Port Deposit, and were returning. One of the number, Mr. Arthur J. Bach, whose death was reported in yesterday's HERALD, who was in the act of taking a vote for President in the first passenger car, was the only one of the party killed. Some hours were occupied in digging out

the wounded. Heavy joists had to be used as levers to relieve the weight of the wreck from the bodies of the dend and wounded. Mr. Robert Bate, of Dibbery township, Pa., whose thigh was broken, lies in a critical situation. He had just returned from a visit to a brother he had not seen for twen ty-five years, and was within but about ten

niles of his home when the catastrophe hap-

pened which will probably deprive him ife.
One physician arrived within about two jours after the secident, another about an hour afterwards. The first was the company's physician. Some of the wounded were not medically attended to for about five hours after the accident.

The disaster might have been still more destructive of life and limb; and it is the duty of the company to take such steps as will prevent a recurrence of an event of the kind. It should be stated that the motive power on most of the trains on the Eric road is insufficient. We have shown that the freight

time, and we learn that the express train weakness of the engine, which had to be repaired at some station on the route. The accident might have been avoided had it not station, which occurred on Sunday, the 6th been for these delays. An inquest upon this bodies of the slain will probably disclose The train was the six o'clock P. M. train some facts in this particular which may be from Buffalo and Dunkirk, and consisted, interesting and important for the public, to

Adjutant Kuy, of the Nineteenth regis ment, Veteran Reserve corps, was among the passengers on the train at the time of injury id the left wrigt, gide and hip. He is doing well.

Flag Presentation

To The Forty-Ninth Penns, Volse On the 26th day of October a new stand of Colors was presented to the Forty-pinth' Penna. Vols., at their Camp near Winelies: ter Virginia. The color first received from the State Authorities is still in possession of the Regiment, having been carried through all the Battles and marches of the Army of the Potomac since Sept. 27th 1861. Colonel Oliver Edwards of the 87th Mass. Vols. commanding the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 6th Army Corps, and at present the Post at Winchester, presented the color to the

Regiment. Capt. James T. Stuart, who entered theservice as a Private, and is now acknowledged as one of the bravest and best of the officers of this Veteran Regiment, received the color on the part of the regiment. We give the report of their speeches as an example for those at home who are weary of the war.

COLUNEL EDWARDS said :- Officers and menor the gallant 43th. By request of your brave commander Lt. Col. Mickman, Inave ing particularly distinguished for their activity, bringing towels, sheets, buckets of our Nation's grory its strength and its pride. For more than tures years you have been fighting our Country's battles winning im-pereshable haurels. In the battle of Winenester Sept. 19th 1864, by your bravery and gammitry you saved Cowan's Battery from capture, driving the enemy from before you. You placed your front on the left of the enemy sadvance, and hursed death and de-As may be imagined, the scene of the dis- struction into the ranks of the for, thereby enatoring the rest of the command easily to har back the enemy from before us. Capdebris could not for some time be extricated.

and; in making over to you who are to redebris could not for some time be extricated.

cover these beautiful colors in behalf of the officers and men of the 49th as the gift, the eracating. Their cries and shriess were tracted your state, I do it knowing, that continued during the terrible hour occupied as long as life lass no man of your Regiments whether the thair school residence in the lass no man of your Regiments will allow them to be dishonored, that as long as bleath animates your bodies so long Carr. Stoakt, then took the colors and replied as follows:

In behalf of the officers and men of our

more than three years ago that Old Fiag of same track, and then went back to a single arm to wind a sword, or a man left to fight waiting for the express train, on which the accident occurred, to pass, without changing the switch.

The engineer of the express train not know:

"The engineer detence. And when this cruel war shall Stripes shall wave triumphant over every city, town or handet in the United States whether North or South then shall it be the but within three or four hundred feet of the switch - the distance to the depot. If there had been two tracks on the bridge, or if there to be deposited with the archives of neers and spectators (of which there was a

ments.
In the evenig there was a Ball yes a real Butt at Head-Quarters; (we now use the Baker House) there was about adozen ladies and any number of officers present from town, (it was the 2nd for the 49th this seasylvania, he is all right down here. Ain't heridan a brick. What do you think of the 18th of October? Very glad he got it off with-

out our Brigade. Capt. I would be pleased to hear from you at your carliest convenience.

I am, Capt. yours Respectfully A. T. HILANDS. Adj't. 40th P. V. To Capt. A. Boyd Hutchison.

Official Announcement of the Capture of the Florida. DISPATCHES TO SECRETARY WELLES.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 8. The following dispatches were to-day received by the Navy Department, announcing

BOSTON, Nov. 7. To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the I have the honor to report the arrival of S. steamer Kearsarge off Scituate from We left the Wachusetts and Florida at

. Thomas. The Florida was captured at the harbor of Bahia, by the Wachusetts, on October 7.
We bring 16 prisoners and one officer from

GEO. A. WINSLOW, [Signed] ST. THOMAS, W. I., Oct. 31, via Boston, 7. Hon. Gideon- Welles: SIR:-I have the honor to report the arri-

val here of this ship, with the rebel steamer Florida in company.

The Florida with 58 men, and 12 officers was captured about 3 o'clock on the morning of October 7th, in the Bay of San Salvador, by the officers and crow of this vessel, with-out loss of life. out loss of life.

Five of the officers, including her commander and the remainder of her crow, were

on shore.

The Florida had her mizzen mast and The Florida had her mizzen mast and main mast carried away, and her bulwarks out down. This vessel sustained no injury. A detailed report will be handed to you by Paymaster W. W. Williams.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, N. W. COLLINS, Commander U. S. Sloop Wachusetts.

The Albemarle Affair. THE DETAILS OF THE SINKING OF THE

REBEL RAM. [From the Goldsboro (N. C.) Journal Nov. 1.] On Thursday night last, or rather about two o'clock on the morning of Friday last, a during attempt was made by a party of eleven officers of the Yankee navy to blow up, with torpedoes, the iron clad ram Albemarle, at Plymouth, and, to some extent the attempt

was successful.

We are not in possession of what we consider the authentic details, but the following seem to be the facts.

The Albemarle was moored near the wharf.

a gang way connecting her with the shore;— Some distance down the river, in the stream, lay the hull of the Southfield, sunk there by Captain Cook when Plymouth was captured from the Yankees. The Southfield was used dent occurred was twenty-four hours behind as a picket station by our infantry forces, to

John Williams