



Abolition Dailies.

The enemies of the Constitution in the North could never have mustered a corporal's guard of votes, had not the people been misled by a mendacious and unscrupulous press.

We understand that returns are to be trumped up from the army to be used in counting out John L. Dawson, Jesse Lazear and W. H. Miller from seats in Congress to which they have been elected by the people.

On election night, when the lying telegraph had deluded poor John Forney into the belief that Pennsylvania had gone for the Abolition ticket by a 50,000 majority.

We return thanks to our lady friends, Mrs. Rush, Miss Laura Washabaugh and Miss Mary Russell for the very fine grapes with which they had the kindness to present our family.

Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have pronounced most emphatically against Lincoln's proclamation.

Mr. Jacob Anders, of St. Clair township, brought to town, a few days ago, a beet which measured 30 inches in circumference.

The defeat of Galusha A. Grow (Speaker of the present Congress) S. S. Blair and Ed. McPherson, is one of the most gratifying signs of the times.

Judge Noble's majority in this county is 765—a splendid endorsement at home; John Cessa's 1209 (rather tall); Andrew Crisman's 555 (slightly heavy on the Inquirer); Solomon Reichard's 628 (steep on some folks); John H. Barton's 629.

The Draft came off on Thursday last and his many of our old friends, for whose fate we are heartily sorry. We have been unable to obtain a list of the persons drafted.

A BASE ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.

Freemen, Look to Your Rights!

We are informed that a systematic effort is being made by the Abolition wire-pullers to defraud the people of this state, out of their choice for representatives in Congress.

The Result in Bedford County.

We have no words to express our gratification at the verdict of the people of Bedford county, at the late election, upon the issues presented by the Administration at Washington and its pimps and parasites in the North.

Just previous to the election of 1861 Gov. Curtin issued a proclamation authorizing an army vote. Subsequently the law was pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

The Congressional Return Judges from Adams, Bedford, Fulton and Franklin, met in Chambersburg, on Tuesday last, counted the vote and issued the certificate of election to Gen. A. H. Coffroth.

We are informed that the ten mulish return judges of Adams county, have been prosecuted for misdemeanor in office.

Dr. Noble (son of Hon. Jos. B. Noble, of this county) has resigned his commission as surgeon in the army, and has returned to his old home in South Woodberry.

It is our mournful duty to announce the death of Maj. JOHN WATSON, a well known and highly esteemed citizen of this county.

The Vote for Congress.

Table showing vote counts for Congress candidates: Coffroth, Dem. 8740; McPherson, A. 8204.

The Vote for Senator.

Table showing vote counts for Senator candidates: Noble, Dem. 1628; Stutzman, A. 2470.

We would have been rejoiced to have had the army vote taken, for it would have been largely Democratic had not the Supreme Court, through the motion of John Thompson, the Republican candidate for Sheriff of Philadelphia, decided that the law under which the soldiers last year voted, is unconstitutional and void.

Congressional Election Laws.

By the 81st section of the Election Law passed 2d July, 1839, the Congressional District Return Judges are required to meet on the seventh day after the Election.

By the Act of the 10th of April, 1862, reorganizing the Congressional districts, it is prescribed that the returns shall be made in the same manner as directed in the Act of 1st of May, 1861.

There is but one day fixed by law for the meeting of Congressional Return Judges, and that is the SEVENTH DAY AFTER THE ELECTION!

How will the Abolitionists get over this? They have got the Return Judges into a beautiful snarl!—Gettysburg Compiler.

The Patriot & Union, of Saturday, says: "If the Abolitionists dare to use a partial army vote to change the result of Tuesday's election—or resort to any other base trick to defeat the expressed will of the people there will be REVOLUTION!"

The Other Side of the Picture.

Who is prepared to say what a day may bring forth? Wednesday our morning and evening Abolition coteries, were as jubilant as though they had succeeded in securing the command of the army for Fremont.

It is amusing to read the watery lubrications of the Bulletin upon the results of the election. Yesterday they were as jubilant as was John W. Forney, when he called for that song on Tuesday night—to-day it has "approbations" that all is not right.

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It is now conceded that the Democratic State Ticket is elected by about 3,000 majority.

DEMOCRACY



The smoke of the great political battle of the 14th of October, gradually clears away and the sun of Constitutional Liberty appears high in their might and overwhelmed the enemies of the constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA

The Democrats have defeated at least fourteen of the twenty-four nominees of the Abolitionists for Congress, elected 54 of the 100 members of the lower house of the State Legislature and gained three or four Senators, ensuring the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of David Wilmot.

OHIO

The glorious Buckeye State, elected the Democratic State ticket by 12,000 majority (a gain of over 50,000 votes) sends fourteen Democrats to five Abolitionists, to Congress, and elected a legislature which will choose a Democratic U. S. Senator in the stead of Benj. F. Wade.

INDIANA

The Democrats elected a majority of Congressmen and of the State Legislature, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator. "Three cheers and a tiger" for the Hoosiers!

DELAWARE

In this State the Democrats have carried the primary elections by over 1,000 majority, securing the defeat of Fisher, the present Abolition member of Congress.

CLOSING SERMON OF THE SERIES BY REV. MR. KEPLER OF THE M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. Kepler gave notice last Sabbath evening, that he would preach the last discourse from the passage he has been illustrating during the past few Sabbaths, next Sunday morning in the M. E. Church.

The Next Congress.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives for the Thirty-Eighth Congress will stand as follows:

- 1. Sam'l J. Randall, D. 2. Chas. O. Neill, A. 3. J. D. Stiles, D. 4. Leonard Kelly, A. 5. S. E. Anson, D. 6. Wm. D. Kelly, A. 7. Myers Strouse, D. 8. M. R. Thayer, A. 9. Philip Johnson, D. 10. J. M. Brownell, A. 11. Chas. Dennison, D. 12. Thad Stevens, A. 13. Wm. H. Miller, D. 14. H. W. Tracy, I. 15. Joseph Buley, D. 16. Jas. T. H. Lee, I. 17. A. H. Coffroth, D. 18. G. W. Schofield, A. 19. Arch. McAlister, D. 20. Amos Myers, A. 21. J. L. Dawson, D. 22. J. K. Moorhead, A. 23. Jesse Lazear, D. 24. Thomas Williams, N. Democrats, 12; Abolitionists, 9; Non-descript, 1.

Both of the Independents were elected by the Democrats, and one of them (Hale) will act with them.

MILITARY VOTE REJECTED.

The Return Judges of Dauphin county on Friday rejected the vote of the 127th Regiment, P. V., on the ground that the Supreme Court had pronounced the section authorizing them to vote unconstitutional.

REBEL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA.

OCCUPATION OF CHAMBERSBURG. Destruction of Arms and Railroad Property.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S PURSUIT.

ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 12, 1862. The threat of the rebel Gen. Jackson, to make a special visit to our valley, has been fulfilled. The first intimation the people of Chambersburg had of the rebels approaching was in the afternoon, Friday, about 4 o'clock, by a man from the vicinity of Mercersburg, who said the rebels had occupied that place about noon, and were advancing this way.

ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK, a delegation of about thirty rebels, with a flag of truce, entered the town, and were met by the Kearney infantry, under the command of Capt. Jeffries.

From the Special Army Correspondence of the New-York Herald. TERRILL'S BRIGADE. Our extreme left, was held by Gen. Terrill's brigade, of Jackson's division. The enemy succeeded in getting upon his flank, and planted a battery in such a position as to pour a deadly enfilading fire into our ranks.

taken as contraband, and negroes too, if wanted. About 7 o'clock the rebel cavalry dashed into the town in large force, and their men were soon snoring in the rain on the sidewalks, and their horses nunched their corn beside them.

While the rebels were in town, they behaved in an exceedingly gentlemanly manner; and I have to hear of the first one to whom they offered an insult of any kind. At 10 o'clock all squads of citizens were ordered, in a polite manner, "to disperse to their beds," which was complied with, and soon not a sound was to be heard in the whole town, except the snoring of the men on the pavements, and the restless pawing of their horses.

The number of rebels was about 1,800, with 6 pieces of artillery, small guns, and were commanded by Gens. Hill, Stuart, and Wade Hampton. After the main body passed through town, the keys of the bank were demanded of Mr. Messersmith, cashier, and a search of the vaults, safe, and drawers generally was the result, but, luckily, money was all gone—taken off just in time.

When Stuart crossed at McCoy's Ferry he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his forces 99 miles in 25 hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania.

Stuart, finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles down the river to White's Ford, where he made good his escape.

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE.

Gallantry of Terrill's Brigade. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. BUELL. PERRYVILLE, Ky., via BARDSTOWN, Friday, Oct. 10, 1862.

I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry. Since then it was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown.

The main body retired toward Springfield, whither the pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst. within two miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force.

At 4 o'clock I received a request from Gen. McCook for re-enforcements, and learned that the left had been severely engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Re-enforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre.

Orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get in position in time to procure any decisive result.

The action continued until dark. Some fighting also occurred on the centre. The enemy were everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantage on the left.

The several corps were put in position during the night and moved to the attack at six o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear-guard. The main body had fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet. It is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are among the killed.

From the Special Army Correspondence of the New-York Herald. TERRILL'S BRIGADE. Our extreme left, was held by Gen. Terrill's brigade, of Jackson's division. The enemy succeeded in getting upon his flank, and planted a battery in such a position as to pour a deadly enfilading fire into our ranks.

Gen. Terrill ordered a charge to take this battery, but found it supported by masses of infantry five times greater than his own. He then opened his artillery upon it, and after a few rounds succeeded in quieting it.

This was quickly followed by a charge from the enemy, who rushed up fairly into our lines, crowding our men back by the impetuosity of their charge and the weight of their columns.

Terrill's brigade was composed mostly of raw Indiana regiments, who were at first thrown in to disorder by the desperate charge; but their gallant commander placed himself at their front

and quickly rallied them, leading them up hillside to their work.

Being thus exposed, he became a ready mark for the enemy, and soon fell from his horse desperately wounded. He was taken from the field by his men to die, and the battle rolled on with only increased fury.

It was truly wonderful how well these raw regiments stood their ground; but it is not wonderful that they were driven back when they saw their noble leader fall, and discovered the overwhelming force of the enemy opposed to them.

The battle swayed to and fro here with intense violence. At one time the enemy were driven back, and we had nearly recovered the ground we had lost, when the gallant Jackson fell, pierced through and through with bullets and mortally wounded.

The shattered remnants of Terrill's brigade then withdrew and Webster's brigade took their places. And then again there was desperate fighting. Four to one the enemy pressed upon this little column; but they could not force them back. Hard and desperately they fought; but neither party faltered.

The ground was covered all over with the slain, and the suffering wounded were trodden beneath the feet of the contending forces. Unionist and rebel lay together on that terribly bloody field, throughout a space of half a mile, witnessing the closeness of the conflict.

And thus night came on, both parties still struggling for the possession of that field covered over with mangled corpses and mutilated, helpless bodies of yet animate flesh. And when the darkness became so thick that nothing could be seen the weary soldiers reluctantly ceased their work of destruction, leaving the final for another day to determine.

The Soldier's True Friend.—For over forty years, Doctor Holloway has been supplying all the Armies of Europe with his PILLS & OINTMENT; they having proved themselves the only Medicines able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores, Wounds and Bruises. Every Knapsack should contain them.—Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 232

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