FOR PRESIDENT: MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. M'CLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE H. PENDLETON. ELECTORS AT LARGE

RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS. Vm. Loughlin, R. Helmbold, Wd P. Dunn, (15th. Rob't Swineford, 15th. John Ahl Ew'd P. Punin,
I.M. Cullough,
Edward T. Hess,
I.Th. Thaddens Banke
Pallips, Gerhard, 18th. H. Montgomery,
Geo. G. Lepier,
Michael Seltzer,
July J. M. Thompson
28th. John M. Irvine,
18th. John Ahl,
I.Th. Abdul A

OTRPLATFORM: Public Liberty--Private Rights--Fre Elections --- A Free Press --- Free Speech -Trial by Jury--The Right of Asylun ---Justice to our Soldiers.

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Go to Work!

But a few short days remain until the Presidential election. Less than a week is all the time in which to work that is ieft to us. The time seems very short when we think of the labor to be per formed. The costinuos of this recolding hang trembling in the undecided balance of fate. All that we cherish of past giory and greatness, all that is dear to us in the present, all that we hope fore were men appealed to by so many important considerations. The wretched crew of farmilies now i

nower must be ejected from onlice. The best interests of the nation imperatively demand that this shall be done. It must be done. The people are resolved that it shall be done. They have the power to do it peaceably, and in a Constitutional manner by racens of the ledlot-box. They will do it. Nothing can prevent it but tyrannical force, and barefaced, unblushing fraud. We expeet to see reason triumph. We expect to see Mr. Lincoln uttorly repudiated by the popular voice of a great people. To effect this most desirable end thousands who have never acted with the Democratic party before are now laboring zealously with us.

Then let not a moment be lost, nor an effort spared in the short time that re Work as you never worked be fore. Be watchful and vigilant, See to it that not a single undue advantage is gained by the enemies of the people. The supporters of Lincoln are unscrupand must be closely watched Soc that it is done, and done effectually, Shut the door against frauds, and keep it closed. To work, Democrats and conservative men, and let there be no ces sation of your efforts until your country is saved. Let not an hour be lost be tween this and the night of next Tues day, and a grand victory must be ours. Let every man go to work, and may God speed the right!

Attend to the Polls!

We would urge upon Democrats throughout the county the absolute necessity of attending to the polls Our opponents, chagrined as they are by our large gains in the late election. will make the most desperate efforts to make up for it in the coming one. They will be ready to adopt any means to ac complish this result. To counteract their attempts great vigilance and resolution will be necessary. Let there be a strong committee of the best citizens of each election district at the polls at an early hour on the morning, whose business it shall be to see that the cleetion is fairly and honestly conducted. Let these men remain there until the pollsclose at night. Let them be vigilant. active and tirm. Remember, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

An Old Lie Repeated.

The Express of last evening repeats a lie manufactured out of the whole cloth by a dirty little sheet published in Chambersburg, called the Dispatch The charge made by it against Mr. Stenger, who spoke here the other night, was at once proven to be false and a retraction made. Mr. Stenger never had a word of conversation, with the robel General Jenkins. The whole story was a barefaced lie, and proven to be such. We are sure the Express will make the necessary correction in this matter at once. The article in the Dispatch was copied into other papers, some of which never corrected the lie put forth. Perhaps the Express never saw the retraction made by the paper which started the story. We did, and we call upon the Ernress to make the amende mediately, as simple justice demands it

Ohio Congressmen.

Notwithstanding the blowing of the bolitionists, we carry six Democratic Congressmen in Ohio on the home vote. Finck beats Stevenson; Noble beats Buckland; Follet beats Delano; Rice eats Ashley, and Le Blonde is elected. in the Mercerand Auglaze District, over Moses B. Walker. Of these the follow-Moses B. Walker. Of these the following will be elected notwithstanding the oldier vote"-Finck, Le Bond, Follett and Rice. On the home vote the Ohio Delegation stands 13 Abolition, to 6 ocratic; and on the whole vote, will stand 15 to 4. The Abolition majority on the State ticket will not exceed 15,000 -a Democratic gain of 46,000. Good for o! Try it again in November.—Day-

The Election Must be Free. The very first condition, the one es sential prerequisite of a popular elecion, is that it shall be entirely free and completely without the taint of fraud. If it be not free, it is but a mere mockery; if it be not destitute of fraud, it is necessarily so vitiated as to be in no sense entitled to be regarded as such an expression of public sentiment as is inding. Force used at the ballot-box anders on election but the veriest force. while fraud vitiates the whole transacion. In this country we choose our rulers, from the highest to the lowest, by ballot. The intention of the framers of the Government was, that the elections should always be entirely free. It is on the presumption of their being so, that our Government, State and National, have hitherto been conducted. Until within the last three years no allegation was ever made that any election was controlled by force, while if frauds were practiced, they were of such imited and partial extent as to have almost entirely escaped notice. Latterly hings have changed-changed wonderully, and changed for the worse. Now oth force and fraud are used to control

elections. In Tennessee we have Andrew Johnon, Mr. Lincoln's military Governor, and his associate on the Abolition ticket or Vice President, openly declaring his ntention so to use the military power t his command as to prevent any reult of an election there to be held ther than just such as he may choose to dictate. And, when a number of the most respectable and prominent loval men of that State make their appeal to Mr. Lincoln, as President, they are sparned from his presence with insults which only add to the outrageous charweer of the injury inflicted.

It is evident from his reception of hese gentlemen, from his speech to the party who serenaded him after the carliest news of the Maryland election crived in Washington, and from various others of his acts, that Abraham Lincoln, in his mad infatuation, is resolved to continue himself in power, regardless of what may be the wish of the people of the United States. He is determined so to manipulate the army vote, and so to control sovereign States by the bayonets of foreign soldiery, as to be able to exhibit an apparent maiority of the electoral vote.

That he will receive an honest maority of the electoral votes of the loyal States we do not believe. That he will attempt to control the coming election by force in some States, and by fraud in others, we have abundant reason to anticipate from what we have already

The question of the hour is a most nomentous one. Suppose Abraham Lincoln attempts to usurp power by ontrolling the coming election by force or by fraud, or by both combined, what s the duty of the American people? That is really the one great, pregnant, vital question of the day.

To as it seems to admit of an easy

uswer. Mr. Lincoln will only be lawfully and legally President if lawfully and legally elected. If he is so elected, it is the duty of every man to obey and respect him in all that he does within e proper constitutional limits of his authority. If he is not so elected, he s not legally or lawfully President, and not only is no man bound to obey him. out it is the bounden duty of every good itizen to resist any attempt he may make to usurp unlawfully the powers of office. He will, under such circumstances, be but a miserable usurper, to whom from power would be the ery first duty the citizen owed to his ountry. No consideration of personal case, nodread of danger, no temporising policy should be allowed for a single moment to prevent the swift visitation of opular vengeance upon the head of any aan who could so far forget what was due to the nation and to its citizens. He would deserve to be hunted down, and ung to the first lamp post or tree within each. There is a point beyond which endurance cannot safely go, and that point will have been reached whenever is manifest that any man, be he Abraham Lincoln or another, deliberately and with design, has succeeded in defeating the will of this people by controlling the election by force, or fraud, or by a combination of both. Then forbearance will have ceased to be virtue, and the duty of the people will be plainly marked out. If they do not intend to become abject slaves, they will be necessarily obliged to assert their rights at once, and to assert them boldly. Revolution will then have be come a necessity, and liberty will imperatively demand that it be inaugurated. The best and most sacred rights of the citizens will have to be bravely defended or most basely surrendered It is not hard to believe that the people will adopt that course which honor will imperatively demand they should. Let not Mr. Lincoln and his sattelites be deceived by the apparent apathy of the asses. They demand that the coming election shall be entirely free, and they will refuse to be appeased if it be not so. If Abraham Lincoln is wise, he will be

warned in time. Caught Stuffing a Ballot Box.

An Abolition election officer was aught stuffing the ballot box at one of the polls in this county on the lay of the recent election. The Demoratic inspector detected him in the very act of cramming the tickets in, and charged him with it. The scoundrel denied it of course; but when the cotes were counted out it was discovered that there were more tickets in the ox than there were names on the tallypapers. This proved that the charge ade during the day was true; and the matter was finally arranged by an agreement allowing the Democratic inspector to destroy enough of the Abolition tickets to make the count agree with the tally paper. If the law is not enforced in all its rigor in this case there is no use in having laws to protect the freedom of elections. It has been suggested that the Grand Jury, if a large majority of them were Republicans, would ignore a bill of indictment. We do not think so. We should much dislike to believe that twenty-four men could be got together anywhere in Pennsylvania, among whom a major ty could be found to wilfully disregard heir solemn oaths for the purpose of shielding a political friend from punishment so righly deserved. We insist upon it that the scoundrel shall be prosecuted. Let us see whether a bill cannot be found, and the criminal pun-

ished as he deserves to be. The Democratic majority in Pennylvania on Tuesday, the 11th of October, on the Congressional vote, is 1,958, honorable. We hope it will be done im- and the average Democratic majority cast on the county tickets, including the nificent victory, achieved in the face of the most unscrupulous and determined opposition ever before arrayed against them, has covered the Democracy of Pennsylvania with glory. The Abolitionists never dreamed of such a crushing defeat. The Democrats scarcely permitted themselves to hope for such a heart-cheering result. But THE PEOPLE outraged and insulted by Mr. Lincoln's destructive negro policy, rose in their strength, and won this great triumph of truth and justice over fraud and despotism. Be of good cheer, freemen! Tuesday next, the Old Keystone will give 30,000 majority for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and the UNION!

Plain Thoughts for Plain Men.

It is truly amazing how any sensible man can pursuade himself, that the election of Mr. Dincoln is the surest and shortest road now to peace. He stands before the nation on a war platform only, and to vote for him is to vote is his policy openly acknowledged before angels and men. The South must bend or break; he will hear of no middle course; the only alternatives with him are absolute submission or absolute ruin. This is his policy; and to all the horrors of this policy every man one deceive himself so far as to imagine, that in doing so he is seeking the welfare of his country, or serving the cause of religion, humanity and peace?

The deluson lies in supposing, that the mere show of a resolute determination on our side to carry forward the war in this uncompromising way will be enough of itself to bring the South to terms. We are to let the Southern peoble necessity of doing so by flinging themselves in dispair at our feet. They are already tired of the war, we are told: they know their cause to be desperate, and they are only holding out now because they hope for a political diversion in their favor through the divided counis to prevail, and that the war is to go on, if necessary to the bittem end, and then the spirit of their dream may be sylvania to protect herself. expected to undergo a change. They will be ready to throw down their arms.

and sueffor peace. Such is the presumption-a mere of which multitudes are willing to make the fearful venture of committing the country at this time to all that is appalling in the possibilities of Mr. Lincoln's war policy. They might shrink from facing directly the alternative of what must come in the way of misery and sorrow, if that policy should not work best promise of peace.

the presence of a wide-spread desire and disposition for peace in the South which however, they at once hold again to be of no account, the moment you propose to take advantage of it, as in the Democratic platform, for the purpose of bringing the war to a peaceful close. When we talk of peace, it organ, recommends this course, and it is is retorted upon us that the South do not approved by six rebel Governors, who wish peace, and that there is no room to hope that an overture looking toward it on our side would meet with any serious favor. But if nothing is to be hoped for from the spirit of the South in re- arms. This measurs would secure them sponse to a kind and friendly overture from the North, it is hard to understand how anything better is to be expected from an angry, belligerent demand, such as is presented in the policy of ; will they fight for their masters? His-Mr. Lincoln. For any reflecting mind, tory proves that slaves have always the case is perfectly plain. Either the

Southern mind is ready, in desperation the first supposition be true result, all can see that a peace policy brought to bear upon the case work far more auspiciously and surely should a Christian people not resort to a peace policy rather than to the policy of yielding at once to the pressure of bringing our troubles and sorrows to an they will doubtless adopt it. end in this most barbarous way? Must not the policy of Mr. Lincoln, proceeding from one measure of provocation to another, tend continually to inflame more and more the power of the evil it that the opposite policy, offering the olive branch of peace, and substituting the language of brotherly persuasion for

at least of being crowned in the end with triumphant success. In either view of the case, the penpolicy is the only one that holds out any rational hope for us in the future. The war policy, as set forth in Lincoln's proclamation "to all whom it may concern," offers no premise or prospect of deliverance whatever. If there be any preparation in the mind of the South, (as we believe there is if only it could terms with the North, this policy must work most effectually to destroy it: while it is just as sure to inflame into tenfold animosity and strength what-

the wrathful tones of violence and force,

would carry with it a far better chance

ever of spirit there may be there already for going on with the rebellion. Let none deceive themselves, then, in voting for Lincoln and war, by thinking that the war in this way will soon come to an end, by the general submission of the South. To lean on any such expectation, is mere madness and folly. The war will never end by this Abolition policy, unless it be through the

general overthrow of the nation. The Torchlight Procession in Philadel-

phia. On last Saturday night the Democracy of Philadelphia had a general torchlight procession and illumination in honor of the victory fairly and honorably achieved by us in the recent election. The affair was in all respects the largest and most successful demonstration of the kind ever witnessed in Philadelphia, But the intolerant and tyrannical spirit of Abolitionism was displayed in all its brutality and bitterness. Various assaults were made on the procession at different points along the route. The Democracy bore it until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and then they effectually cleaned out the holes and hiding places which their opponents had chosen as places of resort. The rooms of the League were somewhat injured, and other places from which stones and filth were thrown were riddled. Nothing but a complete failure of the police to do their duty could have rendered such retaliation proper and necessary. The police of Philadelphia winked at and secretly encouraged the assaults upon the procession. In vain were they Congressional vote, is 9,863! The mag- appealed to for protection against the outrages perpetrated. They refused to do their duty.

One old man, an innocent and unoffending citizen in the procession, was killed by being struck on the head by some missile thrown into the procession from a building along the route. In the persons were severely wounded. Times have wonderfully degeterated when a political procession cannot pass peaceably along the streets of our cities and The people are learning some from experience, and, among lessons others, this: that if the authorities will not protect them in their rights and privileges, they must then use for their own defence the means which God and Nature have given them.

Poor Penasylvania.

The burdens of this miserable war press with peculiar severity upon poor tax-ridden Pennsylvania. Not only has she promptly responded to every call of the President for men, not only does she contribute her full share to the for war-to the extent, if need be, of a treasury of the United States, not only full extermination of the South. That has she suffered more from rebel incursions than any other Northern State, but she is now compelled to raise and maintain a standing army for her own defence, and pay it herself.

of Virginia, is a sufficient misfortune commits himself, who votes to have for her people. It is cruel enough that him continued in office. How can any our soil is annually invaded by the towns subjected to contributions and hundreds of miles from the scene of war. But it is still harder that we must raise, equip and support an army of protection at our own expense.

If the United States are one people, ple see that we mean to crush them, if | if they are one Nation as our opponents need be, in good earnest; and then, we insist, or a Union as the Democracy may hope, they will save us the horri- contend, why should not the inhabitants of Maine and California contribute to the defences of Pennsylvania? Our Governor demanded thus much of the Administration at Washington, and but for the subserviency of an Abolition legislature, whose idea of loyalty is servility, would have secured it. But sels of the North. Let it appear, by the Fnow, while Luzerng and Erie are payelection of Mr. Lincoln that his policy | Ing for the protection of Franklin, Adams and York ecunties, New Hampshire and Michigan coldly leave Penn-

We are raising a standing army 15,000 men to defend Pennsylvania, in a war which is the common cause of all the States. The annual cost of an army agination at the best-on the strength in the field is computed to average, for pay of officers and privates, subsistence, equipments, arms, supplies and ammunition, \$1,000 pc; man. At this rate our State army willicost fifteen millions of dollars per annum. This is a gloomy prospect for the tax-

payers of our good old Commonwealth. For ten years past we have struggled as they expected; but they are so taken | earnestly and successfully to reduce our up with the other view of the case, that . State debt about five millions of dollars, this is not allowed to engage any part; and now this reduction will be wiped of their attention. They are determin-pout in four months. Not only will the ed to believe that the South will soon debt be restored to is old figures, but it yield, if only there be no sign of yield- will go on increasing fearfully and ining on our part; and so they are willing; definitely. This extra burden is imto vote for war because they see in it the posed upon us by Lincoln's government, which maintains the doctrine that in But what an inconsistency is this? time of public war, the State that is These advocates of coercion presume on invaded by the common enemy must protect itself at its own expense!

Arming the Slaves. There is no longer room to doubt that the Southern people are about to liberate and arm their able-bodied slaves. The Richmond Enquirer, Jeff. Davis' organ, recommends this course, and it is ately met in conneil, and by a seventh, in a letter on the subject. The South contains 3,000,000 of slaves, of whom one-fifth or one-sixth are fit to been 500,000 soldiers.

negroes will fight, and the rebels are beginning to agree with them. But so, even without being liberated but if freed and rewarded with land, a of its almost exhausted cause, to give it—the rebels propose, they will undoubtup and come back again into the boson edly defend the soil of their nativity of the Federal Union, or it is not. If and homes. The anustering of slaves into the reladermi sumed to be by those who tell us that it, pel another Abolition delusion, but ex will be easy now by a vigorous prosecu- pose the folly of employing negroes on tion of the war to force things to this our side, when the rebels have at least tive times the number at their com-

mand. But will the robol masters consent to toward the same end. And why, in sacrifice so much property? Of course the name of all charity and humanity, they will; for under Lincoln's manifesto "to whom it may concern," they are bound to lose their slaves if they reof war? Make however the other sup-turn to the Union, and under the policy position, that the South is not yet so of the Abolition Concress the requesti exhausted as to be under the necessity a der of their property will be confiscated. It is their interest to sacrifice part of war; and what must we think then of their property to save the rest, and as the wisdom of those who dream of their passions suggest the same course But if the slaves are taken into the

armies, who will tiff the soil? Any one who has travelled two miles over Pennsylvania ground within a month can furnish the answer from what he has seeks to subdue? And is it not clear seen among ourselves, the women, old men and children, white and black And if these untained negroes are mustered into the rebel armies, and th bordes are poured upon your plains. Farmers of Pensylvania, remember the

burned and blackened Valley of the Shenandoah!

The War Sneaks. There is no sort of men in all this

country who ought to be so thoroughly despised by good soldiers as the we sneaks. These creatures are the meanest cowards alive. They cry out for war, but do not go. They thirst for blood, but shudder at the idea of spilling one drop of their own. They want be properly approached,) to come to the rebels exterminated, but won't help to exterminate them. They are opposed to "compromising with traitors," but afraid to fight them. They are great friends of the soldier, but never go out to help him on the field of battle. They "support the government" by stealing from it. They prove their loyalty to it by hawling for it. They believe that every citizen owes it service—therefore they give it their breath, but demand that all others shallgive it their bodies. They hold that it is our solemn duty to carry on the war as long as there is a man or a dollar left fluit their duty consists not in going themselves, but in damning everybody else who don't go. They believe all Democrats to be Copperheads, and all Copperheads to be traitors; and they would like to see ali

> because the worst traitors always make the best soldiers! These are the views and the characteristics of the war speak—the meanest, the most contemptible, the most hypocritical, the most malignant and the most cowardly creature alive; a creature for whom every brave and manly soldier must feel the utmost contempt. It is hardly necessary to add what is well known to all, that the war sneaks are unanimous and enthusiastic in their support of Lincoln;

of them drafted and put in the army,

Not Enough Yet!

In explaining why General GRANT failed in his last great movement to capture Richmond, the New York Times Mr. Lincoln's special organ in the metropolis) of October 31st gives the prominence of double leads to the following: The operations on the north side of e James are of so obvious a character. and are so fully detailed in the letter of and are so fully detailed in the letter of the Times' correspondent with that ar-my, as to need no further interpretation. The obvious moral of the late move is only a confirmation of what was the act-

before it was made. Grant

an adequate extent the capture of Richmond is a foregone conclusion.
WILLIAM SWINTON. If General GRANT wants reinforcements now after the recent heavy draft. how much more will he want them when one third of his present army leaves for home, as they will do before the coming spring; for the term of service of at least that number will have expired by that time. That there will be more drafts if Mr. LINCOLN is reelected cannot be gainsaid, for his polley forbids all hope of peace.

needs reinforcements, and with these to

The South About to Arm the Negro. It seems to be pretty well established by the tone of recent articles in leading

Southern papers that the rebels have at length resolved to arm three hundred thousand negroes. If they do so, they will be able to make their black troops much more serviceable to them than ours ever have been to us. No man and no party in the South ever dreams of such a disgusting thing as making the negro the equal of the white man. They are universally regarded as a separate The situation of Pennsylvania, with- | and distinct race, to be used and emin striking distance of the rebel armies | ployed in properly subordinate positions in society. The man in moderate circumstances works in his fleld side by side with the negro he owns, but the enemy, our fields prodden down and idea that he thereby degrades himself ravaged, our citizens plundered and our to the equal of the representative of an inferior race by his side never enters destroyed by fire, while the people of his head. He is a white man, and by New England are reposing in safety virtue of his birth necessarily superior. This may sound harshly to Abolition

ears, but it is nevertheless the Southern view of the matter. If the rebels arm, a portion of their negroes, the men taken to swell their ranks will be selected with great care. They will not be the refuse of the race, uch as Massachusetts and other States have gathered up to save the cowardly careases of Abolitionists from the dangers of the war they have preached and precipitated upon the country. They will be the best and most trusty slaves of the South; such as can be relied upon with confidence; those who sympathize with their masters and are devoted to their interests; and of such there are multitudes. The promise of freedom, and a home of fifty acres of land in the South, made to these men, will be the strongest possible incentive to exertion which could be offered to

But even if no such offer were made, even if they were to be thrust into the ranks with arms in their hands, the South could so control these auxiliaries as to make them vastly more efficient than any negro troops we have put in the field can ever possibly be.

They would not form them into separate regiments, but would fight them in white regiments, putting a white man side by side with a negro, or a white company side by side with a black one. Thus they would be constantly under the immediate personal control of the whites, to an extent that negroes in our employ never can be. They would be little used for offen-

ive operations, but almost exclusively for defense. The war has taught us by painful and most bloody experience that to accomplish what we propose, we must constantly take the position of he attacking party. It is within the means of the South to make the negroes they employ a tremendous military obtacle in the way of our advance. If he negro will fight at all, he will fight est behind breastworks, side by side with his master, and under his immediate supervision. If the black possesses one-fourth of the fighting qualities attributed to him by Abolition newspaers, we have reason to dread this new nove of the rebels. If our two hundred thousand negro soldiers are of any great value, the three hundred thousand to be

the South knows that if he comes North in search of freedom, he is only exchanging an inhospitable climate for a more congenial one. He knows, too, that if he comes here he will be thrust into the ranks; and he will prefer to light for freedom and a home in the South rather than to abandon all his . former associations and the climate which suits him. It is possible the rebels may arm three hundred thousand negroes. If they do, they will be worth more to them than twice that number an possibly be to us. They will be a remendous power of defence in their

An Honest Republican Disgusted.

It is really strange to us that so many men who seem to be sensible on ordinary topics, should continue to exhibit such complete want of common sense in political matters, as to endorse the mad follies of the Abolition party. One by one, however, they are getting their eyes open, and those who have turned from the error of their ways already are to be numbered by many thousands. Amos Briggs, Esq., who is expected to be one of the speakers at Fulton Hall this evening, resigned his seat in the Common Council of Philadelphia by sending the following letter which will abundantly explain itself.

To the President and Members of the Common Council of the City of Phizabelphia:

Gentlemen: Feeling that I can no longer-conscientiously support the policy of the National Administration touching the question of slavery, I deem it my duty to resign my membership in your body. In order that what I have just written may not be misconstrued, allow me to add that I am willing that the whole resources of the country shall be placed at the disposal of the President for national defence, but not a cent for emancipation, except it be in the line of sailtness and find in the line of again, for the monen, with showers extend with hinte girls, and of the fourth or Fifth Wards came along the missues were received with will show received with the line. The raid resident ways set leader with subset of the men, and they timed at the kept and those wards were treated with volleys of stones and midd with volleys of stones and midd by the following letter which will always the policy of the National Administration touching the policy of the National Administration touching the policy of the volley of policy and policy

for national defence, but not a cent for emancipation, except it be in the line of

nilitary necessity.
The letter of the President, " Towhom it may come ra," in which he intimates that he will not consider any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace except upon "the abandonment of slavery," I assuredly do not endorse. I am now, as I have always been, opposed to slavery, and am an ardent friend of emancipation, but hold to the opinion that the consummation of the latter should be left to the teachings of Thristianity and the onward march of vilization, and not be made the pretext for the continuance of the war ing as it will the further sacrifice of the ives of our fellow-citizens-to say nothing of the tremendous national debt which is daily augmenting, and other kindred burdens which the people will

have to bear.

However desirable emancipation may be, when effected in a proper way, we should not, for one hour, jeopardize the lives of our fellow-citizens on that account alone. Entertaining these views and believing them to be at variance with those held by a majority constituents, I cease henceforth to be member of your body.

With considerations of high regard, I

emain Your, truly,
AMOS BRIGGS.
October 24th, 1864. remain

A Word to Poor Men!

It is very easy for men to cry, War! War! Blood! Blood! who have "exemption papers" in their pockets, or have made money enough out of the government to buy substitutes; and expect to make many times more by the continuance of the war. But to poor men, with dependent families, with want and poverty staring them in the face, the prospect of a draft is not so small a matter. But what matters it to these Helper Abolitionists, if poor men are sacrificed. Henry J. Raymond in his speech said there are plenty more in Europe who are ready to take their places.

The Lie out Somewhere.

In the Express of last evening the following account is given of the Abolition murder and outrage on the great Democratic torch-light procession in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The italics in the article are our own: A serious disturbance took place in Phila-delphia on Saturday evening, while a Democratic procession was passing Union League Hall and the Soldiers' Campaign Headguar-Han ano the Southers Campaign recognistics. The assault was made by roadies in the procession, much the stine way as the Sourkrout-querillas assaulted the Millers ville delegation in Mattor street on the 5th of the The outbridge was regarded and of October. The outrage was resented, and of course several persons were injured—uncourse several persons were injured—unfortunately as mostly happens in such cases,
the victim of the mob being an innocent
man, named James Campbell, 65 years of
age, who was killed by a blow received behind the ear. The police, aided by the
efforts of order-loving citizens, inally sueceeded in quelling the disturbance. The
disgraceful affair was the legitimate result
of the teaching of the propulsed. of the teachings of the copperhead press and speakers—the echo of rebel threats— that in certain contingency the streats of our northern cities shall flow with blood! On the other hand Forney's Press of yesterday, which makes a desperate

the cause of the murder and outrage: "But every well grown man at all con erned in the proceedings of Saturday night will blush to hear that this contemptible though fatal disturbance arose out of the quarrels of boys, the vagrants of the streets. The fling in Geist's precious morceau at the citizens of the S. W. Ward is characteristic of the man and the damnable cause he is paid for advocating. The citizens of that ward, however, know how to appreciate his low attacks -they always resent the same by giving largely increased Democratic majorities. He is a pretty fellow to talk

about "the disgraceful affair" being "the legitimate result of the teachings of the copperhead press and speakers." when three years ago there was not a man who more warmly approved the

Attacks by Abolitionists upon the cossion.

Three weeks ago the Abolitionists had a procession which passed along Chestand and other streets in this city, and was not motested. The Democrats old nothing to break the peace. The Keystone Ciul House was stoned hat no police protected it, and the only arrests made were of un-flending belowers, near or remote, which the trainorous bemocrats. But as soon as the bemocracy of forces enlisted in the name of the cotton confidence was everywhere causing. Nor with Abolitionist, Policemen were scattered through the crowd at that point, but at the Commonweal'h building, below Seventh ed through the crowd at that point, but at the 1 Commonweal'a building, below Seventh street, though a large crowd of Aboliticinists were assemble 4, scarcedy a policeman was to be seen in the carry part of the evening. They were at the League Tratse to protect it; but, front the Commonwealth building thow peridually stayed were the face they ac, our, from the Commonwealth bullding they printently stayed away, for fear they might be at the commonwealth bullding

ight have to arrest some of their abolition thousand negro soldiers are of any great value, the three hundred thousand to be equipped by the South will be a match for double their number in our hands. The party acting on the defense, if protected by earthworks, which negroes will build rapidly and skillfully under proper supervision, will have more than the advantage of thus making one man in defense the equal of two in attack. If the rebels should conclude to arm a portion of their negroes, and should those to encourage them to exertion by the offer of freedom and a home it as land congenial to them, they will thus set before them the highest possible inducement to exertion. The negro in the South knows that if he comes North in control of the south shows that if he comes North in control of the south shows that if he comes North in control of the south shows that if he comes North in control of the south shows that if he comes the control of the con ACA little after nine the procession began under our own observation, a man stood for some months in surveying the wind harder club between two policement and harders of that State. In 1853 and struck at the horsemen and the banners before to the Pacific coast, in court with a large club between two pedicement and struck at the horsement and the banners yet not an effort was marie to step him; for a while the Bennecrats, both to cause a disturbance, bore it. But now forebearance crased to be a virtue. They or shed at the League House, smashed the lower windows overset the pedicement, and as quick as thought the League window shurters were shut and the lights turned off. The Demogracy were masters of that pare of the field, and for the balance of the evening the leagues windows causeful. There is a subout in the cellar, with two bread slaircases heading down to it from the street. The first floor has four large plate glass windows. The second floor is decorated with full length oil paintings of Lincoln and Johnson. When the procession began to pass the building, the rioters were thick. The house was used as a rendezyous, and the north side of the as a rendezyous, and the post he held for three years, when he was offered and accord the two procession of the Caultal Railroad, which post he held for the paintings of Lincoln and Johnson. trementous power of defence in their second floor is decorated with full length oil bands, and will present a huge barrier in the way of any advance attempted by our armies. They will never be the equals of our brave white troops, but they will be infinitely superior to the negroes we have enlisted.

second floor is decorated with full length oil paintings of Lincoln and Johnson. When the procession began to pass the building, the rioters were thick. The house was used as a rendezvous, and the north side of the procession were to be seen in the neighborhood. The very first ranks of the procession were greeted with hoots, and the first transarrency was received with show-

first transparency was received with show ers of stones and mud. Every banner wa

ruption.

But reinforcements of rioters and police-

But reinforcements of rioters and policemen came up. The wounded were carried off and fresh squads were brought forward. The Eleventh, Twelftla, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards passed, Mad and stones were thrown again. Still no arrests were made. The Abolitionists became worse and worse; lugge clubs were thrown out of the second story windows, and the Fifteenth Ward had partly passed by when a rush was made and the line broken. The ward halted and for a moment looked on their assailants. There they were, police and rioters unixed up; hard to tell who were not throwing missiles. At last, from up and down and aeross the street, the Fifteenth Ward bemocracy made a rush. They teenth Ward Democracy made a rush took their torches and transparencies, broke them to pieces and haried them at the mob. The police got frightened; some tried to get away; some fired pistols and sprung rattles and called for help. The Democracy rushed in, and poured volleys of everything they could lay their hands on at the building. Again were police and Abolitionists rolled down the steps into the cellar. The windows were smashed and the huge lamps in front of the building knocked to pieces.—Lincoln and Johnson were tennored and took their torches and transparencie front of the building knocked to pieces.— Lincoln and Johnson were peppered, and from their appearance the next day, looked as if they had had enough of it. Foremost among the Democrats was a Zouaxe who threw stone after stone down the cellar stops; and far back in the cellar is-if could be seen policemen and rioters frightened out of their wits, crouching behind benches and tables. For lifteen minutes the battle continued. Nothing could resist the particular continued. Nothing could resist the torrer communed. Softing could resist the forment.

A large oval space on the pavement and street in front of the building was empty. Over it the missiles were poured into the building, and on it lay at least a dozen wounded men. The rioters, police, and all were cleared off the ground by the Democracy; the lights in the building were put out by some one, and the procession proved.

racy; the lights in the numaning were 1 are out by some one, and the procession moved m.
This was the end of the riot. There was This was the end of the riot. There was no more molestation. The line moved forward unbroken. What was left of the police tried to nail up broken doors and patch broken windows, but not an Abolitionist was seen from the Fifteenth Ward to the end of the line; the Democratic columns moved forward unbroken.

One man was killed and seventeen are known to have been wounded. The murdered man was a Democrat, and was killed by a stong thrown from the north side of the thered man was a Democrat, and was kined by a storie thrown from the north side of the street. At least ten policemen were hurt. Nothing can equal the indignation against the police. Many Republicans say that the manner in which they allowed the Aboli-

ion rioters to do as they pleased was shameful. Mayor Henry should read his men a lesson for Saturday night's work. If he does not he is unworthy to be Mayor of Philadelphia. Yesterday morning thousands visited the battle-field. The Commonwealth Building was most sorrowful to behold. The two lamps in front leoked as if wealth Building was most sorrow in the hold. The two lamps in front looked as if they had been on a drunk for a week. They were bent and twisted most fantastically. were bent and twisted most fantastically. The front of the building was hacked and marked by the missiles. The doors and window sashes were kept from falling down by boards naled across them. The cellar was gutted. This Central Police Station was a haze hospital. The post time Most as a large hospital. The next time Aboli-on rioters and policemen try to break up Democratic procession we trust they will leulate beforehand the cost of the under-king.

aking.
These were not, by any means, all the attraces. A bottle of vitriol was thrown at These were not, by any means, are the outrages. A bottle of vitriol was thrown at one of the large fransparencies carried by the Third Ward delegation. The vitriol was the of the large transparencies carried by the Third Ward delegation. The vitriol was thrown near the League House. Two men were severely burnt by it. Several horses in the cavaleades were cut with knives.

The Twenty-fourth Ward delegation had bricks thrown at it by some jail birds of the Republican party, at Thirty-sixth and Market. Two soldiers in the line were wounded.

Geist's Opinion of General McClellan in 1861. effort to get its party friends out of the ugly dilemma, gives the following as

He calls him the "Liberator of Western Virginia," and is "prond to claim Gen. McClelian as a Son of the old Reystone State,a True and Loyal Pennsylvanian. From the Daily Express of July 15, 1861.] GEN, GEO, B. McCLELLAN, if we are not GEN, GEO, B. MCCLELLAN, if we are not much mistaken, will be the great military leader which the war of 1850 will develop. As the Liberator of Western Virginia, his march has thus far been a series of the most brilliant successes, marked with a surprisingly small loss of life compared with the importance of the results he has attained.—
He has not only ranged and concurred the He has not only routed and conquered the tables, but he has brought the remnant of fol. Pegram's command to the interesting condition of prisoners of war, "extremely penitent, and determined never again to take up arms against the general govern-

Gen. McClellan has managed this campaign after his own fashion, using his own judgment, and not awaiting detailed orders from head-quarters. Hence his significant conclusion to one of his late official deconcussion to one or as any omerary patches—"I hope the tieneral-in-thief epprove of my operations," He was signed a certain slice of the job of crush

man who more warmly approved the mobbing of Democratic printing presses and the destruction of the property of Democrats.

—But the truth of the matter as to who were the originators of the murder and outrage in Philadelphia is given in the Age of yesterday. We give its truthful and candid report of the affair entire, so that our readers can judge for themselves:

Attacks by Abolitionists upon the Procession.

Three weeks ago the Abolitionists had a pressession which essential the proportions of the property of the second property of the property of the property of the affair entire, so that our readers can judge for themselves:

Attacks by Abolitionists upon the Procession.

Three weeks ago the Abolitionists had a pressession which essent about the property of the property of the property of the second property of the property of the murder and outrage in Philadelphia is given in the lays the result before his superior officer, for approval. It is needless to add that it will be approved most heartily and enthus assicially by every loyal American.

Gov. Wise will soon cease plundering the Kanawha valley also on tease plundering the Kanawha valley also it from it over the only line now open to him, he will be shut in between the Sulphia Springs region, and the was assigned a certain slice of the job of the job

Democrats. But as soon as the bomogra y logan their march on Saturday night, a new order of things prevailed. From Thirteenth street down to Sixth, by a pre-arranged plan squads of Abolition rioters were posted at every advantageous point. Circumstances convince us that this was arranged beforehand, and that roughs and to users were collected, and a some cases paid to be on handforthe dark and informous work. At the Union League House, just below Thirteenth street, both sides of the street were filled with Abolitionist. Policement were scatter-

peal of Gen. McClellan for the approvar or his superiors.

General McClellan is not yet thirty-five years of age, having been born in Philadel-phia, on December 3, 1326. At the age of sixteen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, graduating with the class of ison with the rank of Brevet Second Lieu-1899, with the rank of Breyet Second Lieu is 95, with the rank of Brevet Second Lieu-tenant of Engineers. Until the Mexican war, he had no opportunity of distinguish-ing himself, and theo, for gallant and meri-torious conduct in the battles of Contrerus and Chernbusco, he was breveted First Lieutemant. For his gallant conduct at the battle of Molino del Rey, on September 8th, 1847. he was offered a Brevet Captainey, which he declined, but subsequently was advanced for like gallantry displayed in the battle of Chapultepec, and received the command of a company of Samores. Miners

hree years, when he was offered and acepted the Presidency of the Ohio and Mis-

States army, and now has command of the Department of Ohio, which comprises all of the States of Ulinois, Indiana and Ohio, and that mart of Viginia being more of the

much of Pennsylvania as lies west of a line rawn from the Maryland line to the north-ast corner of M Kean county. We are proud to claim Gen, McClellan as son of the old Keystone State--a true and al Pennsylvanian. In a few days he will have completed the first division of the with nave completed the first division of work assigned him, when he will no do be placed in a position where his super military abilities will be still more str military abmaics ... ingly developed.

Order of Governor Seymour.

Commissioners Appointed to go to Wash ington—The Baltimore Outrage to be Investigated—The Rights of New York and New York Soldiers to be Mair tained. Albany, October 30.

Governor Seymour has issued the follow-

It being reported that Colonel Samuel orth, agent of the State of New York at Washington, together with certain other citizens of this State, not in the military or naval service of the United States, have been placed in arrest by the military autherities of the United States, and no reason for such arrest having been given to me, and being anxious to learn the fact of such arrest and the grounds therefor, to the end that no innocent persons may be imprisoned without a fair and speedy trial, and that no obstacle may be put in the way of the soldiers of this State having a fair ballot, ecording to its laws:

Know you, that I, Horatio Seymour, Gov rner of the State of New York, do hereby appoint you, Amasa J. Parker, William F. allen, and William Kelly, commissioners for and in behalf of the State of New York, and do authorize and direct you and each ves forthwith to proceed to the city of minbers of the envelopes of soldiers voting for McClellan have been seized in the mails and withheld from the persons to whom sent the real, and to take such action in the presents and linged causes the real, and to take such action in the presents of windicate the laws of the State and the radic and the radi the end that justice may be done, and that all attempts to prevent soldiers from this State, in the service of the United States, from voting, or to defraud them or to cocree their ection in voting, or to detain or after the votes already east by them, in pursuance of the ors of this State, may be exposed and punished, and that you report your proceedings to me with all convenient speed.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.

How THEY LOVE THE NEGRO.-The official report from New Orleans says that ten thousand freed negroes have starved to death in the past two years. it is one of the peculiar beauties of Abolition philanthropy that enables slaves to exchange the comforts of servitude for the miseries of freedom. All the Aboior the miseries of freedom. All the Abolitionists desire is to get free negroes to work the plantations of the South when they come into the possession of Government favorites under the confiscation law. From the Newark Journal of Saturday

The Alleged Frands on Soldiers Votes. The military commission in session at Baltimore yesterday continued the investigation of the alleged Democratic frauds upon the soldier's vote. Mr. Donahue, one of the prisoners, was brought into court, and having no counsel, he defended his own case objecting, in the first place, to the jurisdiction of the Court, which objection was overruled. Mr. Donahue pleaded guilty of his having signed certain blanks with the name of C. S. Arthur, Captain and Aid-de-Camp, and no others, and as it did not appear tha he was an officer of the State of New York or of the United States, he contended that no crime had been committed.

The evidence in the case is altogether ϵx parte, and is in many respects contradictory. The whole examination is on its face a partisan affair, which could not stand the test of a fair jury trial, and for this reason it has been committed to a military commission to work up. In submitting the case to the Court, the Judge Advocate exhibited his partisan prejudices in the grossest manner, and expressed his conviction that Donahue's

rime merus the extreme penalty of death. The court room was then cleared, and the Commission preceded to deliberate upon the case. Of course their decision cannot be known until after it has been passed upon by the President. The Commission occupied only about an hour in coming to a derision, when the doors were re-opened and the court adjourned. The statement or confession of the agent

Ferry turns out to be false in its most material parts, and he is cleary convicted of falsehood by the affidavits of those whom he implicated as his accomplices. Stephen Mason of Alabany, who, Ferry says in his confession, was the originator of the traud, denies any knowledge of the affair, and says he had not been in Baitimore for two weeks previous to Ferry's arrest.

General Farrel, of New York, also impliated by Ferry, publishes the following explicit definit of Ferry's statements.

HUOSON, N. Y., Oct. 28.
So far as the confession of M. J. Ferry, contained in the New York papers of this morning refers to me, in any respect, connecting me with alleged frands and forgeries in regard to soldiers' votes, it is an numerimutal fulcement. ited fattsenood. 4 have never received any of the papers,

I have never received any of the papers, or the letter mentioned by Ferry, nor have I any knowledge or information about them; mar have I ever had any communication with Ferry, or leaved of how until his pretended empession appeared in the public parties of this martions.

JAMES A, FARREL,

ommissary-Gen, of Ordnance, N. Y. State Ferry, says a dispatch from Albany, whose revelations have been purchased, wrote to the Executive Department on October 14: "You may depend on one thing; there will be duplicates of nine-tenths of the sol-diers' votes that the Democrats get, I have seen enough to satisfy me that the opposi-tion set down and fill up, and sign for sol-

diers and officers, and do it all without seeing a man. It will be one of the raggedest elections ever held on this he raggedest electronic continent. Truly yours, "M. J. Ferny," He wrote to J. F. Seymour, Oct. 19; "I have been doing just what you wished me to do. I have not refused a soldier just such ballots as he wanted when I had them

or could get them. I have written votes when I had none. The manner in which I have conducted it has, I am satisfied, done the Governor more good than to have only given out Democratic vote tes. М. J. Геппу." The soldiers were voting the Democratic ticket three to one when this seizure was made. There was not a false ballot taken Ferry's testimony was purchased. It was

Lincoln' - last card, and will fail. The New York Vers refers to this means Mr. Lincoln has read Shakespeare, and has expressed his preference for the reckless character of Macbeth. With the bloodyninded Thane, he judges that "the flighty purpose never is o'ertook, unless the deed go with it." No sooner thought than done. became a text-book for the service. Dur-ing the snanner and fall of 1851 he superin-controlling State of New York, he invents ridiculous and impossible story of forged ballots, suborns a witness to give it colo arrests and spirits away the accents of the

State, and selfds his provost marshals to seize upon the ballots of bemocratics diers. The practice that we have already exposed, of tampering with the votes while in translate by mod, did not meet the emer-gency; he makes one fell sweep and con-fiscates them by thousands. No citizen with a gleam of intelligen agents known as such in the camps? Is it likely that Black Republican soldiers would entrust their suffrages to them when many agents of their own party are at hand How then did those agents obtain possession of those Lincoln votes, for which, it is alleg d, they substituted others? ed, they substituted others? They have no facilities for robbing the mails, as Mr. Lincoln and his arents have. But, it is said, they also forged the names of soldiers slain upon the field of battle, or who have perished in hospitals. In view of the fact that the Administration have the list of those victims of this hellish strife, Mr. Lincoln is the only one who has the means of practicing the septed the Presidency of the Ohio and Mississuppi Railroad, of which he was also General Superintendent. When our domestic troubles assumed formidable dimensions, Major McClellant's services were at one called into requisition.

Covernor Curtin expressed a desire to secure his survices, but while the extensive roil of red tape at the circumfocution office at Harrisburg was being unrolled, he was officied and accepted the command of the Ohio forces. On May 14th he received a commission as Major General in the United States army, and now has command of the Ohio states army, and now has command of the Ohio states army, and now has command of the Ohio states army, and now has command of the Ohio states army, and now has command of the Ohio states army, and now has command of the Ohio states army and now has command of the Ohio states are the originate of the originate

> their dismissal from power would bring to But whether the charges be true or false. the State code provides especially for the trial and punishment of such offences, and rial and punishment of such one news, and it is for the States and State tribunals to provide the states and state tribunals to provide the states and state tribunals with the states and states are states are states and states are states are states are states are states and states are teet the purity of the elective franchise with in their respective limits. What our State Government has now to consider is the fact that the Federal Executive has taken for ible possession of the ballots of citizens of New York; has placed the agents of the State under arrest, and has prohibited the exercise of their functions in the Federal camps. Submission to outrages of that description is simply to surrender the elective franchise to the central power. We do not know what action Governor Seymonr will thow what action Governor Seymone will ake to protect the sanctuary, upon whose nyiolability all that is dear to freemen depends at this crisis; but we hope the dimax to Federal usurpation will is the people from their long lethargy.

to pay a few hundred thousand dollars to escape the exposure of other crimes that

The World says: Lincoln's last desperate stroke has now

Lincoln's last desperate stroke has now been delivered.

His agents have seized and are seizing all the McCredan ballots that they can lay the z-braids agan, with the intention of substituting Lincoln ballots where they can, and destroy-ion the mistage. ng the residue. Just as Holt's cock-and-bull stories about Just as Holf-Scock-and-bull stories about a great Northwestern conspiracy of half a million traitors, armed and equipped, pro-eded, and was the excuse for the exhibi-tion of military force and the astonoding dection frauds by which Governor Morton section by many control of the control of the con-

retains his power in Indiana, so the pre-ense of "intended forgeries, conspirate and frands" was made the excuse for a lik infamous corruption and perversion of the soldiers' vote of the Army of the Potomac, While the new plot was hatching, oppor-unities for minor frauds and forgeries were open to Lincoln's agents, upon the McClel-lan ballots sent through the mails. And Mr. Lincoln and his party have availed themselves of these to the fullest extent. We charge, and it can be proved that letters from Democrats here to soldiers in the army containing McCellan electoral tickets have been opened, the McCellan tickets taken out and Lincoln tickets put in. We charge, and it can be proved, that

numbers of the envelopes of soldier

fraud.

We ourselves have been informed by letters, and by messengers from the eamps, of numbers of proxies sent on by soldiers who asked to intrust them to our charge, and to have them east for General McClollan. But one of these soldiers votes has ever reached us. Of course they have been seized by Lincoln's agents. Lincoln ballots will be within the place of McClellan ballots and us. Of course they have been seized by Lincoln's agents. Lincoln ballots will be put in the place of McClellan ballots, and the soldiers will be cheated of their votes. Mr. Lincoln thus made sure of the post office. But that, of course, was reckoned upon. The votes sent through the mails we have counted for lost ever since Mr. Lincoln and his secretaries began violating the mails and taking private dispatches from the telegraph wires.

egraph wires. The office of the New York State Agent in Washington has been opened, although the agents are still in prison. A dispatch from Albany says that Governor Seymour will demand the instant, release of the State Agents and the return of the soldiers' ballots. The parties who have seized the ballets will be indicted.