Change of Publication Day. The Weekly Intelligencer will here after be issued on Wednesday morning, instead of Thursday, as heretofore. This is done in order to meet all the mai connections throughout the county, so that our subscribers can receive the paper at the earliest possible hour after it is issued.

Our Duty as a Party. Every Administration newspaper now busy in claiming that the result of the recent election shows an overwhelm-

ing popular endorsement by the people of the policy of Mr. Lincoln. It is no such thing. Out of the whole number of votes cast, he will scarcely be able to claim a majority of five per cent. When we consider the means employed to secure his re-election, the majority received by him must be regarded as small in deed, and anything but a strong popu lar endorsement of the policy of his Administration. This claim is loudly and persistently made for the purpos of influencing Democrats, blinding ther for the time being, and as a preparator step to pave the way for future mis

Many of these journals are very gra clous and exceedingly mild-mannere just now. They have to a great exter abandoned the use of the vile epithets they bandled about so freely during th canvass. General McClellan is not traitor to-day, but after all a Union man a good general, and a patriot. The Democratic party really is at heart for the Union at all hazards. Such is the bur then of the song now sung by the more respectable Republican papers. Even Forney's Press and his Washington Chronicle have honey on their lins .-There is a purpose in all this. What i is we cannot fail to see. The Democratic party is to be most

cordially invited to lay aside its opposition to the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and to unite with him and his party in future measures to be adopted. This they cannot and dare not agree to do, until they know what is to be the future course of the President. The Demoeratic party stands as widely apart in ideas from the Abolition party as the poles of the earth are assunder. The leaders of the Abolition party stand in complete antagonism to the best interests of the nation, and they are no more to be trusted to-day than they were at any time in the past. We cannot and dare not take it for granted that their future course of action will be an improvement upon the past. It is safe to predict that the party which has just re-elected Lincoln will yield to his policy in the future supposing that policy to remain unchanged, the same blind adherence as in the past; that they will support him in all his usurpations of power, and endorse all the wild and impracticable schemes which may behatched in the half addled brains of the half crazed fanatics about him.

Believing that there is no good reason to hope for the prevalence of a wiser policy in the future. the Democratic party would not only be very foolish, but entirely false either by word of promise or by acts, it unconditionally pledged itself to unite with the party now in power. This it cannot and dare not do, except conditionally. Should Mr. Lincoln see fit to change his policy, should be show evidence of returning reason by shaking off the wretched advisers about him. and by calling to his aid sound states men and wise counsellors, and engage honestly in an earnest effort to re-es tablish the Government upon a Consti tutional basis, he would have no firmer supporters than the members of the great Democratic party, which, even though defeated, has so abundantly shown its power in the recent election Until this is done by Mr. Lincoln, he cannot expect to be endorsed or supported by the Democratic party. It must stand in opposition to him and his party; not in factious opposition, but prepared to canvass every measure proposed by him, and to set its seal of ap proval or of disapproval upon it, as wis dom and statesmanship shall dictate.

The Democratic party understands it position and its duty. As an opposition party it will scan closely the acts of the party now in power. Whatever is really wise, whatever is truly for the good of the country, that it will endorse and approve. Mr. Lincoln and the party will find it ready to unite with them in any measures they may propose which wisdom can sanction and true patriotism approve. But, they will find it always ready to insist upon its right freely to canvas every act of the President of the President and of his party, approving what is right and supporting it, but condemning and opposing what i

wrong. Heretofore, the Republican party ha as utterly refused to conciliate or compromise with the Democratic party, as it has with the South. We have no assurance that it does not still intend to repudiate the only policy by which the North can be united and the South divided. It has the whole machinery of the government in its hands, and upon it rests the entire responsibility of the future. The Democratic party will sternly hold it to its pledges. Having promised the people a speedy end of the war, and a restoration of the Union, it shall make its promises good, or bear the consequences of its deliberate and gross deception.

Having triumped by its loud and boastful professions of Unionism itshall not cheat the people. If events conspire with the incompetency of our rulers and their secretly cherished disunionism to break down the Union at last, then the contrivers of disunion shall eatch the curse of disunion. The responsibility shall be put just where it belongs, and they who have pierced the nation's heart shall be smitten with the nation's wrath. Our duty as an opposition party is plain, and before us lies a great work to which we must address presponsible to the country. ourselves with wisdom and energy.

All the States have gone for Lincoln but New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. We shall give the official result as soon as it can be obtained.

General Meade. The Inquirer's special Washington

correspondent gives this item of news: GENERAL MEADE TO BE REMOVED There is a rumor in town that General Mead is soon to be superseded by General Phomas, now commanding the Army of the Cumberland at Nashville. It is likely enough that Meade will lose his for the failure on the 27th. So reat a disaster must not be excused.

Before the election, "the failure of the 27th" was called "a brillant success."

Robert Faries, chief engineer of the Phila-Jalphia and Erie Railroad, died at his residence, Williamsport, at 5 o'clock on Saturnorning. He was about 60 years of age. He had been for a long period consected with the railroad, and bore a very high reputation as a civil engineer.

The Result ... Its Consequences. Mr. Lincoln has been re-elected to

nen of the Revolution.

old, no matter how harshly it may grate

Such is the heading under which th

Philadephia Press announces the cap-

size of a small vacht in the Delawar

river, by which four persons lost their

lives. It was a sad and a shocking occur-

rence. But to-day, or to-morrow, or the

next day, the same paper will announce

the destruction of four hundred or four

thousand lives in battle as a mere mat-

ter of course; and thousands who read

the sickening details will do so almost

without a shudder or an emotion of

pain. It has got to be a mere matter

which thousands are not sacrificed is

but a small matter, scarcely noticed

go on. On with it then? Let the war

be made bloodier than it ever was be

fore. let our hearts be steeled to every

ery for mercy, let him who pleads for

peace be accursed, let us revel it

laughter and roll the garments of the

ention in human blood. The war is

not a calamity, a battle in which thou-

sands are slain without any advantage

being gained is not a calamity—but the

apsize of a boat, by which four men

re drowned, is "a shocking calamity."

The Next Congress.

The next Congress of the United

States according to the estimate of the

New York Herald willstand as follows:

The Senate.

The Political Complexion of the New

Lincoln.

Republican majority.

'aliforni:

Delawar

Maryland

achusetts.

of course. We look for it. A battle in

· Shocking Calamity.

upon the public ear.

he Presidency; not by fair means, we erily believe, but by corruption and rauds on the elective franchise of the most outrageous and flagrant character. But, nevertheless, he is elected, and in he result an apparent majority of the people of the Northern States have deiberately decided in favor of a continuance of the war, bloodshed, devastation, conscription, taxation and all the article in the following strain: terrible calamities which are yet in store for us as a Nation. They have decided that all the acts of his administration so far are right and proper, and have virtually given him a carte blanche to do what he pleases in the future. No such power was entrusted to a ruler by a free people before in the history of the world, and Mr. LINCOLN would be more than

human if he did not exercise it in the most despotic manner. Our fathers, wisely as they thought, hedged in .the Executive, and prevented him from encroaching upon the liberties of the people by Constitutional enactments; but those barriers have been overthrown by the present Chief Magistrate, and the people, with loud acclaim, have endorsed his acts and are willing to patiently submit to any yoke, no matter how

scoundrel who edits the Express, reheavy, he may place upon their necks. Time was in the history of the Republic and of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, when such conduct on the part of the Executive would not have been submitted to; but that time has gone by, and we now show ourselves, in every respect, unworthy descendants of the The past four years have been dark days in the history of the Nation; but the four years that are to ensue will be still darker and more terrible in their consequences. We greatly fear the days of the Republic are numbered .othing, save and except a merciful inerposition of Providence, can save us from anarchy and despotism, and the awful consequences which are certain to

which his party has succeeded in carrying the recent election; being aware of the multitudinous lies by which they have managed to deceive the people; dreading the terrible revulsion in publie sentiment which must speedily come; fearing the power of a free press and crimes of the administration, the editor of the Express calls upon his master to "give the screws another)

We do not think Mr. Lincoln will be fool enough to try it. We imagine he has been taught a lesson in that respect even by the recent election. If he has rdinary intellect, and the least speck pletely a fool and a madman than we tempt to lay his hand violently on a single constitutional right of his political opponents here in the North. A the office which he has a thousand times disgraced, he is only re-elected by a comparatively small majority of the people even of the North. There is no man in the land, not even the editor of the Exoress, who does not very well know that have been defeated on last Tuesday. including the Border States, comes to be

if the election had been left as free as it should have been, Mr. Lincoln would When the entire vote in the loval States. summed up, it will puzzle even the Express to cypher out any very formidable majority for Lincoln on the vote as ast. The friends of General McCleilan will be found to be almost one half of the whole population in the sacred rights of this great mass We think not. We know he is far from being wise, but we can scarcely imagine him to be so very a men who once resorted to the disguise have not the people decided by electing Lincoln that this human butchery must believe Lincoln could be betrayed into it even by the influential exhortations

> ever. The Democretic press of the State cannot and will not be intimidated. They will boldly and freely discuss all measures of policy; will closely scrutinize every act of the President, and of quate remedy. those under him in authority; will this respect they hold not at the will or option of Mr. Lincoln, or of any other man or set of men, but by virtue of their affirmed, and solemnly enacted and proclaimed by the Constitution of the

and most emphatic words: and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject; being responsi-ble for the abuse of that liberty. In proseentions for the publication of papers inves-tigating the official conduct of officers, or

By that rule of action, and by no narrower or less comprehensive one the Intelligeneer, at least, will always be governed. We shall at all times hold ourselves ready to answer before a proper judicial tribunal for any statement we may make, or any sentiment we may utter; but, while doing so, we shall also claim the right guaranteed by the Constitution of justifying our course by giving in evidence of the that alone, shall be our broad rule of acsilence, but shall always speak to the freemen of this State as a free press should. Fawning, sycophantic hounds,

nature. The Newburyport Herald concludes an for the large and costly pipe organ with the following well-deserved notice of the Cabinet ever, but little more than a series of experinents, a striving after an ideal, which should ombine all excellences and reject all imperfections, which, according to the univer sal testimony of the greatest musicians throughout the world, has at last been attained in the 'Cabinet Organ' of Mason & Hamlin. Those who have had their ears painted by the thin, brassy sound of the oldfashioned scraphine, in which the wind was forced instead of drawn through, or who have tried to be thankful for the improved nelodeon, but wishing there was more t, can hardly realize that an instrumen he same class should be capable of sa ower, richness of tone, and surprising e ects as the Cabinet Organs. It is fortunat oo, that their expense is so low as to place family in the land,; and their influen-will, we doubt not, be unbounded in mus-cal, æsthetic, and social culture."

ment of ours was founded, and whether in success or defeat they remain uned and unchangeable. Defeat lenders them dearer to us, only in our obligations to struggle for their eventual success. On their trinmph; on our final triumph as a party, depend all the best interests of the people. Let no man falter; let no "We walk the wilderness to-day.

e promised land to-morrow What is the Pulpit Doing. All wars are demoralizing in their

hoped to see right, and justice, and we are now engaged should long prevail but it very well knew there was no hope for the country in this the darkest hour of its history, except in the calm and dispassionate exersise of sound political judgment by the people. What wise men feared has come to pass. For the first time in our history

powers of an administration, resolved The plain English of the above ex- to perpetuate itself in office by any and tract is simply this. The malignant every appliance, whether right or wrong, usual or unusual, legitimate or gardless of the plain provisions both of lillegitimate. We have seen not armies the Constitution of the United States of officeholders alone, now grown so numerous that they darken the whole would be pleased to see Mr. Lincoln land as locusts did the land of Egypt, attempt to muzzle every press in the controlled, moved, and amarshalled land which has the manly courage to against the cause of the people; but we stand up and holdly defend the cause of have known and felt that the whole the people. He hopes Abraham Lin- power of the multitudes of harpies, who coln will proceed at once to "give the have been fattening on the spoils of screws another turn" in that direction. war, piling up money stained with The vindictive wretch never stops to blood, building palatial mansions in inquire as to the authority of Mr. Lin- , which there is not an honest brick, coln to do this. It matters not to him and rolling in all the luxuricus splendor that the rights of the people freely to of illy acquired wealth, wrung out of discuss all the acts of their rulers is one the miseries of the people, and gathered of the essentials in a republican form from amid the decaying wreck and the of government, without which there crumbling ruins of the country was can be no freedom of political thought | arrayed against the course of right.or action. Knowing the base means by These stuffed and gorged public vulcontracts were ready to bleed freely

> people, and intended to be employed only for great and legitimate military soldiers, picked men, tools willing

their sovereign will. These numerous appliances of a despotism, which having ruined our once ninority President when he assumed glorious country, is resolved that it shall not escape without this last and crowning disgrace, were found sufficient, if we are to believe the reports of yesterday's election, to overcome the earnest desire of every true patriol in the land, and for the time being at least, to extinguish the liberties of the people. The beavens are dark above as, and from our political sky no star of hope seuds forth a single glimmering ray of light. Before our country, and face to face with us in this dread hour, stands the grim form of the gigantic and monstrous war, which has already gulped down the deep draughts of blood drained from the hearts of more than a million sons of the people, who have gone forth to one of the best established and most ever, demands, and will continue to demand more blood. That will be the ery from this hour. Blood! more blood! fool as to dare to renew his acts of The very elements of nature seem to while to-day the very heavens weep.

of the Express. There is no telling though. The saying, "fools will rush

> Turn we, which way we may, all is ate energy. Each convulsive effort that we may make under the rule of the fagasping and convulsive three of a great nation in its dying agony.

But dark as the picture is, sad as the present, and hopeless as seems the future, there is one great duty right-thinking and patriotic citizen.ruin they have wrought, while an inall who really love their country and wish it well.

Truth never changes. principles of political policy remain the same under all mutations. Popular folly cannot reverse them, despotic power cannot crush them out of existence. They will rise up amid any conceiveable possible wreck of government and demand to be recognized. Wee to that nation which refuses to embrace and apply them. Its destiny, if it be a republic, is written in the record of history; the shores of whose broad sen are strewn with the broken relics of such governmental structures.

In the present crisis of our political fate, the duty of the great Democratic tion. We shall refuse to be awed into party is very plain. It derives its existence from great principles. Possess ing the true theory of this government acting on such a policy as gave to it all its past greatness, ready to rush to the rescue of our imperilled nationality, its preserve its organization intact and unbroken: it must at once begin to prepare for the great coming struggle; it must be ready at a moment's warning to amid the coming storm the fanatical the position they are unfit to hold .-That hour may come very speedily.

honored organization of the Democratic

ble that such a strife as that in which truth triumph over falsehood, over without its being attended with a great him to a fair share of Government paforce, over fraud, and over corruption; increase of crime. A spirit of lawless- tronage. ness is necessarily engendered and fostered, every evil passion of the human heart is stimulated, the restraints of social life are loosened, and even the controlling influences of religion relax their has been up to this hour such a complete hold on the minds and hearts of men. At such times, above all others, it behoves the Christian ministry to be es- prepared to sell their birthright of prinpecially watchful. The young of both sexes in our land are now tempted as they could not well be in calmer times. who were influenced by no higher mo-We see evidences all around us of a loos- tives are with Mr. Lincoln already. ening of the restraints of home. Boys astonish grown up men by their profanity and their precocity in every species of vice; and even girls seem to have lost, not a little of that shrinking modesty of demeanor which should characterize the sex, whose chief ornament it is On all sides, all about us, at morning, at noon, or at night, wherever we may

look we see most abundant evidence of his record and making himself an object the wide spread demoralization which has been produced by this war. It is the legitimate if not the inevitable result, of our political condition. Camps have ever been schools of vice, and it was not without some show of reason that the elder Napoleon is reported to have said, "the worse man the better soldier." The influence of the camp is felt all over the land. There is a spirit of recklessness, a disregard for the nice proprieties of life, a refusal to be controlled by ordinary restraints, a disregard of law civil and divine, an effrontery of crime which is enough to make any thoughtful man among us tremble

for the fate of his country. And, sad it is to say, that, while this is the condition of affairs, the ordinary moral agencies seem to be, if not suspended, almost completely diverted from their original purpose. Drunkenness abounds in the land as it never did bepurposes was transformen .into a mere | fore; but who hears of a temperance sonolitical machine. In many places ciety, or even of any effort being made to stay it. Profanity no longer seems. It now stands on the old track, firm, and shock any one, not even our modern divines. It is doubtful whether Paris an any longer rival our cities in one species of crime; yet, who hears a word about any of these things, except it be occasionally from the secular press.

What is the American pulpit doing? it making the effort it should do to av the tide of sin and corruption that sweeping over the land? Where are he watchmen on the walls of Zion, the nen who profess to believe that they tand as special agents between God and lying, sinful men, to lift up their voices n solemn warning, and in earnest enreaties and expostulations? Do they really believe that, with the terrible increase of crime all about us, men and vomen are being hurried to hell in multitudes infinitely more numerous, and with a rapidity much greater than ever before? What are all those men, whose duty it is " to point the road to Heaven and lead the way," about? Does any one need to ask? Surely no one who has had the fortune (misfortune, perhaps we had better say; to listen to a | final catastrophe. sermon for months past from any loyae minister Have they not all been busy preaching politics? Are not the pulpits f our churches converted into partisan justings, from which have been heard rom Sabbath to Sabbath, not warnings o sinners, but distempered politica narangues; not the words of the glo ious gospel of the God of peace, but the hoarse bellowings of Moloch, the bloody God of war; not mild entreaties, beseeching men professing to be Christians to dwell together as brethren in unity, but vindictively bitter denunciaions of all who differ with them, delivered in tones which must make the cery devil laugh with fiendish glee.

The hireling ministry of the days are pitiful mess of earthly pottage. Mulitudes of them stand as stumbling blocks in the way of sinners, who are falling over them into hell. They are doing little to prevent the almost universal prevalence of the milldew of vice and rime which is spreading all over this and. Infidelity is abroad, and reaping rich harvest. Vital Christianity is almost dead. Skepticism is now the prevailing creed. God is dishonored in hose who profess to be his servants The churches of the land have almost lost control of the people, apparently almost ceased to care for their eternal welfare. American society is rapidly becoming as reckless, and as vicious, as was that of France, when God was dethroned, and a decorated and crowned narlot set up to be worshiped as the goddess of a reckless nation, which had rioted in blood and wantoned in wild and unrestrained passions, until all sense of shame was lost. Great crimes have almost ceased to shock us, so frequent is their occurrence, and the wide-spread prevalence of vice no longer seems to alarm us. And, amid it all, very many nembers of the Christian ministry, in stead of lifting up their voices in solemn warnings and earnest appeals, are only adding fuel to the flames, as, from Sab bath to Sabbath, they substitute dis tempered political harangues for gospel ermons, and insult God, whom they so irreverently address, by inject American Protestant Churches hav eal conventicles.

ing a "stump speech" into nearly every orayer they make. Many of our modern ceased to be aught else than mere politi-It is true, there are many and noble exceptions. There are many true Chris ian ministers who feel the dignity and the loftiness of their calling, pure and godly men who refuse to descend from their lofty position, and disdain to be draggle their robes in the filth and mire act as to dishonor religion and bring the cause of Christianity into disrepute. It is high time these men saw the ten dency of their practices. While infidelity and crime are rapidly spreading throughout the land, these men are doing little or nothing to stay its tide nay, in many instances they are only adding to its volume and increasing it fury. If God keeps any account of the doings of men, there will surely come a day when these unfaithful steward will have to give a reckoning for their deeds, and if the Bible be true, a ter rible one it will be for them.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Dis orders, use " Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test many years. The Troches are highly reccommended and prescribed by Physician and Surgeons in the Army.

Judge Ould, rebel Commissioner of Pri must be done by the great and time soners, with the assent of the rebel Secre tary of War, has asked permission of Gen. Grant to have thirty-thousand pairs of blankets purchased in New York for the rebel prisoners in our hands. He also asks permission of this Government to pay for them with a cargo of cotton, to be shipp from Wilmington,

McClellan to be Offered a Command-The Democracy to be Honewagled. The Sanday Mercury of yesterday has

telegraphic despatch from Washingon, stating that Mr. Lincoln will refuse to accept the offered resignation of Gen. McClellan, but will offer him a high position of command in the army. We can scarcely believe that report to be correct, even in the face of the reason assigned, which we know is now operating powerfully, both on Mr. Lincoln and his adherents. The Mercuru's despatch says that Mr. Lincoln is anxious to harmonise all parties in the North, and that to accomplish this he will pursue a conciliatory policy toward his opponents, and treat such as will stand by

That is not the way for Mr. Lincoln to attempt to approach the Democracy. They cannot be purchased or bribed into an endorsement of his war policy, which and most disastrous failure. There may be a few mercenary men among us yet, ciple for a mess of potage, but we apprehend they are scarce. Most of those Those who remain have been tried and not found wanting.

The war policy of Mr. Lincoln and that of General McClellan, as laid down by himself in clear and statesmanlike erms, are utterly and irreconcilably at variance. General McClellan could not now accept of a command under Mr. Lincoln without completely stultifying of scorn and pity. We do not believe Mr. Lincoln would think of insulting General McClellan by making him any offer of the kind at present; we are sure General McClellan would not degrade himself in the eyes of his friends and of the world by accepting it.

If Mr. Lincoln wishes to have the support of the Democratic party, he can secure it: not by honeved phrases which mean nothing, not by offers of bribes of place and patronage—all such overtures the Democracy will scorn to ccept. They are neither to be soothed by blandishments nor seduced by bribes. They stand upon principle, and in political ideas are as widely removed from the Abolitionists as the poles of the earth are assunder. If Mr. Lincoln wants our co-operation he must change his policy. He has "run the machine" on the track of fanatical ideas long enough The guage of that road wont suit the

Democratic engine. It would be worse than useless to try to make it run on it. well ballasted, on which were safely carried for many years, without an accident, all the best interests of this great nation. It cannot and shall not be switched off upon the wretched track on which Lincoln has been "running the machine." Too many terrible accidents have already happened on that line, and our conductor, "history teaching by example," assures us that he has been at the farther terminus of the track, and that it ends in a steep inclined plane, of a declivity so great that after a certain point is passed, which is not very many miles ahead of the Lincoln engine, neither putsing on the can save the whole train from being precipitated over a tremendous preci-

pice, at the base of which lie the ruins of more than one once proud Republic. If Mr. Lincoln insists upon running the governmental machine on his track, to certain eventual ruin, he must excuse the Democratic party, if it should refuse to have any hand in bringing about the

the Law. inder date of October 20th :

It is generally conceded that the next ion of Congress will, on the recommen-Senate and House. It was adopted in the Senate, and failed in the House only on ac count of the approaching elections. however, strongly urged by Schenck and other leading Abolitionists, and on a tes eccived the support of fifty members-the Administration party, includin The hireling ministry of the days are curse to society. Thousands of them have sold their birthright in heaven for within mass of certify notation. Multiple mass of certify notation. It was thoroughly understood before the adjournment of the last session Defore the adjournment of the last session.

The Proyost Marshal General, it is said, will renew his recommendation for the abolition of the clause, and that it will be approved by the War Department, and in all probability will become a law before the first of January next. How soon thereafter and for saveral hundred thousand men

It is also contemplated, I understand, whatever to the people, who may then con-sider themselves, under sentence of death to be executed at the pleasure of his Excel

There is not the least doubt in the world that this is the programme, or

Numberless were themeans, not right n themselves, to which the dominant party resorted in the recent presidential election. In Clay township, in this county, the Abolitionists used yellow tickets. That color, somewhat appropriate as indicating the miscegenetical principles of those using them, was resorted to in order that men having De- | all the power of an administration dis nocratic laborers in their employ might be able to influence their votes. An instance of this kind occurred which is worthy of notice. The proprietor of a manufactory of rifle barrels, a lucrative business in these war times, and one which would not flourish half so well ed by bribes nor intimidated by arbiif the work of wholesale human shaugh- trary power; men who love their ter should cease, insisted that each of his employees should vote these mulatto colored tickets. One of the men, revolting against the indignity thus put upon his manhood, refused to vote the colored ticket, at the same time avowing his willingness to vote a white ticket with the Lincoln electors on it. of polities; but many, very many, so This he was permitted to do, but the very next morning he was discharged. Call you that freedom of election? There is no doubt but that thousands of poor men in this State and elsewhere were forced to vote against their honest convictions, on pain of being turned out of employment to which they were accustomed, and forced to seek a livelihood in some other business, of which, perhaps, they had no knowledge. No one but the poor man, upon whom that kind of pressure is brought to bear, can tell how much he must sacrifice in case he refuses to yield to the wish of his employer. His daily labor is all his family

have to depend upon to keep them from actual want, and it is no light thing for him to be discharged and compelled to seek employmentand a home elsewhere. The use of tickets of a distinctive color. or with a mark upon them, by which they can be distinguished, is one way in which rich men are able totyrannise over the poor, and a very mean method

The United States steamship Wachusett, Captain Collins, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday last, with the captured rebe privateer Florida in tow. The Wachuset brought as passengers Mr. Thomas Wilson, our Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

The Northern Election --- The United States Surrendering its Liberties. [From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 9.] Yesterday will be long remembered in the mals of mankind. On yesterday twenty

millions of human beings, but four yours ag esteemed the freest population on earth, met at various points of assemblage for the purpose of making a formal surrender of their liberties—not to a great military conqueror; not to a renowned statesman; not to a fellow citizen who has done the State services that cannot be estimated in worldly wealth; not to one who has preserved the State from foreign tyranny, or increased its clow, and foreign (yranny, or increased its glory and its greatness at home; not to a Casar or a Napoleon, the glory of whose achievements might be pleaded as an apology for the abject submission of the multitude; but to a ject submission of the multitude; but to a vulgar tyrant, who has never seen a shot fired in anger, who has no more idea of statesmanship than as a means of making money; whose career has been one of unlimited and unmitigated disaster; whose personal qualities are those of a low buffoon, and whose most noteworthy conversation is a medly of profane jests and observe angelotes—a creature who has

and obscene anecdotes—a creature who has squandered the lives of millions without remorse and without even the decency of pretending to feel for their misfortunes, who still cries for blood and for money in the pursuit of his atrocious designs. To such a man, yesterday, the people of the so-called United States surrendered their lives, their liberties, their persons, and their emorse and without even the decency of their liberties, their persons, and their purses, to have and to hold the same for at least four years, and for as much longer at he shall choose. For it is plain that if he so will it, he may hold on for his natural so will it, he may now on for his natural life, and transmit the sceptre to his descendents. There is nothing in the world to prevent him should he feel so disposed, and there is no reason to think that thus disposed he will not be. It seems strange to us that he should have condescended to submit to an election at all and weare consubmit to an election at all, and we are con-vinced he would never have done so, had not been convinced beforehand that d would result in his favor. How McClellar would result in his avor. How Met leman could ever have been so infatunted as to thrust himself in his way, we are unable to conceive. The lightest punishment he had to expect, was to be crushed, for he might have felt assured that even had he been elected, he would not have been allowed to take his seat.

take his seat. All the preparations of Lincoln indicate a determination to take possession of the government by force—his military arrangements; the stationing of soldiers about the polls; the arrest of the New York commisbons; the dries of the New York contras-sioners; the prohibition against any tickets but his own in the field; his jealous super-vision of the voting in the army—all these indicate a determination to conquer b ballot-box if possible, but in any even conquer. How could McClellan expec weather such a storm as his adversary had weather such a storm as his adversary had it in his power to raise at any moment of the day? Even the grand resort of tyranny in all ages has not been overlooked in this case. Base conspirancies are discovered; designs to burn whole cities; to overthrow the best government under the sun; to shoot Lincoln; to stuff the ballot box; to assist the confederate arms; to do every thing that is havful; and inst in the very nick of time lawful; and just in the very nick of time— just in time to imprison influencial friends just in time to imprison influencial friends of McClellan, and to keep the body of supporters from going to the polls. And this force is to be called an election; and Lincoln seated upon his throne at Washington by the bayonets of his troops, as decidedly as the First Nopoleon was sented upon the imperial throne of France by the military powers of the nation, still retains the title of President, and adheres to the forms of a republic, as Augustus and the forms of a republic, as Augustus and Tiberius had themselves regularly elected

onsuls and tribunes long after they had ncentrated all power in their own persons. concentrated all power in their own persons.
We are prone to believe that every nation
enjoys the exact proportion of freedom to
which it is emitled. If the Yankees have
lost their liberties, therefore, wethink it self
evident that it is because they never deserved to have them. If they are slaves, it is
because they are fit for the situation. Slaves
they have fewer for verys all the base masthey have been for years all the base pas sions that are indicative of a profligate and nerate race; and when nations advance

degenerate race; and when nations advance to that point the transmutation bondage costs but a single step.

Surely, the surrender which the Yankees made on vesterday of their liberties to the Jack Pudding. Abraham Lincoln, is in its way the most remarkable event of which history makes mention. Surely, the Yan-kee netion of not the greatest, is, at least. kee nation, if not the greatest, is, at least, the most interesting of all existing nations.

breaks nor reversing the locomotive | How the Election was Carried in Maryland. From the New York Express.

The following letter addressed to an exmember of Congress in this city, and from one of the most prominent public men in the State, shows how the election in Maryland was carried for Lincoln and Johnson. According to the Administration presses "Maryland has none nobly," Let us se what she has done:

Washington Co., Md., Nov. 8, 1864. My Dear Sin: It is due to the friends of General McClellan that they should know of the outrages which were committed toof the outrages which were committed to-day in this State at the ballot-box. Hun-dreds of legal voters were, everywhere, de-med the right to vote—men who have voted for fifty years, and of the highest character and wealth, upon the filmsiest pretexts, had their votes refused. You are doubtless fa-miliar with the oath imposed upon us by our new Constitution. Odious as it, was, our people were still willing to take it, but this was not deemed sufficient, and the most stilly was not deemed sufficient, and the most silly and vexatious questions were added, with out the least shadow of law. For example out the least shadow of law. For example, one gentleman who had taken the oath, and answered satisfactorily other questions, was at last asked if the two armies were engaged in battle, which would he desire to be victorious? He answered, "That which was right in sight of God;" and this reply was deemed sufficient to establish his disloyalty, and his vote was rejected.

and his vote was rejected.

Others denied their right simply becaus they frequented certain houses, or associated with particular persons. One other was ted with particular persons. One other was rejected upon the testimony of a volunteer witness, that he had heard him say, when Patterson's army passed through Hagers-town, in 1861, "that they would never re-turn." The largest majority, however, of those whose votes were refused were not permitted to swear at all, or to offer any evidence of their loyalty, or fidelity to the Constitution. The meer fact onemly in-Constitution. The mere fact openly nouncing one's self as for McClellan auch to forfeit his vote. In what I have eady said I have attempted to give you thready said I have attempted to give you ome idea of the conduct of the sworn udges. The outrages that were permitted or armed ruffians around the poils were qually infamous; it was almost impossible o approach the polls without great risk.

The returns will perhaps show the largest najority for Lincoln in this county of all others in the State, yet I could make outh thers in the State, yet I could make oath with a clear conscience that McClellan, with

a fair election, would have a large majority. Strength of the Democratic Party. In the election last Tuesday the num-

lency, A. Lincoln.

ber of votes cast for President will not fall short of four millions. Of this number Mr. Lincoln will have a majority of less than two hundred thousand, not a a per centage of majority on the whole | physically. vote of five per cent. Who will say, in

sight of these figures, that the Democratic party is annihilated? Who can help admitting, not only its great vitality, but, its enormous power when he reflects upon the fact that direct military interference controlled the voting in Maryland and Tennessee; while else where, throughout the whole country pensing the vast patronage of one thousand million of dollars annually was brought to bear against it? We number in our ranks almost two million men; honest, true hearted, patriotic men; men who can neither be corruptcountry, and whose chief desire is to aid in securing its happiness, its pros perity, and its greatness. The future will find us employment. The time must come when the people will turn back to the Democratic party, demanding that it should be reinstated in power. Then will begin its second term of rule which will be longer than the first, and that lasted, almost without interruption, for a period of more than half a century.

Latest from the Richmond Papers. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The Richmond pa pers of the 10th have been received. In the Confederate Senate a resolution was offered that it is sound policy to employ

negroes in the army in all 'positions except

In the House there was a sharp debate on Mr. Foote's resolution, denouncing Davis' recommendation to repeal the exemption of editors and newspaper employees from military service. The resolution was finally

referred.
The Richmond Enquirer pronounces the recommendation of Davis as the first step

toward a dictatorship.
Governor Brown, of Georgia, in his mes
sage, advocates the right of each State to
negotiate a peace for itself.

suge, advocates the right of each State to negotiate a peace for itself.

The Whig criticizes Davis, proposition to employ slaves in the army and navy, and wants him and the rebel authorites to mind their own business, which is to enforce and execute the military laws they now have It says his arguments are the arguments of Seward and Summer, and, it true, slavery is wrong, and the sum of all barbarism.

The latest advices from Hood represent him "across the Tennessee, and everything going on as the heart could wish. Hood enters upon his campaign with the finest army ever marshalled south of Virginia. It is larger in numbers and has better generals, and the troops are in finer spirits than was ever known before." erals, and the troops are in than was ever known before."

Gen. Sheridan has retreated to Winchester. On Tuesday last, the day of election, Sheridan's army was encamped at Cedar Creek, juist north of Strusburg. All'the garrisoned posts south of that had been given up. 'A reconnoissance sent out on Monday discovered the Confederate pickets just south of Fishers. Will. It esturated on Tuesday. of Fisher's Hill. It returned on Tuand as it came into camp rain began to fall. This was the beginning of the heavy storm which lasted nearly all of last week. Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester, and had been very sick. During election day news was brought to Winchester that a large Confederate for head and the companies. erate force had out-flanked the Cedar Creek, and was swiftly northward on the west northward on the west state of the worth Mountain, to get to Winchester and cut of tho supplies. Sheridan at once rode down to Cedar Creek, and issued orders for a re-treat. At daylight on Wednesday, the camp was broken up and the retreat began. The infantry marched in front and the cavalry protected the rea The day's march was about fifteen mile

The day's march was about fifteen miles and in the evening the army encamped eight miles south of Winchester. Rain fell in torrents all day, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the wagons and artillery could be brought along. Many wagons broke down and had to be abandoned. On Thursteen day at daylight, in the midst of the rain, the march was resumed. The troops reached Vinchester. A strong garrison was there, and the main body turned westware towards Harper's Ferry; marched about six miles to the Opequan, and encamped on its eastern bank. The Confederates made no eastern bank. The Confederates made no attack during this march. Now Sheridan's main body is east of the Opequan. Winchester is at his outpost. The Shenandoah Valley has been given up to the enemy. Between Winchester and Martinsburg the guerrillas are so thick that that line of supply will have to be given up. Supplies will now be drawn from Harper's Ferry. A train from there was attacked on Monday by forty of Mosby's men plundered, and eight of Mosby's men, plundered, and eight prisoners carried off. But three of the prisoners carried off. BB three of the the train guards escaped.

General Sherman's movements are still involved in some mystery. On October 25d he was at Gavlesville, Alabama. He then started eastward, and marched to the line of the Chattamoogn and Atlanta Railroad, crisiling it at Resear. Then turning southstriking it at Resaca. Then turning s ward, he marched toward Atlanta. Or cember 4th, he was a few miles north o Variette and about twenty-eight north o Marietta, and about twenty-eight north of Atlanta. He was still marching southward. On Monday last he is believed to have reached Atlanta, and joining Sloeum's force to his own, had five corps under his com-mand. On Monday the Confederates made a slight attack upon the Federal pickets, and two or three were killed and wounded. On Thoselay the decision was bold in Atlanta

On Tuesday the election was held in Atlan ta, and Sherman's army was still there. On Wednesday morning another attack was made on the Federal pickets, but no impresmade on the Federal pickets, but no impres-sion was made. Sherman's army was in Atlanta on Wednesday morning last, when a party left for the North under cavalry secort, and safely reached Nashville, whence they telegraphed the news. Since then we have heard nothing. There is neither rail-road nor telegraph to Chattanooga, and pathing on he heard except from the parnothing can be heard except from the pa ies who occasionly manage to run ganfi of guerrillas, and 'get North.

Sherman had scarcely started, when Hood

Sherman had scarcely started, when Hood in pursuit of him. Hood is believed to have recrossed the Tennessee River at Guntersville, about November 4th, On Tuesday last Wheeler and Forrest withdrew from all the country north of Johnson-ville was evacuated. On Wednesday morning it was re-occupied by the Federal froops. Wheeler and Forrest will not go much forther south than the Tennessee State line. farther south than the Tennessee State line, and will then halt to hold the vast section and will then halt to hold the vast section of country recently retaken from the Federal troops in North Alabama and East Tennessee. Gen. A. J. Smith's Federal division, from Memphis, is at Paducath. Sherman is believed to have made some movement from Atlanta on Wednesday last, though where is not accurately known.

General McClellan has resigned his commission as Senior Maker General of the mission as Senior Major General United States Regular Army. The resigna-tion was sent to Washington on Tuesday last when it was not known whether he resigned to become a Pesident or to become a private citizen. It has not yet been ac-

Everything is quiet at Petersburg. The Southern journals speak of a contemplated attack upon Willinington by an overland murch by way of Weldon, of part of Grant's army. As Grant is too weak to make impression on Petersburg, he is too weak to send any one to Wilmington. The Confederates are said to have three

or four heavy rams up the Red River. They are now daily expected to come down and attack the Federal fleet in the Mississippi.
Plymouth, North Carolina, was entirely attack the Federal fleet in the Aussissippi.
Plymouth, North Carolina, was entirely destroyed in the late centest. There is a report, not very reliable however, that fifty-two cannon were captured. Plymouth is now held by the gunboats. General Sheridan has certainly withdrawn

to Winchester. His farthest southern out-post is now but four miles south of Win-During the retreat a severe skirmish was fought near Front Royal, in which the Federal loss is reported to have been very heavy. The Federal cavalry captured two cannon, and one hundred and lifty prisoners from the Confederates. Sheridan coops are now intrenched at Kearnstown There is no fighting reported from Peters burg. The Confederates are said to be again burg. The Confederates are said to be again massing on the Weldon Railroad, and an attack is feared. The Southerr newspapers state that Admiral Porter's iron clad fleet has been brought up the James, and is now at anchor just below the Dutch Gap Canal. It is to assist in the attack on Richmond, which is anticipated when the canal is completed. The greater martof Sheridan's army pleted. The greater part of Sheridan's arm

s now believed to be on its way to Grant The official report of the capture of Plymouth has been received. The town was entirely destroyed. Twenty two cannon and thirty-seven Confederate prisoners were captured. The Federal loss is not reported.

and thirty-sevent of inderrate prisoners were captured. The Federal loss is not reported. Gen. Carby was shot some time since by a guerrilla whilst sailing up White River, Arkansas. He is thought to have been mortally wounded. Sherman has no feonmunication with Washington. Though its very little doubt Washington. There is very little doub that he evacuated Atlanta in the latter par of last week. Where he went to is

Known.
The Confederate steamer Florida arrived at Fortress Monroe with the chusett.

The Abolition mind is like the World's description of Mr. Seward's. It runs it a rut. It looks over the broad country with its twenty six millions of whites and only sees negroes.

The results of this war are to it only connected with some benefit to the black It is as unconscious of the white race a Mrs. Jellaby, writing to the Borrioboolah Gha mission, was of a neglected household, a dispirited husband, and of children running to seed, morally and

The first year of the war is marked to it not by the defeatof Bull Run, and the victories of Fort Donelson and Mill Springs, but by the suppression of the African slave trade in the United The second, not by the advance to

Richmond, the stubborn tenacity of the seven days' fights, the disasters of Pope and the redeeming victories of South Mountain and Antietam, but by making the negroes the soldiers of freedom. The third is distinguished, not by Vicksburg and Gettysburg, but by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the fourth by the abolition of slavery in Maryland. All these immense and valuable re-

ults at the expense of three thousand millions of dollars and half a million of northern lives. What an infinitesimal piece of bread

for the whites, and what an enormous quantity of sack for the blacks. We do wish the Express would

uit its bad habit of stealing editorials. In its issue of Saturday we notice an an article from Forney's Washington Chronicle, done up as original politica matter. Its superiority in point of style to most of the leaded matter in the columns of our neighbor might have ed us to conclude it was cunningly clipped, even if we had not read it be

It is an insolent appeal to Democrats to abandon their opposition to the mad policy of Mr. Lincoln and his fanatical dvisers. This they cannot, dare not, and will not do. Believing honestly. as they do, that it can only result in ruin, and an eventual forced recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, they are in duty and in honor bound to oppose it. This they vill do persistently and to the end. The may be destroyed by the radical set now in power in spite of all we can do or say, but it shall not be done with out our most earnest protest against the means by which it is even now being rapidly accomplished.

A contemporary attributes the requency of railway accidents of late, o the fact that employees on trains are often engaged in political discussions to the neglect of their proper duties. If correct, railways will be safer hereafter

irginia West Virginia Total in 20 States......122 States Yet to Elect Republican vote over the two-thirds.

> full wing. There will be no check pon them. For the measures to be adopted they will be alone and entirely We and a proper regard for the true interests

of the nation from them.

It will be seen from the above state-

ment that the Abolitionists will have

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The Democratic Party. There were not less than four millions of votes cast for President, of which McClellan received almost two millions. n other words, there are two millions of copperheads in the army and in the Northern States. These are as much interested in the safety of the Union as Republicans can be, but they are condemned because they think that a different policy would have ended the war

The Mobile Tribune says the valuable property belonging to Uriah P. Levy an officer in the Yankee navy. and known as the "Monticello estate," has been ordered by the Confederate States Court to be sequestrated, and the receiver authorized to sell the same at publicauction. This estate was once the

residence of Thomas Jefferson.

"Give the Screws Another Turn!"

The above sentiment is the heading of the leading editorial in Wednesday's Express. Not satisfied with the violations of the Constitutions are any perpetrated by the Administration in suppressing the liberty of speeds and of the press, the editor arges Mr. Laxcolla to commence anew his tyrannical acts, by stopping the publication of the leading and most influential of Democratic journals, and winds up his infamous

"War still exists, and the great work in hand is to crush the Rebellion as speedily and as effectually as possible. This cannot be done so long as such newspapers as the Age (he might as well have included in his black list the Intelligencer, for he really meant that lare allowed. Age [he might as well have included in his black list the Intelligencer, for he really meant that] are allowed, day after day, to vonit forth the most postiferous treason, doing all in their power to embarrass the success of our armies, and the Commander-included in their power to the control of the contr cess of our armies, and the Commander-in-Chief [does he mean ABRAHAM LINCOLN?] in directing their movements. We there-fore hope, and the loyal people should in-sist, that President Lincoln treat these aiders and comforters of the enemy just as General Jackson would have done, and as General Butler has done. There is not an-other government on the face of the earth which would tolerate such license in the midst of a great civil war. There is no which would tolerate such ficense if the midst of a great civil war. There is no reason why ours should longer do so."

follow in their train. But a majority of the people have willed it to be so, and the minority must submit to the stern necessity of the hour. The day will assuredly come when the people will regret their action on Tuesday last; but t will come too late. The die is cast; the Rubicon is crossed, and nothing but gloom and suffering looms up before us | left at liberty, to expose the follie is a Nation. We would that we could speak otherwise; but the truth must be

now-a-days. A mere skirmish in which twenty, or fifty, or a hundred men are killed passes almost without notice.— There is a hurried paragraph, a short telegram, very břief mention even of officers, none at all of privates, and the thing is over, forgotten. We are becoming imbruted. Our estimate of human life is getting to be very chean indeed. It is a little thing to us, almost nothing. We do not think that for loyal States. Will Mr. Lincoin dare worse than useless slaughter. Still this made in some once happy home, and to lay his rude hand violently on red Moloch, unappeased, and thirsty as every one who thus falls a wide gap is an one leving heart. It does not touch us personally and what need we care. We can how war, and call for the last man to be sacrificed, so long as we are safe our selves. What matters it that the best tyranny. There is a point beyond which oung blood of the nation is rapidly beendurance cannot go, and we think the ng poured out, that thousands of stalwart men, the pride and the power of of a long cloak and Scotch cap, will each section, are being sacrificed. Is hesitate seriously before undertaking to there not personal ambition to be gratiinflict the last crowning indignity upon led, are not fortunes to be made out of shoddy, is there not fanatical hate to be great country, while the whole populaglutted, is there not sectional animosity tion of the other half are arrayed in o be gratified, are there not still some millions of negroes to be set free, and

inalienable rights as freemen, rights re-United States, and by the Constitution of Pennsylvania in the following express "The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature, or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thought and opin-ions is one of the invaluable rights of men;

earning the outcar consider of officers, or een in public capacities, or where the mat-r published is proper for public informa-on, the truth thereof may be given in evi-

truth of what we may utter. That, and malignant curs, like the editor of the Express, may follow such other course scarcely dare to hope for good sense as best suits their base and degraded nteresting history of the various substitutes organ: "All these inventions were, how-

within the means of almost every

Abide by Principle. Mitical contest of the 8th, was On one side was. a great, honest, truthing party, calmly burearnestly appealing the people in benalf of pure and lofty principles. It addressed itself to the reason of the masses in an hour of wild masses in an hour of wild xeitement and intense popular commotion. It hoped to see the people of the United perior to all the corrupting influences tendency. Civil wars such as ours are

States rise superior to the blandishments of power, superior to the threats and the widely extended influences of arhitrary and almost despotie, rule, sumoney lavished with fearful profusion more so than any others. It is impossito controll an important election. It

we have struggled with all the combined

tures, who have fed to repletion on publie plunder, whose purses have grown wonderfully plethoric from the more than abundant accumulations of shoddy ready to furnish any amount of money (such stuff as it is,) to influence the the election of yesterday. Men in their employ were forced to vote as these wretches dictated. But this was not all. The army, raised by the people, composed of the

f prudence, if he is not even more com- to do the bidding of a vulgar tyrant, were sent to intimidate the people, and have taken him to be, he will not at- | prevent a fair and free expression of

new victims for the slaughter! thousands, and hundreds of thousands more sympathize withus. All day yesterday the sun struggled in vain to pierce the thick clouds that hung like a dark funereal pall over this wretched land, The finances of the nation, already one-half the freemen of one-half of this, almost irretrievably involved, will be compelled to stand the test of the most enormous strain within the short period arms against the fanatical doctrines and pof six months. Unless the laws which mad policy of his party. It would be have heretofore been proven to be inexso unsafe an experiment that we cannot | orable, and without the shadow of change, should exhibit a flexibility

which can in no wise be expected, w shall, long before a year has elapsed, stand face to face with a monetary proin where angels fear to tread," is an old lem most inexorably demanding a soluone, and has often been proven to be tion, and which, from a fair estimate of our resources, cannot possibly be decided in our favor. National bankruptcy stares us squarely in the face; and there is no reason to hope that the miserable financial quackery of our present treasury

doctors will be able to devise an ade commend what they consider wise and dark, and the future of our nation seems right, and condemn what they regard | to be enshrouded in impenetrable gloom as unwise and wrong. Their liberty in | In vain shall we struggle with desper natics now in power, will be but the

which now presses home upon every While fanaticism and mad folly revel in their illy gotten triumph, while the enemies of the nation rejoice in the cendiary crew plunder the ship of State, there is a plain duty incumbent upon

duty is plain and manifest. It must seize the helm of the Ship of State, when crew now on board shall be driven from Already on every side are seen the signs which indicate its near approach. It cannot be long delayed. Then will have arrived that great opportunity for the Democratic party which it must be ready to embrace. If out of the general wreck of our once glorious structure any thing worth preserving is saved, it

Its duty then is plain. The duty every individual man in its ranks is plain. We must abide firmly by the great principles of our party. They are the principles upon which this govern-

The Coming Draft and the Changes in

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Free Press writes as follows, session of Congress will, on the recommen-dation of the War Department, materially amend the existing conscription law by striking out the provision allowing drafted men to furnish substitutes. It will be re-membered that this was attempted at the last session of Congress, and was approved by the Military Committees of both the Somate and House. It was adouted in the would not hesitate at the next session to vote in favor of abolishing the substitute clause of the present law. This is undoubtedly the

principals) will be made yor readers can It is also contemplated, I understand, to strike out that provision in the act of July last requiring the President to give fifty days' notice before a draft can be made, so that the conscription machine can be put in operation at any time without any notice whatever to the people who may then con-

that it will be speedily carried out. Yellow Tickets.