Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 1862.

THE UNION AS IT WAS;
Before abolition, secession, etc., disturbed its harmony.
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS;
Enforced and respected in all sections of the country.

The Elections!

GRAND UNION VICTORIES!

"THE QUAKERS HAVE VOTED!"

ABOLITION PLAYED OUT.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND ILLINOIS, DEMOCRATIC.

The October elections have been improved upon. The glorious victories we then won, are thrown into the shade by the brilliant and unlooked for triumphs of the people over fanaticism in November. In New York, Seymour is elected Governor by 15,000 majority—a change of 125,000 from last year. The Assembly is Democratic, and a majority of the Congressmen are Democrats.

In New Jersey, the Democrats have all their own way; a majority of about 15,000 for Governor; all the Congressmen but one, and most of the Legislature—securing two United States Senators.

In Illinois, Old Abe has been rebuked for his Proclamation to the tune of 20,000. The Democrats have most of the Congressmen and everything else.

In Wisconsin, the Democrats gain largely, and elect two Congressmen. In Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota and Kansas, the abolitionists lose heavily; and the official returns will tell how much.

These elections fix the character of the next Congress, without doubt. There will be a Democratic majority from the North, we think. Abolition has been tried, in the balance and found sadly wanting; and the true Union party—made up of Democrats, Whigs, White Republicans, and other National Union men—have pointed out to the President the Constitutional path they would have him turn to and follow.

Will he heed the voice of "twenty millions."

☞ Grow's organ attempts to show, by garbling an article from the Luzerne Union, "what is meant by the election of Denison." We thought everybody knew that "what was meant," was that the people would have Grow no longer, and wanted a better kind of man. but as the organ appeals to the *Union* to show what is meant, we suggest that it copy the article entire, as some of the best paragraphs were suppressed. Believing it to be too good an article to be garbled, we shall copy it entire in our next.

CAPT. YOUNG PROMOTED.—Capt. J. W. Young, of Bridgewater, this county, has been commissioned a Major in the 151st Reg. P. V.

LECTURE.—Miss H. M. BAILEY will lecture on Phrenology, at Academy Hall, in Montrose, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25. She will also give private examinations and charts, at Searle's hotel, next day.

For particulars see circulars. 2t

☞ A young lady wishes a situation as clerk, secretary, or teacher. Address,
MARY IRVING,
tf3t Brooklyn, Susq'a Co., Pa.

ANOTHER DRAFT!!

Drafting is over; but the Printer's pay day is NOT over! So every man not drafted, and who has read *our* paper before election, will please step up to the Capt's office and settle, so that he can read his own paper for a while. No danger now that "the paper will be mobbed and the editor arrested." That extensive business is played out—it never paid. You can invest safely now; so fork over our $1,50 in double quick!

Binghamton College.

Young men who design to attend the Binghamton Commercial College, would hear of something of practical value, by calling upon or addressing the editor of this paper. Those wishing to attend any similar institution, may save money as above. 4w

Best Sewing Machines.

Any person wishing to purchase a first-rate sewing machine, can save money by obtaining it of the publisher of this paper. The buyer can select such priced machine as he prefers, have it forwarded direct from the city, with the maker's warrant. Buy Singer's—call soon. 3

NOW PAY THE PRINTER.

After our triumph at the election, every Democrat ought to feel generous enough to pay the printers for their untiring and successful labor, so that they can rejoice. Be sure to pay Court week, if you cannot before. Sustain your press liberally if you would maintain your ascendancy. Don't wait for a personal dun, but pay up, and send along a few subscriber with the 12s.

Death of Lieut. U. S. Cook.

At a meeting of Schooley's Ind. Battery, held Nov. 1st, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of regard for our late Lieut. U. S. Cook, who departed this life Oct. 17, 1862.

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to remove from our ranks, by death, our much esteemed and worthy 1st Lieut.; and Whereas, by this sore bereavement, we feel it our duty to stand more firm by the cause for which he gave his life, and try to imitate his noble example as a man, a friend and christian: And further to express our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives of the deceased in this their hour of affliction, we as a Company, submit the following resolutions to his large circle of friends and relatives:

Resolved, That we consider this an act of the great Ruler of the Universe, yet we deeply deplore his loss in this hour of his country's peril.

Resolved, That though he languished and died on a bed of sickness, we think his death as glorious as though he had fallen in the strife and din of battle—for he died a martyr to his country's cause.

Resolved, That we chrish the memory of our Lieut. as a friend endeared to us by so many fond recollections and happy associations, ever evincing as he did, kindness of disposition, urbanity of manner, nobleness of heart and purity of purpose.

Resolved, That we tender to the relatives of our deceased friend, our warmest sympathies in their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives our late Lieut. and also that they be published in the papers of Susquehanna co., and in the Pittston Gazette.

R. M. SHANNON,
N. K. MILLER,
C. S. PAGE, } Com.
N. P. BARBER, Pres't
J. M. ROPER, Sec'y.
Fort Delaware, Nov. 1st, 1862.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

AN OFFER.—A certain abolition preacher who is notorious in the county, and has often been treated as really obnoxious, recently preached, at Birchardville, one of his blackest harangues, and at the conclusion solicited donations to send preachers to the contrabands; stating that he had spent a portion of the past summer in the work.

Now, for the benefit of the darkies, and the edification of the Rev. LL.D., I would say that, provided the gentleman will give ample security for the trust, I will use my influence to get him a salary of $2,000 a year, for ten years, "or during the war," and head the list with a subscription of $200 against the firm of Post Brothers. EPAMINONDAS.

Quarterly Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting for Montrose charge will be held at Jessup, Nov. 15th and 16th. Preaching by Rev. G. H. Blakeslee, Saturday, 2 P. M., and Sabbath 10½ a. m. VAN.

HARD SWEARING.—At Montrose, Pa., a young man offered his vote for Denison, and being challenged on account of his age, swore it in. The same young man was afterwards drafted, and his mother came forward and swore he was not eighteen years of age.—*Binghamton Rep.*

Awful "hard" lying, but it dont explain Grow's defeat, nor did it save poor Wadsworth. Who imposed so outrageous a yarn upon neighbor Stuart? Doubtless, some border ruffian who didn't enlist.

Judge of the 26th District.

We neglected last week to announce the election of Hon. Wm. Elwell, without opposition, as President Judge of the 26th District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Wyoming and Sullivan. The people of this district have been extremely lucky in securing the services of Mr. Elwell. His superior for the position could not have been found in the limits of the Commonwealth. While we congratulate our neighbors, for the good sense displayed; we at the same time regret to lose one of our best and most highly esteemed citizens.

Judge Elwell holds his first court at Bloomsburg on the first Monday in December.

The following is the vote in the several counties:

Columbia,	4,300
Wyoming,	2,487
Sullivan,	723
Total,	7,510

—*Bradford Argus.*

☞ Our esteemed fellow citizen, Wm. Elwell, Esq., has been elected President Judge of the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming, without opposition.—That Mr. Elwell will make an excellent Judge there is no question, and we hope he may find a pleasant location in his new district. Our town will lose a useful citizen, and Bloomsburg, (Mr. Elwell's future home) will gain an intelligent and enterprising resident.—*Bradford Rep.*

WHAT GEN. M'CLELLAN SAID.—When Gen. M'Clellan was deprived of all command, it was predicted that he would resign. This was one hope of his enemies not destined to be realized. On Monday, September 1, when he had but ninety men, he, patriot and soldier as he is, said: "This shall not make me quit the army, for I will remain if I have but a corporal's command, or if I have to carry a musket and serve in the ranks."

STARTLING INTELLIGENCE!

GENERAL McCLELLAN REMOVED.

An order relieving McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac was received at the head quarters of the Army on Friday night last. It was entirely unexpected to all, and therefore every one was taken by surprise.

On its receipt the command was immediately turned over to Gen. Burnside.

McClellan and staff are ordered to report at Trenton. He issued an affectionate farewell address to the soldiers.

—So the fanatics have forced their "broomstick" into an act which is an outrage upon recently expressed popular sentiment and an insult to an army that loves its commander, *under whom they never were defeated*, but without whom disaster was their sad fate! Alas! for the weakness of the cheap joker of the white house. A nation's existence has been trifled with!

Drafted Men to fill up Old Regiments.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 5, 1862.

What disposition shall be made of the drafted men now in camp throughout the Commonwealth is a question of great importance, and which has been made the subject of much agitation here. Under the Militia laws of Pennsylvania, it would seem to be the right and privilege of the drafted militia to select their own company and staff officers, and hence they have construed it as their right and privilege to remain in organizations by themselves.

On the other hand, the National Government claims the right to separate these men into squads and place them wherever desired by the military authorities.—Hence some days ago the General Government issued an order that the drafted militia in the State of Pennsylvania should be sent to the army for the purpose of filling up the ranks of the old regiments.

At this disposition to be made of them, the drafted militia here have manifested much dissatisfaction, claiming it as their indubitable right to remain in organizations of their own. They pointed to the chief magistrate of the commonwealth, on whose promise they relied, that their rights should be recognized and protected.

Both parties were persistent in their claims. On the one hand the drafted militia asserting their rights, on the other, the National Government claiming jurisdiction and the right of their disposal.

For the purpose of obtaining a final understanding in reference to this subject Governor Curtin left Harrisburg yesterday morning, to consult with the chief authorities at Washington.

His mission excited a lively interest among the civil and military circles here. Pennsylvania wants an adequate force to protect her borders from invasion, while the enemy is near her line. This the civilians urge in favor of the drafted militia, with whom the citizens, as a general thing, sympathize.

The Governor returned from Washington this morning. He was besieged by an eager multitude with anxious inquiries. The result of the conference was this:—The Governor, with the Federal authorities, recognizes the necessity, which is absolute, of filling up the old regiments now in service. It must be done soon. The material must be found. It is quite evident that it cannot be done by volunteering. At least 18,000 men are required to fill up the Reserves. A plan was determined upon. The drafted militia have already been organized into companies, but few into regiments, with the field and company officers already appointed and selected. These men are not to be deprived of their rights. These officers are not to be deprived of their commissions, which have already been issued. Old regiments will have their companies consolidated without doing injustice to the old officers. Thus room will be made in each regiment for three or four new companies. In this room will be placed the new militia companies, with their organization complete and unaltered.

This arrangement, it is thought, will be satisfactory, as no injustice can result therefrom.

Adjutant-General Thomas now presents his instructions, with positive orders, to fill up the old regiments with the drafted militia. Thus the matter rests. The final decision is made; there is no other appeal.—[Cor. Phila. Inquirer.

The Drafted Men not to go into the Old Regiments.

The difficulty in reference to the disposal of the drafted militia has been happily arranged satisfactorily to all parties.

Adjutant-General Thomas is instructed to relieve from duty the officers appointed to convey the drafted men to the old regiments, and the Pennsylvania State Militia, now in camp, are to be allowed to proceed in the selection of their field and company officers as before—the National Government having conceded this to them as their right and grivilege.

This announcement was received by the militia with great enthusiasm. They are now perfectly contented, having had conceded to them all they asked. Harmony and good feeling now prevails on all sides.

MR. HUGHES "AT HOME."—The Democratic citizens of Pottsville have resolved their appreciation of their eminent townsman, the Hon. Francis W. Hughes, by presenting him with a handsome silver service. A large meeting was held on the subject, on the evening of the 18th inst., and the necessary preliminary arrangements were made. In order to give all an opportunity to contribute, the subscriptions were limited to one dollar each.

The vote of Schuylkill county is something for Mr. Hughes and his friends to be proud of, especially when the energetic attempts to injure him, and through him, his party, are considered; and it is at the same time a burning rebuke to all who stooped to unworthy means to injure him. The Democratic majority in Schuylkill is 1594. This is a gain of 1857 over Foster's vote.

NORTHERN TRAITORS.—The New Lisbon Patriot of Oct. 31st, says:

"On last Tuesday afternoon, some of the black abolitionists of Salineville, Ohio, proceeded to the Democratic Club Room in that place and tore down an American Flag—tore it in pieces and trampled it in the dust. Only a few Democrats were in town at the time, but soon a large crowd was gathered and greatly excited over the gross outrage and insult to the Flag of the Country. They gave the blacks till nine o'clock next day to put another flag, and before that hour the affrighted abolitionists had replaced the banner."

Natural Wonders of Kentucky.

The geological formation of this state is singular. Ponds with no visible inlet or outlet are very frequent. Holes in the ground, called "sink holes," are very frequent, and some of these lead to the great caves which abound in this region. Boys pick up load-stone from the ground at almost any point. Surveyors are often troubled from this cause. "Sink holes" extend into the earth from ten to three hundred feet, with sometimes a spring or a small stream at the bottom. Two of these, near Mumfordville, excite a great deal of curiosity.

And on an eminence called the Frenchman's Knob, has been descended 275 feet without discovering any indications of a bottom. Another, near the town, is some 25 feet in diameter near the top, inclines like a funnel to the depth of thirty feet.—At this point is an aperture, leading to unknown depths below. A stone or rock cast in returns no sound indicative of having found bottom. Near the same place is a spring that rises some twelve inches at noon every day, with as great regularity as the sun passes the zenith.

Mr. Buchanan in Self-Defence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Ex-President Buchanan, through the *National Intelligencer*, replies at length to Lieutenant General Scott, whose recent publication he considers an undisguised censure of his conduct during the last months of his administration in regard to the seven cotton states now in rebellion.—In noticing the first and most prominent among the charges, viz, his refusal immediately to garrison nine enumerated fortifications scattered over six of the southern states according to Scott's recommendation, he says:

"This refusal is attributed, without the least cause, to the influence of Governor Floyd. All my cabinet bear me witness that I was President, myself responsible for all the acts of the Administration; and certain it is that during the last six months previous to the 29th of December, 1860, the day on which he resigned his office after my request, he exercised less influence on the Administration than any other member of the Cabinet. Mr. Holt was immediately thereafter transferred from the Post-office Department to that of War, so that from this time till the 4th of March, 1861, which was by far the most important period of the administration, he performed the duties of Secretary of War to my entire satisfaction.

He then proceeded to show there is one answer both easy and conclusive, if other valid reasons did not exist, namely: There were no available troops within reach which could be sent to these fortifications.

To have attempted millitary operations on a scale so extensive by any means within the President's power, would have been simply absurd.

Of this, he says, referring to his supplemental views of the 30th October, General Scott himself seems to have been convinced. Those views, both original and supplementary, he says, were published by General Scott in the *National Intelligencer* on the 18th of January, 1861, at a most important and critical period of the administration. The publication at that time could do no possible good, and might have done much harm.

To have published them without the President's knowledge and consent was as much in violation of the sacred confidence which ought to prevail between the Commanding General of the army and the Commander-in-Chief, as it would have been for the Secretary of War to have published the same documents without authority.

What is of more importance, their publication was calculated injuriously to affect the compromise measures then before Congress and the country, and to encourage the secessionists in their mad and wicked attempt to shatter the Union into fragments. From the respect I then entertained for General Scott I passed it over in silence.

Mr. Buchanan then explains why he refused to send three hundred men to reinforce Major Anderson at Fort Moultrie, and among the reasons, says he believed, as the event proved, Major Anderson was then in no danger of an attack. Indeed, he and his command were treated with marked kindness by the authorities and people of Charleston.

Under these circumstances, to have sent such a force there would have been only to impair the hope of compromise—to provoke collision and to disappoint the country.

Having treated of the charge of having kept back reinforcements from Pensacola, Mr. Buchanan replies to the charge of having also kept them back from Charleston, saying that neither a truce nor a quasi truce, nor anything like it, was ever concluded between the President and any human authority concerning Charleston.

On the contrary, the South Carolina Commissioners, first and last, and all the time, were informed that the President never could and never would surrender Fort Sumter, nor deprive himself of the most entire liberty to send reinforcements to it whenever it was believed to be in danger, or whenever it might be requested by Major Anderson.

Mr. Buchanan then alludes to other points in general Scott's views, and says that he can solemnly declare, before God and his country, that he cannot reproach himself with any act of commission or omission to endanger its happiness, its prosperity and its safety since the existing troubles commenced.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM T. A. R. NELSON.

The following letter we find in the Greenville, Tenn., Banner, of the 15th instant:—

JONESBORO, Tenn. Oct. 11, 1862.

* * * * * *

It would be a source of much gratification to me to meet my fellow-citizens face to face, and to show from my own speeches in Congress and elsewhere, and from Mr. Lincoln's messages and other documents, to which I did not have access when my recent address was prepared, that in the publication of that address I was animated by no other earthly motive than to redeem my solemn pledges, and to prove that Union men who have stood upon principle in opposing the Southern movement, will still stand upon principle when they sustain it. If they have been compelled to shift their ground, it has not been because they desired to do so, but because Mr. Lincoln, after recommending compensation to the owners of slaves in the border States, after disowning Hunter's proclamation of emancipation, after refusing negro regiments, and even after his letter to Horace Greeley—(in all of which, as well as other acts, he created the impression that he was engaged in a heroic struggle against the abolitionists who hold that there can be no property in man,) suddenly turned a somerset, forgot his boasted oath to support the constitution, and issued a butcher's bulletin, that Haynau himself would have been ashamed of. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. A. R. NELSON.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PAPER.

The price of paper has risen very fast and very high within a short time past, and is reaching a figure that will revolutionize the prices of newspapers, periodicals and books throughout the country. Already newspaper publishers, in various parts of the country, are putting up the prices of their journals, and soon all the newspapers in the country must advance in price. Publishers will be compelled to do this to sustain themselves. The price of paper, which has advanced about 50 per cent., must continue to advance while the war lasts, unless some other material than cotton be discovered from which to make it. Publishers having the necessary capital are buying up large quantities of paper and thus adding another reason why the article will soon be much higher than at present. Weekly papers that have been and are now published at $1,50 per annum will soon be advanced to two dollars, and papers at other prices in the same proportion.

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

Counties.	Aud. General. Slenker.	Cochran.
Adams	2,966	2,555
Allegheny	7,895	12,329
Armstrong	2,476	2,250
Beaver	1,734	2,268
Bedford	2,320	1,679
Berks	10,464	4,550
Blair	1,894	2,485
Bradford	1,761	5,824
Bucks	6,562	5,855
Butler	2,615	2,770
Cambria	2,734	1,535
Cameron	136	196
Carbon	1,697	997
Centre	2,687	1,856
Chester	4,870	7,224
Clarion	2,355	1,396
Clearfield	2,167	1,315
Clinton	1,544	1,157
Columbia	2,952	1,382
Crawford	3,589	2,006
Cumberland	3,515	2,671
Dauphin	3,276	4,150
Delaware	1,461	2,778
Elk	586	275
Erie	2,713	4,255
Fayette	3,639	2,709
Franklin	3,140	3,157
Fulton	1,009	726
Forest	59	82
Greene	2,869	949
Huntingdon	1,823	2,466
Indiana	1,596	3,396
Jefferson	1,483	1,412
Juniata	1,548	1,094
Lancaster	6,532	11,471
Lawrence	1,053	2,551
Lebanon	2,213	3,045
Lehigh	4,750	2,806
Luzerne	8,389	5,768
Lycoming	3,521	2,608
M'Kean	682	784
Mercer	3,049	3,421
Mifflin	1,370	1,468
Monroe	2,118	456
Montgomery	6,765	5,118
Montour	1,239	765
Northampton	4,460	1,969
Northumberland	3,068	2,085
Perry	1,959	1,917
Philadelphia	33,323	36,124
Pike	767	135
Potter	326	1,103
Schuylkill	7,075	5,481
Snyder	1,253	1,592
Somerset	1,415	2,475
Sullivan	608	279
Susquehanna	2,749	3,945
Tioga	806	2,792
Union	1,155	1,580
Venango	2,284	2,213
Warren	1,213	1,868
Washington	4,163	3,734
Wayne	2,760	1,819
Westmoreland	5,040	3,693
Wyoming	1,345	1,154
York	7,396	4,310
Total	218,981	215,266

Slenker's majority.....3,715
Barr's.....do.....3,169

Another Arbitrary Arrest.

Judge Semple Orr was arrested at Jefferson City, Mo., on Thursday last, by order of Gen. Lane. The cause of the arrest is that he delivered a speech in which he declared the proclamation of President Lincoln to be unwise, impolitic and uncalled for, and because he expresses doubts of the ability of the administration to carry out, lawfully, the purposes of the proclamation.

This is the case as we find it stated in the N. Y. *Tribune*, without a word of comment. Fellow-citizens, can you realize the fact? Does it seem possible to you that such an act could be perpetrated and the whole country not protest against it? What! a citizen arrested for simply expressing his opinion upon the policy of an act of the President, and venturing to express a doubt as to the ability of the administration to carry out that policy lawfully, and the people stand by in dumb silence, tongue tied and paralyzed? Do we live in Turkey or Russia, or is this to-day the America whose independence was won by the blood of the revolution? We have heard of the bow-string and the knout, of Siberia and the dungeons of the Sultan, but these are Asiatic and imperial amusements, suited to neither our temperaments nor our institutions; and yet how far are we removed from them, if the personal liberty of the citizen can be thus trampled upon with impunity?

NEGROES PREFERRED.—"One or two thousand able bodied black refugees are employed in the Quartermaster's Department here, and on the defenses about Washington at reduced wages. The amount saved on the difference between their pay and that of white laborers is much more than sufficient to support the five or six hundred colored women and children in the government hands. This is derived frm official persons, who say the contrabands are really a source of government profit."

So writes the Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*. This only gives preference to niggers over white laborers, whose wives and children may starve for all the Abolitionists care, if only the negro women and children are provided for. The next move is to substitute the "colored gentlemen" in place of white mechanics, and so on until the darling idea of the Jacobins, that the nigger is equal to the white man, and "more so," is practically operative.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

WORDS OF PRUDENCE.—The Newburyport *Herald*, a Republican paper, says:

To our minds the elections just taken place are a popular condemnation of radicalism; they are a warning to party leaders; they are a declaration in favor of a restoration of the country to what it was originally, and they are a vote in favor of peace at the earliest hour it can be had on honorable terms. If the Republicans will read the writing upon the wall, and being warned, reject ultra leaders, and measures of doubtful utility, to say the least, they will yet stem the tide and keep in their own hands the adjustment of the present questions that must soon be settled. The people are capable of self-government, and if they cannot do that one way they will another. The people will have the Constitution and the Union, and everything else will have to bow before that object.

☞ A despatch from Harrisburg, says: "Rumors are also current here with regard to fees received by the drafting examining surgeons for performing the duty which has been assigned them, and pay for which they will receive from the United States Government. The people should be on their guard, and expose every act of this character known to have been committed. They are entitled to no fees whatever, and if they have been exacted, the Governor will, upon the production of evidence, see that just punishment is awarded them."

Pennsylvania and her Vote.

"Contary to general belief, we find that the Union party in Pennsylvania stands better on its State vote. We carry the State on Congress by 6,231 majority, though the Opposition figure out about 3,450 majority on the State ticket."

The above we copy from a prominent position in an editorial column of the Tribune of Nov. 1st. Its object is evidently to confuse its readers as to the result of the late election in Pennsylvania. It is a deliberate and bare-faced falsification of the result, and the Tribune of the same date establishes the fact by its own table of the vote polled, to wit: Dem. 28, 312—Abo. 16, 471. This makes about 12,000 majority on the Congressinol vote for the Democrats instead of Greeley's 043 for the Administration.

It will further be observed that 104 votes more would have made the Delegation stand 16 Opposition to 8 Administration instead of 14 to 10.

The fact is, that ever since our election the Abolition papers have only published the result to falsify and deprecate it, or have kept a studied silence on the subject, for the purpose of exerting an influence on the other states.

We have had a great victory in Pennsylvania, and it ought to have effect in other States, for it was achieved in spite of the most unscrupulous and desperate efforts of the Abolitionists.

From the Army of the Potomac.

General Pleasanton remains over night at Markhall and this morning moved in towards Burbun's, five miles distant, and near the mouth of Chester Gap. Before reaching the town, he came up with General Stuart with 3,000 men and one battery.

The enemy had their guns posted on a hill on the left of the road, but were driven off.

Col. Gregg, of the Eighth Pennsylvania, charged on them with a full regiment, completely routing them and taking prisoners.

As the rebels fled, Captain Saunders with a squadron of the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, charged on their flank, while Captain Pennington with another force assaulted them with shells.

The rebels left ten dead on the field. Our loss was one killed and five wounded.

Among the enemy's dead was a captain. The adjutant of a Virginia Regiment had his leg broke and is a prisoner.

The conduct of our cavalry in this action was splendid, and it is only necessary for General Stuart to meet them in an open field to show our superiority.

Salem was occupied to-day by General Bayard's cavalry after driving the 1st Virginia cavalry from the town and capturing seven prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.

Information from the front this morning, is to the effect that Col. Windham, of Bayard's cavalry, had a spirited engagement yesterday at New Baltimore, with the cavalry and four pieces of artillery of the rebel force at Warrenton. Their number were about equal to his at the time, say 1,500 strong. After a stout resistance, he drove the enemy off in the direction of the main army at the town of Warrenton.

Gen. Sickles last evening returned from making a reconnoissance in force in front, having penetrated as far as Catlett's Station, driving in the scouts and pickets of the rebels back on Warrenton Junction, where the enemy are not supposed to be in much force.

Three Thousand Rebels at Plymouth Surrounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 6, 1862.

The gun-boat *Delaware*, Captain FOSTER, arrived here last night from Newbern, N. C.

Gen. FOSTER had left Newbern with some thirteen thousand men, and had gone to Plymouth, and with about eight thousand men, surrounded some three thousand Rebels, about one half of whom were cavalry. The "Rebs" wished to make terms, but Gen. FOSTER was obdurate, and demanded an unconditional surrender, and they, finding they could not do better, yielded with a good grace.

Singular Coincidence.

GROW, the Abolition Speaker of the present Congress, is defeated by an overwhelming majority.

HALL, the Abolition Speaker of the State Senate at the late session is handsomely beaten by that sturdy Democrat, WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

ROWE, (the renegade,) Speaker of the last House of Representatives of this State, is beaten in a strong Republican district.

Elwood Fisher died recently at Atlanta, Georgia. He it was who said that if the Union was ever dissolved, this epitaph would be put on its tomb:—"Here lies a nation which, in endeavoring to *free the negro, lost its own liberties.*" If things go on a little while longer as they go at present, the tomb will be ready for the epitaph.

A JUST REBUKE.—G. A. Grow was Speaker of the House, when Hon. H. B. Wright was elected by both parties as the successor of Col. Scranton. The Republicans were then as now loud in their professions of "no party." But because Col. Wright was a Democrat, Mr. Grow, in the selection of his committees, placed him upon the most unimportant one in the House—thus ignoring Luzerne's representative, whom Mr. Grow knew possessed abilities equal to any position within his control. While Mr. Grow was thus "snubbing" Luzerne in the person of her representative, it did not, perhaps, occur to him that our county would so soon have the opportunity to retaliate. But thus it is, fanatical proscription often commends the chalice to its own lips. Mr. Grow is rebuked by 2,884 of the conservative masses of Luzerne.—*Luzerne Union.*

☞ The Easton *Argus* says, "It is a singular but not unnatural fact that every county that was tory in the revolution, such as Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, &c. are abolition now. On the contrary, every county that warmly sustained the patriot cause in the revolution, now upholds the Democratic party. The descendants of the men, who under the infamous rule of old John Adams, supported the despotism, alien and sedition laws, gag laws, stamp and window taxes, imprisonment of Democrats, and all other obnoxious measures of that odious administration, now sustain all the obnoxious measures of the present Administration, including negro proclamations, Fort Lafayette and all.—There's a great deal in the blood and breed of men. Men whose fathers were tories in revolutionary days never grow up Democrats."

SONG OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Addressed to Father Abraham.

BY DOUGLAS A. LEVINE.

We have come, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand strong,
To save you from the clutches of the Abolition throng.
You've heard from Pennsylvania, and from Indiana too,
And Ohio has been speaking through her ballot-box to you!
The sturdy men of iron, from the furnace and the Mine,
With the Hoosiers and the Buckeye boys, are wheeling into line:
They are marching to the music of the Union, as of yore,
And New York has come after them, Three Hundred Thousand more!

We are marching, Father Abraham, to that familiar tune,
With which so oft, in former years we've scared that same old coon!
Once more from hill and valley it rings forth with cheering sound,
To gladden every household where a loyal heart is found.
See! Every star is blazoned on the banner we unfold:
For the Union that our Jackson saved, our Seymour will uphold!
To scatter all the Nation's foes—the Union to restore,
We have come, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand more!

We have come, Father Abraham, and as we march along,
We relieve you from the "pressure" of the Abolition throng!
You told them that you couldn't make a pig's leg of his tail—
And that against the Comet, Papal bulls would not avail;
They wouldn't heed your anecdotes, or listen to your plea—
They swore that White Men should be slaves and Niggers should be free!
But you need not mind their ravings now, or tremble at their roar—
For we've come, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand more!

We have come, Father Abraham, so cast away your fears:
It's the Democratic "slogan" that is ringing in your ears!
They pretend to call us Traitors! But we point you to the blood
That sinks into Virginia's soil—that dyes Potomac's flood—
That stains the hills of Maryland, the plains of Tennessee:
Such "Traitors," Father Abraham, this Union loves to see!
It's a growing "Traitor" army that is thundering at your door,
And New York has swelled its columns with Three Hundred Thousand more!

We have come Father Abraham, to vindicate the laws,
To hold the Starry banner up—to guard the Nation's cause!
Our Motto is, "The White man's Right:" for this we've battled long—
For this we'll fight with sinewy arms, with earnest hearts and strong—
For this we'll burst Fort Warren's bars and crumble Lafayette—
For this we'll crush the Nation's foes, and save the Union yet!
Thus speaks the North! Oh! Abraham, you'll heed its mighty roar,
For New York has swelled the chorus with Three Hundred Thousand more!

600,000 Male or Female Agents,

To sell Lloyd's New Steel Plate County Colored Map of the United States, Canadas, and New Brunswick, from recent surveys completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time. Superior to any $10 Map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map. It is not only a County Map, but is also a County and Railroad Map of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving every railroad station and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.—Send for $1 worth to try. Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. No competition.

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania—cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

Lloyd's Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

"Lloyd's Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and it is the best that can be purchased.'—*Tribune, Aug. 2.*

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River—From actual surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and states.—Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Now ready.

NAVY DEP'T, Washington, Aug. 1852.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLS, Sec. of Navy.

WASHINGTON, November 4, 1862.

The *National Intelligencer*, Secretary SEWARD's organ here, is out in a long leader, which is interpreted here by those who watch the current of events to be paving the way for a withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation, on the ground that it is impracticable, &c.

NOV. 6.—The *Intelligencer* is out in a leader to-day, to deny the inference that it spoke for Secretary Seward in intimating that the proclamation should be nullified. It, however, now holds the strange doctrine that the proclamation is only to go into effect if it is thought best, at New Years.

The President has not, however, even intimated to any one what he will do, though the members of the cabinet are urging its nullification.