THE VICTORY—ITS LESSONS.

The astounding victories of the people, speaking through the organization of the Democratic party, in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, have cheered the drooping spirits of the true friends of the country everywhere, and opened the door of hope for deliverance from our National calamities. It is emphatically the voice of the people—the conservative masses breaking away from the influence and control of politicians and fanaticism. At last the people have awoke from their night-mare, and aroused themselves to a full appreciation of our appalling distresses. At last they see that a departure from the National policy of the Democracy and embracing the heresies of sectional parties, sectional creeds and sectional candidates, has bro't about the very state of things they were admonished it would several years ago. The tramp of two millions of armed men, the destruction of hundreds of thousands of lives—our own brothers and country-men—the utter ruin of trade, commerce, finance, National credit and National character; the great wail of woe from the bleeding hearts of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and loved ones—these have finally aroused the people to realize where they are standing, and set them to looking about for a remedy.

As usual, when the country is on the brink of ruin, it turns to the Democracy for salvation and deliverance. The prodigal son wasted his substance, and then returned to the house of his father. But, poor bleeding country! thou art indeed tattered and torn! thou art indeed despoiled of thy beautiful garments, and thou hast indeed wasted thy treasure!—thou hast been abiding in the tents of thine enemies, and feeding with the harlots of abolitionism! We welcome thee back to the house of thy father. We will bind up thy wounds and bruises, but thou art sick at heart, and still thou mayst die!

This unparalleled success means more than a mere party success. Republicans, or those who have supported that ticket in the past, have swelled our ranks by thousands; but they were the conservative, fair men of that party, who have become utterly disgusted with the abolition element that has finally succeeded in controlling it. They have found with the Democracy kindred views and kindred objects, and henceforward will act with our party. The people have determined to put down this intense radicalism, judging rightly by its fruits that it is subversive of all good government, as it has been destructive to the best interests and brightest hopes of the country. In accordance with this idea, we see Grow, the Speaker of the House and representative of the administration, beaten by a majority little short of 3,000 in Luzerne county alone! So has gone Campbell, Bingham, and a host of that extreme school, literally crushed out by the overwhelming force of this popular revolution. New York, New Jersey and other States will soon follow in the same wake, and then the demon of abolitionism will be disarmed, and the political power of the country once more restored to the hands of National men and the guidance of a National policy.

The power now so fast slipping from the grasp of the dominant party, will not be restored to it in the next fifty years. The wreck of the best government the world ever saw—the countless dead upon the bloodiest battle-fields ever fought, with all the attendant ruin and horrors of the most stupendous civil war ever known, will all stand for future ages imperishable monuments to the madness and folly of the Republican party, and as startling admonitions against again trusting it with the concerns of a great and free government.

But what are the lessons intended by this uprising of the people? It might be fairly claimed by the government of Jeff Davis that these three great States have decided in favor of the rebellion, should we take the issue attempted by the Republican party as the true one; for everywhere in the North, from press, pulpit and politicians, the persistent declaration has been made that the Democracy were "traitors," "secessionists," "friends and sympathizers with the rebellion," &c.—This has gone forth from the Cabinet of the President, and been echoed in every school district in the North, and still that party has swept the land like a whirlwind. We say then, and we believe, that if the rebels should derive any "aid and comfort" from these elections—if they have been encouraged to hold out longer in their rebellion, the whole account should fall upon the guilty heads of the leaders of the Republican party, who have wickedly and knowingly falsified the sentiments of the North, as embodied in the Democracy of these States.

The result of these elections is not, nor should it be considered a verdict of the people against the war for the purpose of preserving the Union. To this, no man in the North will object—none that will not pour out his treasure and if need be his blood; but still it is meant for as it will undoubtedly be felt to be, a most terrible rebuke to the ruling spirits at Washington. The people have seen with amazement millions of their treasure squandered and stolen, and yet the acts of the plunderers assumed by the President, and the plunderers themselves retained in his Cabinet and exalted to the highest appointments at foreign courts. They have watched with apprehension and alarm the steady usurpations of executive power, laying its hands upon the very securities of the constitution, and enunciating the worst dogmas of a military despotism.—They have seen the right of trial by jury abrogated, the *habeas corpus* suspended, and martial law proclaimed over a loyal people, who were bleeding at every pore for the cause of their country. They have seen loyal and peaceable citizens torn from their homes without warrant, accuser or accusation, thrown into prisons or forts to languish for the gratification of some personal or political enemy, shielded in his infamy by the government itself. They have seen the civil liberties and personal rights of American citizens, guaranteed by the solemn covenants of our fathers in the sacred provision of the constitution trampled in the dust; and they have risen as in self-defence to rescue their rights at the ballot-box. They have seen the freedom of speech and of the press under the ban of military power; they have seen the property of unoffending citizens the sport of mobs, and their persons subjected to mob violence, and this too upheld and encouraged by the party in power. They have seen even our courts cower before the frown of executive dictation, and succumb in their decisions to the clamor of the rabble. They have seen the President attempt at one blow, to turn loose four million of barbarians, to destroy the white man's heritage, the labor of the North. In God's name, with all these things passing before them, is it any wonder that our people have once more arisen in the might of outraged freemen? Is it not rather a marvel that they have so long and so patiently submitted?

To these excesses alone have the people directed this staggering blow. They have intended to say to Abraham Lincoln in terms not to be misunderstod, that such must stop, and that the war must be conducted for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the government.—Let him heed this verdict and act upon its suggestions, and the Democracy of the North, strong in the affections of the people, will rally to his side, and rescue the government from destruction.—*Luzerne Union.*

Montrose Democrat.

THE CONSTITUTION

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Tuesday, Nov. 18th, 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.

☞ Do not fail to read the opinion of Judge Curtis, on first page. It should be seen by every citizen. It annihilates Old Abe's pretensions to despotic powers.

Half Notes for Change.

The practice of cutting Pittston Bank Notes in two, having become common, the following letter, in reply to inquiries, may be interesting:

PITTSTON, Nov. 15th, 1862.

H. C. TYLER, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 12th inst. rec'd. We will redeem our one dollar notes, matched or unmatched; nothing, however, less than half notes. Respectfully yours,

T. F. ATHERTON, Cashier.

☞ The democratic jubilee and buckroast at Tunkhannock, was largely attended and passed off very satisfactorily. The people are indulging somewhat in demonstrations of a similar nature in many parts of the country. It has been suggested that some of our Luzerne friends pay us a visit on the day after Christmas, enjoy a social dinner, and, perhaps, close with a mass meeting in the evening. What say our citizens to some such celebration? An informal meeting will be held at the Keystone Hotel, on Monday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to consider the subject. Those favoring the proposition can, if unable to be present, communicate their views by letter, or otherwise. Let there be a fair expression from the county.

☞ The Northern Lights have been unusually brilliant this fall. About the 14th of October, and the 4th of November, they were gloriously visible all thro' this region from New Jersey to Illinois. Mr. Grow had a fine chance to view them at Scranton, but did not seem to enjoy the sight, with the people, in consequence of the fatal results of a disease of the brain under which he has labored for some time, and which causes a dark shadow to overwhelm every object which he casts his eyes upon.

The Speakership.

"The Hon. George D. Jackson, of Sullivan, and John C. Ellis, of Montour counties, are our standard bearers. Of Mr. Jackson it is scarcely necessary that we should say one word. The people of this district have every confidence in him. He has already represented them faithfully and ably for two years in the Legislature, and they will return him this fall with an increased majority. By his gentlemanly deportment he won the esteem of his fellow-members, and became one of the most influential and popular members of the House of Representatives. In case of his election, and the election of a majority of Democratic members, of which there is no doubt, we suggest that he be made Speaker of that body."—*Berwick Gazette, Sept. 11.*

"We may give the *Gazette* credit for the *first* suggestion of the name of Geo. D. Jackson for Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also to cordially approve of that suggestion. Mr. Jackson's experience of two years in the Legislature, his familiarity with the rules, his quick apprehension and promptness of decision, eminently qualify for that position.

It seems now quite certain that a majority in the Legislature is Democratic, and Mr. Jackson's course has ever been such as to command the respect and commendation of the party. Let us hear from the other parts of the District and the State on the subject.—*Sullivan Dem.*

We cordially endorse the above; and although we have several friends in the House, whose success in every possible way would give us much pleasure, yet our view of the matter, even before seeing the above, or knowing that Mr. Jackson was a candidate, was that he was the man for the place, and we think that a better selection could not be made, and we hope that no other will be made.

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!

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 couple of important errors were made in our table of the State vote, last week; we therefore publish a correct one to-day. The errors were in Cumberland and Wyoming counties.

☞ Lieutenant-Colonels A. P. Coburn and J. C. Duane, members of McClellan's staff, have been arrested, and it is reported that others are to be arrested. No cause is given for it—of course not; but until good reasons are given, the people will understand that it was done to gratify abolition malice, as has been the case in very many instances.

☞ "Ten cents were at one time attempted to be made the standard of pay for a day's labor, by Buchanan."

The above infamous lie appears as editorial in the Bradford Reporter, Wilmot's organ. They feel bad since election; but will such nonsensical falsehoods relieve them? Perhaps so, as they are full of 'em.

Universalist Conference.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish to give notice through the Democrat that the Universalists of Gibson have completed the repairs on their church, at an expense of some seven or eight hundred dollars; and that they intend to celebrate the opening of the same for public worship, by holding a Conference on Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th of this month, when they hope to meet the friends from every part of the Association. Come, brethren, do not disappoint their expectations.

L. F. PORTER.

Nov. 13th, 1862.

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

☞ The Educational State Convention which was in session in Harrisburg last August, unanimously adopted a resolution, "That ministers of the Gospel thro'out the State be requested to preach, on the first Sunday in December, 1862, a sermon on popular education."

Thos. H. Burrowes, State Superintendent of Common Schools, publishes a communication to clergymen, urging them to comply with the above.

☞ A young lady wishes a situation as clerk, secretary, or teacher. Address,

MARY IRVING,
1f3t Brooklyn, Susq'a Co., Pa.

A CAPITAL UNION PYRAMID.

OHIO.
INDIANA.
ILLINOIS.
NEW YORK.
NEW JERSEY.
PENNSYLVANIA.
THE OLD UNION.
THE CONSTITUTION

Pennsylvania Election—Official.

Counties.	Aud. General. Slenker.	Cochran.
Adams	2,966	2,555
Allegheny	7,895	12,323
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	2,382
Crawford	3,589	5,006
Cumberland	3,515	2,671
Dauphin	3,276	4,150
Delaware	1,461	2,772
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	

LETTER FROM KENTUCKY.

NEW MARKET, Oct. 26, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—I take the present opportunity to let you and your readers know that our regiment, and in fact, whole army, is in good health and spirits, after the fight that we had at Chaplin Hills, where a few men held in check an overpowering force the whole of one day, until at 4 o'clock, reinforcements coming up, we put the rebels to flight. Our brigade of cavalry opened the fight at 8 o'clock.

The second Michigan is armed with Colt's five-shooting rifles and they dismounted and went ahead on foot as skirmishers into a piece of woods, and our regiment followed in support. We found a whole brigade of rebel infantry and two batteries, so we held on until our artillery and infantry came up; and all the while the balls were whistling around our heads in good earnest, but our boys never flinched. On the arrival of the infantry the rebels fell back for reinforcements, and then made an attack on our centre at two o'clock, and drove our advance back to the reserve, charging in column of eight deep; and just as they came up within a few yards of our first gun, they double-shotted their guns; but the seventy-ninth Penn'a infantry that were on the left of the battery, lying down, and the first Michigan on the right, both jumped up and poured a cross-fire into the the ranks of the rebels. The rebels thought they were flanked, and away they went, as if the d—l was after them, down the hill and out of sight.—Then they thought they would make another trial on our right, and came near being victorious in that place, but another brigade coming up at that time, the day was saved, and the rebels put to flight.—We pursued till dark, when the chase was given up, and the rebels continued on through Harrodsburg where they left over a thousand sick. In all the hospitals along the road we got over two thousand men. In one place on Chaplin creek, a rebel regiment piled their guns against the fence, with the following motto on the stocks—some cut on, and some written on paper and stuck on their bayonets: "Home, or hell." Where the men went I do not know or care. We have driven them out of the state, and our forces are in full pursuit—some on their track, and some going round to Nashville to try and get in ahead of them.

Yours truly,

NATHAN L. HOWE,
Co. E. 9th P. V. Cavalry, Louisville, Ky.

WHAT THE "OLD FOGIES" THOUGHT OF IT.—On the 23d of March, 1790, an expression was spread on record as to the powers of the Federal Government on the subject of emancipation, many of those who had assisted in forming the Constitution being then present, and siding in this expression, as follows:

"That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them, in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide any regulations therein which humanity and true policy may dictate."—[Hildreth's History of the U. S. vol. 1, 2d Series.

☞ James B. Clay, son of Henry Clay, has joined the rebel army, and is to command a regiment. Cause, the President's Emancipation Proclamation. His entire regiment will be composed of men who were in favor of the Union previous to publication of the unfortunate Proclamation.

☞ The contractors who were furnishing the government with paper for the Government Printing Office, threw up their contracts, and Superintendent Defrees went to Boston and bought in open market a temporary supply; he was unable to make a contract for any length of time at any price.

☞ The radical presses have denounced no man, not even the President, with greater vehemence than they have Fernando Wood, ex-Mayor of New York. In a speech just before the election he said: "last Spring I was offered—and leading Republicans offered to put it into writing—that if I would desert they would make me the next Governor of New York."

☞ The city of Springfield, Ill., the home of Mr. Lincoln, gives a Democratic majority of 400, and the county, Sangamon, in which he lives, gives 1,200 Democratic majority.—At the Presidential election it only gave 42 majority against him.

November 11.—Major-General McCLELLAN and his personal staff left Warrenton at 11 oclock to-day. On reaching Warrenton Junction a salute was fired. The troops, which had been drawn up in line, afterwards broke ranks, when the soldiers crowded around him, and many eagerly called for a few parting words.—He said, in response, while on the platform of the railroad car:—

"I wish you to stand by General BURNSIDE as you have stood by me, and all will be well. Good bye."

To this there was a spontaneous and enthusiastic response.

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 12 *s.*

Not fit for the Position.

We want no better evidence of Abraham Lincoln's entire unfitness for the Presidential office, then the character and qualities ascribed to him by his own party friends. No one who reads the criticisms on his administration contained in such papers as the *Tribune, Times, Independent*, and others of the same political persuasion, can doubt for a moment that he lacks both ability and honesty.

—Speculating upon the causes of the overthrow of Republicanism a radical organ published in Buffalo says:—

"We do not believe that the result betrays any unpatriotic feeling in the masses of the people, but only an opposition to a radicalism which had become distasteful and oppressive."

This editor comprehends the whole situation.

—HON. JAMES M. PORTER, of Easton, died on Tuesday, aged 69 years.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S FAREWELL ORDER.

The following farewell was read to the troops, composing the army of the Potomac, yesterday morning, on dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
CAMP NEAR HEDGETOWN, VA.,
Nov. 7, 1862.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC:

An order of the President devolves upon Major General Burnside the command of this army. In parting from you, I cannot express the love I bear to you. As an army, you have grown up under my care. In you I have never found doubt or coldness. The battles you have fought under my command will proudly live in our nation's history. The glory you have achieved; our mutual perils and fatigues; the graves of our comrades fallen in battle and by disease; the broken forms of those whom wounds and sickness have disabled—the strongest association that can exist among men, unite us still by an indissoluble tie. We shall ever be comrades in supporting the Constitution of our country and the nationalty of its people.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General, U. S. A.

Greeley vs. McClellan.

His great desire accomplished, the heart of the radical Abolitionist lifts itself up and rejoices. McClellan removed—the inflexible patriot, who could not be entrapped by Abolition wiles, or daunted by Abolition threats, banished from the head of the army of the Potomac by an ungrateful and vacillating President, Greeley, in the same malignant and treacherous spirit that denounced the flag of the Union as a "haunting lie," exclaims "God will save us yet—McClellan *retires* for the present from what is, by *courtesy*, termed active service."

The bitterness of this sarcasm can only fall properly in one place—on the head of that treacherous administration that in the darkest hour of its existence, when there seemed no escape from destruction, called on the man whom it had in vain attempted to dishonor to save it, and who came calmly forward, unaffected by the wrongs he had received, and did save it.

How was it with these now jubilant radicals when the army of Pope, shattered, defeated, demoralized and despairing, fell back upon Centreville and the lines of Washington, and the capture of that city seemed inevitable?—How was it then, in that dark hour, with the President and the accursed crew of Abolition fiends who surrounded him? Were they jubilant then? Was it to Wadsworth, so bold of speech and blasphemous of expression, that they turned for encouragement and safety? Was it to any general in whose political subservience the President could rely that he turned his desponding face? No. In that dread hour—in that hour of peril to the nation, and impending destruction to the administration, among all the glittering throng of court favorites & sunshine warriors, there was not a man whose voice was cheering or whose arm was powerful to save. The whole glittering train of palace menials trembled, and tongues that were brave, in the sunshine of safety, to slander the worthy and patriotic, were now paralyzed with fear, and shrank into the recesses of their mouths, mute and motionless. In the hour of agony, when craven cowardice and conscious impotency overcame every consideration but that of safety, there was but *one man* who stood, like Saul among the prophets, a head and shoulders taller than the rest, towards whom *all eyes* turned, and that man, *then* degraded from his command, was George B. McClellan. Him the President besought, humbly, tearfully besought, to take that broken and disorganized army and save the Capital and the Nation. He was a soldier and patriot, and he obeyed. He took that army, bleeding, worn and shattered as it was. He was received by it with open arms and shouts that came not from treacherous lips, but from the hearts of the brave soldiers who uttered them. A glance of his eagle eye restored discipline, a word from him brings order out of chaos; and, without delay, at the head of that recently defeated army, he left Washington and marched to meet the rebel legions, flushed with victory and confident of future conquests. Was that march, through darkness and storm, at the midnight hour, towards invaded Maryland and a powerful foe, ably officered and led, "termed *active* service" by "*courtesy*" alone? Black is the heart that conceived, palsied be the tongue that uttered and the hand that guided the pen in tracing the false and ungrateful sentence. What was it at South Mountain, where, with a decimated brigades of war-worn veterans, and few regiments of raw troops, the victorious legions of Lee were encountered and forced back from their strong positions? What was it at Antietam, on whose bloody field these same veteran troops and raw levies again encountered and again drove back the enemy? Was this "*active* service" by "*courtesy*" only? Shame on the heartless dastard who thus, in his hour of adversity, dares to slander and stigmatize a General who has twice saved the Capital, and who is *now* the pride of the nation, the idol of the army, although an ungrateful and weak-minded President has once more deprived him of command. We shall utter no prophecy; but wisdom is the offspring of experience, and we can imagine the time, perhaps not very remote, when the brilliant anticipations of George B. McClellan's enemies all dashed, their plans defeated, and danger ten fold greater than ever staring them in the face, they would, but dare not for very shame, call upon the man whom they have so foully used, to rescue them yet once more from the destruction which their own wicked machinations have brought upon them and upon the nation. We can imagine such a time, and it requires no great stretch of imagination either, to foresee it. It appears to us to be plainly chalked out on the map. It seems impossible that any other result can flow from the folly that appears to discard the teachings of experience and seeks to reach the haven it aims at through unknown and hitherto untrodden paths, instead of direct and established highways. We, indeed, anticipate trouble greater than has hitherto befallen us. "Coming events cast their shadows before," and dark shadows they appear to us—yet, if it should please a merciful Providence to turn all our wisdom to folly, and work good result out of what seems to us the folly of our rulers, none will rejoice more than we, for in our hearts there is now but one hope, one desire—the safety and welfare of our beloved country.

We cannot but feel indignant at the harsh treatment received by General McClellan from the administration, and we cannot but express the indignation we feel against such black-hearted traducers and calumniators as Greeley, Forney and others of the same stamp and calibre; nor do we believe any true patriot can.—*Patriot and Union.*

Treason of the Abolitionists.

In their desperation the Abolitionists are doing all they can to encourage and strengthen rebellion—they are playing into President Davis' hand, and giving him all the trumps. If they can be believed, the Southern rebels have gained a substantial victory in the recent elections and are now pretty sure to have everything their own way if they can keep our armies at bay a little while longer. They do not now in the least disguise their purpose; they are openly and boldly administering "aid and comfort to the enemy." Having so mismanaged the war and everything connected with the administration of government as to place the country in a very precarious situation, from which they have neither the brains nor moral firmness to extricate it without dishonor, they are attempting to shift the responsibility to the recently triumphant majority, and by increasing complications and lessening the chances of a restoration of the Union, and with it peace, order and prosperity, to place on the shoulders of the Democracy a load, which they hoped would break them down. It is for this purpose that they are comforting all rebeldom with the assurance that the result of the recent elections is a decided triumph of rebellion, and that the voice of the majority of the North has been recorded in favor of secession. The confederate States should thank these traitors to the Union and Constitution—they are "friends in need"—they are rendering "aid and comfort" to the rebellion when it is in sore need of both—they are thundering words of comfort into the ears of those who were perishing for the want of them, and "firing the Southern heart" to renewed exertion when the last spark of hope was about expiring. At a moment when the armies of the contending States are on the eve of engaging in mortal conflict, the result of which may determine the nation's destiny, these abolition traitors are telegraphing inspiring news to the rebel hosts, bidding them to be of good cheer, for the North is with them, and that its harshest words will be "wayward brothers, depart in peace." Could infamy be greater, could treason be better defined, or more atrocious? And yet these are, *par excellence*, the patriots of the North, the noble men who have striven alone to restore the Union by their wise counsels, their patriotic exertions, their self-abnegation, and stern devotion to duty. Amazing pretensions! Vile, atrocious hypocrites; what a game of deception they have been playing—how, with more subtlety than the Evil One himself, have they beguiled the unwary and unsuspecting! But now the measure of their iniquity is full to overflowing, and at last, the day of accountability and retribution has arrived.

Whither are we Drifting?

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, an abolition sheet, asks the question "whither are we Drifting?" to which the Evening *Journal*, an independent paper, of the same city, replies:—

You are drifting towards the tude breakers, upon which you have so industriously labored to wreck our good old Ship of State.

You are drifting far away from the confidence of the people, whom you and your Abolition associates have so basely betrayed.

You are drifting from the pinnacle of political power to the lowest depths of political degradation.

You are drifting to a land where "straw hats, linen pantaloons and red herring" contracts will no longer be tolerated.

You are drifting, thank God! where you will soon be beyond the power of doing further harm to the country which was once great and prosperous, but which under Abolition rule, has been brought to the very verge of ruin.

You are drifting far out to sea, while conservative Democracy has made preparation to take charge of the Ship of State. Under its wise guidance, not only will Southern traitors, Southern treason, and Southern rebellion be "crushed out," but Northern Abolitionism will forever be driven from the land.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Advices from New Orleans report the expedition under General WEITZEL met the enemy at Labadiervile, and defeated them after a brisk fight. Upwards of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured.

The Rebels were pursued towards Berwick's bay, where Governor MOORE was supposed to be.

Our loss was 18 killed and 74 wounded. The Rebels captured were paroled.

—An enormous system of frauds have just come to light in the New York Custom House. False entries and invoices have been used to rob the treasury of an untold amount. But no officer will get punish'd, for they are all patriotic abolition chaps, who clamor loudly about traitors, demand an emancipation war—*and steal!* Wake up, "honest Old Abe," and drive out the rats!

—It is a notable fact that none but the crazy, John Brown, Helper-abolition organs rejoice in McClellan's removal. The reasons given are noted for their varied, false, contradictory, and malicious nature.

The Detroit Tribune, New London Chronicle, Hartford Times, Hartford Press and Harford Courant have increased their rates on account of the great advance in paper and everything used in making a newspaper.

—The New York *World* publishes the following extract from a letter recently written by ex-President Fillmore;

Enough of treasure and blood have already been spent upon the negro question. I am fully persuaded that the unwise and untimely agitation of this subject gives strength to the rebellion, and will cost millions of treasure and thousands of lives: and that there is no hope for anything else but to restore the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is. That all efforts for anything else must end in abortion, anarchy and dissolution.

—In justice to the people of Wisconsin, it is proper to state that the recent draft troubles were principally confined to a class of Germans called Luxemburgers. Over 100 have been arrested in Ozaukee county, and the draft is being enforced promptly.

—We learn from excellent authority that Lord Lyons returns to Washington without any instructions from his government in reference to the war. This ought to stop all further speculation on the subject.

—At Xenia, Ohio, in the District which has just elected S. S. Cox, seventy negroes voted for Shellabarger, the Abolition candidate.

The Drafted Militia.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 14.—The necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field, has elicited a new Order from Adjutant-General Thomas, through the recommendation of Governor CURTIN, by which the drafted State militia have the privilege of volunteering in the old regiments, either in companies or squads, under their own selected officers.

This Order also requires *all substitutes hereafter employed to enter the old regiments* on being accepted and mustered in service. This must be distinctly understood by those who intend entering the army as substitutes.

☞ The removal of General McClellan creates intense excitement in Albany, N. Y. Senator Harris, (Republican) in a morning address to the law students at the Albany Law School, said he was grieved and indignant at his removal, regarding it as a fatal mistake. He has written a letter to General McClellan, stating this as his opinion.

It is not too much to say, that the whole country, excepting the Radical faction, feel that Gen. McClellan is the most able commander that President Lincoln can rely on. It is not the brave men or intelligent officers who served under him, and who are ready to stand where he bids them with their lives in their hands, who decry or distrust him; it is a band of cowardly Radical assassins of character, far away from danger, who are working for their party.

A WRINKLE ABOUT THE AGE OF HORSES.—After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid; and, every year thereafter, he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over *nine*. If, for instance, a horse has *three wrinkles*, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will always get it.

—Since this war commenced General McClellan has fought more battles than any other General in the army, and *never lost one.*

Gen. Hallack, who undertook to write the bill of indictment against Gen. McClellan, has not been in one battle, although he has been in high command nearly ever since the war commenced.

—The Abolition papers nearly all agree that the President has been keeping at the head of our armies and in high military positions men whom he knew to be disloyal or unfit to command—and this great crime, for the commission of which, if true, he ought to be impeached, they christen with the mild appellation of—"amiable weakness."

—Twice General McClellan has rescued the Capital from the very jaws of the rebel armies, and twice the government has turned him adrift as soon as it felt itself comparatively safe through his labor and skill. How long it will be before it will again be compelled to call McClellan to wrest it from the clutches of Jeff. Davis?

—The scarcity of cotton and rags is increasing the price of printing paper at such a rate that newspapers generally are advancing their charges for subscription.

—The increase in the cost of paper is said to be mainly caused by the fact that the government contractors are using rags in the manufacture of blankets and cloth for the army, producing the article called "shoddy." They have bought up all the stock in the market, and will in due time force upon the government this miserable substitute for cloth. Another cause of the advance is the government tax on paper and all the chemicals used in its manufacture.

—The editor of the New York Tribune says it is his "decided opinion that somebody ought to be horsewhiped." We have no doubt that he is fully conscious of it.—*Louisville Journal.*

—Congratulated on his elevation by an acquaintance in Washington, recently, Burnside firmly replied, "That Sir, is the last thing on which I wish to be congratulated."

—Charles Sumner says "to talk about the Constitution is treason." Certainly 'tis treason to talk about it as he does.—*Louisville Journal.*

—The invalids of our country are very early risers. We noticed about one hundred of them waiting in front of the Court House, at 7 o'clock this morning, for the examining physician to come so they could go in out of the draft.—*Binghamton Rep.*

—We have seen a seond crop of peaches produced this season, on a tree growing in a yard attached to one of the dwellings of this city. The first crop matured in September, and was a full crop. A month later the tree was covered with a second crop, which grew about an inch in diameter. The stones were perfectly formed, though small, and the fruit was as sweet as sugar.—*Phil. Ledger.*

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 6th, by Rev. W. Wyatt, at the Parsonage, ALFRED W. LARABEE, of Jackson, and EMELINE D. DOYLE, of Ararat.

By the Rev. O. P. Hazard, in Windsor, October, 5th, Mr. LORIN SPARKS, of Windsor, to Miss HANNAH JANE SCOOMAKER, of Great Bend, Pa.

At the Dayton House, in Great Bend, on Thursday the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. B. McCreary, Mr. MAJOR WARDELL, of Daleville, Luzerne county, and Miss SUSAN BUCKINGHAM, of Rosedale, Wayne county.

DEATHS.

In Knoxville Hospital, Maryland, on Sunday, Nov. 9th, 1862, CHESTER A. M'KENNY, aged 17 years and 11 months.—Young M'Kenny volunteered for the war in March last, and under the direction of Lieut. Warner of the 56th Regiment, Co. K. He left Brooklyn on the 20th of March, stayed at Harrisburg a few days, when his regiment moved into the Potomac army near Washington. The deceased has been engaged in five battles, viz: Culpepper, second Bull Run, Centreville, South Mountain and Sharpsburg, without receiving a wound. A few weeks since, young M'Kenny was taken to the Hospital, where he subsequently died. His father received a letter from a stranger who was with him, saying Chester wished him (his father) to hasten to him soon. He did so, but too late to see him alive. His remains were conveyed home on Saturday last, and on Sunday the funeral service was held at the M. E. Church in Brooklyn, over his lifeless remains, attended by a large assemblage of people, to witness the solemnity of the occasion.

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland.

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