

It is officially announced that the resignation of Gen. McClellan, after a week of hesitation, has been accepted, to date from Nov. 8th; proving the story of a body that he did not resign till after election, to be, as usual with them, malice and falsehood.

According to the Pittsburgh Commercial we are now fighting to abolish slavery and compel masters to hire their slaves, for that shoddy organ says: Just at present the South can have the sword or the olive branch, whichever they may elect—the latter if they will give a guaranty to abolish slavery and substitute therefor a system of compensated labor; but if this is rejected, then the sword, keen-edged and relentless, must execute its office.

The Pirates on Lake Erie. Just before election the northern lakes swarmed with Pirates, coming right over to burn all our cities in one day. So said Seward, Shoddy & Co. Election is over and the Pirates vanish—till next October.

The Cleveland Herald says that Capt. Kelly, of the Steamer Pacific, reports to Gen. Hooker that on Saturday night, 20 miles above Buffalo, he fell in with the suspected pirate; that he found eight men on board, all told, six of them drunk; that he was bound for Port Sarina, and there to load with wood for Chicago and return with her again. There was nothing suspicious about the craft, nor about any of those on board, and nothing piratical to be seen.

PROPHETIC.—Seward, in his speech at Auburn on the 7th, said: "You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion. Those evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln."

The people are hopefully looking for "those evidences," and want Seward & Co. to produce them before another draft dispels the illusion.

The Peace Rumors. The country is flooded with rumors which come from Washington, in reference to offers of peace to the South by the administration. They are all humbug, and only serve to amuse the people. Lincoln is pledged to "war for abolition," and that or disunion will yet fully appear as the ultimatum of the party in power. He may offer peace to the South on the impossible basis of abolition; that rejected, another draft follows.

Southern Slave-Arming. The question of putting slaves into the rebel army seems now to be under consideration at the South. Some are for it forthwith, while some propose using a limited number for camp labor,—meaning training them for fight—their places to be filled by a series of drafts—if found advisable. It will doubtless result that a general slave arming will be resorted to whenever subjugation threatens. Bad as is the result of the war upon the whites, it seems likely also to destroy the blacks.

Commissioners Released. Some Pennsylvania agents to take soldiers votes were arrested on pretended charges of some kind, but have been released as nothing can be proved against them.

Nothing more has been done about New York agents, and we think the whole thing will end in smoke. It was a plot of the shoddies to affect the elections, and cover up their own frauds. The "confessions" of culprits were stool pigeons in the pay of Lincolnism to make the matter read well till after election.

Victory or Defeat. Just before election the shoddy organs had much to say about the "brilliant victory" on the 27th. But now election is over, the Philad. Inquirer, (shoddy) has this item from Washington: GEN. MEADE TO BE REMOVED. There is a rumor in town that General Meade is soon to be superseded. It is likely enough that Meade will lose his place for the failure on the 27th. So great a disaster must not be excused.

A CARD.—We, the undersigned, soldiers from the State of Pennsylvania, do assert that we went to the State Agency for information in regard to our votes, and were shown the door on account of our being McClellan men. We hereby enter our protest against such conduct. JOHN McALLISTER, Co. D, 69th Pa. STEPHEN DODD, Co. A, 69th Pa. Wm. BARNER, Co. B, 114th Pa.

The Mobile Register expresses the Rebel sentiment when it says: "Give us men like Thad Stevens and Sumner. They curbed the old Union, and despite it, and so do we."

Wholesale Thieving in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

An investigation into the alleged abuses at the Philadelphia Navy Yard has led to the arrest of a man attached to the Ordnance Department and the boss of one of the departments in the yard. These men were locked up at Fort Mifflin. It is said these men were acting in collusion, and one or both of them were creating elegant brown-stone mansions in Montgomery county. The detective police were called into requisition, and quite an amount of lead pipe, rolls of tin, copper, white lead, and other articles were found at the building, and brought to the city police office and thence to the Navy Yard. The officers of law are particularly mum on the subject, and therefore, the wildest rumors are afloat as to the extent of the robberies. It is stated that as high as two millions of dollars worth of property has been stolen within two or three years past, but various sums are mentioned, even as low as fifty thousand. There are some honest men in the yard, and because of the very secret manner in which the affair has been conducted, legally precludes the publishing of the names of the prisoners. It is also said that the keeper of a sailor boarding house has his "hooks in" to the extent of four handsome brick houses. A female, the mistress of a house of bad repute, and the popular resort of Navy Yard officials, is also interested.

The "Soldiers' Friends."

The shoddy party claim to be the only soldiers' friends, and that none others are willing to let soldiers vote. But listen to what the Lincoln organ at Harrisburg says of the soldiers in Camp Curtin who dared to vote for McClellan. The article, which was doubtless written by an officer, shoddy agent, or camp-follower, says that the soldiers who voted against Abe:

"Own no soul of their own, and are as incapable of self-government as is a pig to perform on the tight-rope. We know, and pronounce them Traitors. A sneaking, cowardly guerrilla deserves neither mercy nor quarters, on any terms.

We have set a mark upon their actions of yesterday, by which we can tell them, and point them out \* \* \* with the brand of treason on their foreheads, as glowing as the curse that was fastened on the brow of Cain."

Lincoln's "Election" in Tennessee.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, at Nashville, describes how the vote of Tennessee was cast for Lincoln and Johnson, according to "my way," under Johnson's proclamation:

I visited a few of the polls in this city to-day, to see in what manner the people are permitted to vote. I went with the expectation of seeing the form of justice displayed at least, but even that is dispensed with. The most palpable frauds are nation ever groaned under have been enacted this day. The process is this: A person enters and says he wishes to vote. Andy Johnson's test oath is read to him, which he swears to, and then an abolition ticket is thrust into his hand, (for there is no other) and he gives his name. That's the whole proceeding. No more questions are asked, and he is permitted to vote at other polls if he sees fit to do so, or he may return under another name, and vote again, or as many times as he wants to, provided he has a new name each time. One of the polls is completely surrounded with negroes that are voting. It is so crowded that foot passengers have to cross on the other side. A negro stands at the door, and takes the names and tickets, (the form of an oath is dispensed with here) which are passed to the clerks and judge.

The Shoddy Convention in Louisiana.

Startling disclosures have followed the adjournment of the late bogus constitutional convention of Louisiana, showing a most reckless and wanton expenditure of the public money by that body, while in session. Besides bills for printing, which exceed \$200,000, though involving a slight discrepancy of \$24,000, or some such trifling sum, there is a charge of nearly \$50,000 for refreshments and sundries, consisting in large part of stimulants to assist members of the convention in their severe labors.

First, we have \$414 for ice to keep them cool,—nearly frozen; and hence, we have \$3,421 35 for liquors to thaw them out and restore warmth, and for cigars to steady their nerves. Some few were more delicate than others, and when partially restored, a little nourishment became necessary. Dr. Galpin was sought. Some soup, shrimps, green peas, and soft-shell crabs, a dose of sweetmeats, steaks, and potatoes, poked down with sticks of asparagus; peaches by the way of pills, and sherry, claret, and champagne to restore the palate, with an olive or two to give the wine piquancy, and a bunch of cigars "to remember their friends by," brought the constitutions of the invalids up to convention mark, and fitted them to continue running up this invaluable account, and meet the exigencies of the occasion.

Among other items is \$791 for glass-ware, \$150 for a pen case for General Banks, &c.

A vote was taken among the Union prisoners in Richmond. Of course about two-thirds of the officers voted for Lincoln, but over two-thirds of the men voted for McClellan. Of course neither Jeff or Abe would allow such votes to be sent home, and counted; and perhaps shows in part why prisoners were not exchanged before election.

The people of Hagerstown are in a fever over an imaginary guerrilla raid across the Potomac. They are drilling, and preparing to defend themselves.

Stand Firm.

The New Hampshire Patriot is not among those who believe that the work of Democrats ended with the closing of the polls on the 8th of November. The duty of every Democrat—well says the Patriot—is as plain to-day in defeat, as it was before the election. That duty is to stand firm by their principles, their patriotic convictions, their time-honored organization. From the manly and steadfast performance of their duty they will not be swerved either by the threats or the persuasions of their political enemies. Time will prove the policy as well as the justice of this course. The policy of the administration is just as obnoxious to them as heretofore, and its inevitable tendency just as fatal to the welfare of the country and the rights and interests of its citizens. It is just as important to them, and to the country, that this policy should be abandoned; and for that end it is still the duty and interest alike for us all to labor.—The verdict of the ballot-box can be reversed in due time; the delusions under which thousands of honest voters have acted will be removed by the tide of events, and the course of the Democracy will yet be vindicated by the sober second thought of a suffering and outraged people.—When this time comes, it is the Democratic party that will be required to save from utter ruin whatever is to be saved of personal or national value. That old party has ever proved true to its mission, and it must not and will not now despair of the Republic.

Frauds upon Soldiers.

State of Penn'a, Westmoreland Co. ss. Before me, a justice of the peace, in and for said county, personally came Israel Myers, of Hempfield township, said county, who being duly sworn, says that he is a member of Co. B, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the military service of the United States; that on the day of the October election, in 1864, he was at the Chester Hospital, Philadelphia; that he remembers distinctly that he voted for John L. Dawson, for Congress; John Zimmerman, for Prothonotary; Michael G. Keener for Commissioner, and believes he voted the full Democratic ticket; that he returned home on yesterday (4th November), and finds upon an examination of the poll book and tally paper returned from said Hospital to the Prothonotary of Westmoreland county, that he was the only person from this county who voted there at said election, and that his vote is returned for Smith Fuller for Congress; for J. R. McAfee, James McElroy, and George E. Smith, for Assembly, and for others of the Republican candidates, which said return is false and fraudulent.

(Signed) ISRAEL MYERS. Sworn to and subscribed this 5th day of November, 1864, before me. (Signed) JOHN M. LAIRD, J.P. [LS.]

Prior to the October election, William C. Long, of Hempfield township, a member of Co. E, 68d Pennsylvania Volunteers, sent a proxy from the Summit House Hospital, Philadelphia, to his brother-in-law, Henry Bender, covering a Democratic ticket to be voted at that election. Upon the envelope being opened it contained an abolition ticket, the other having been abstracted. Some days ago Mr. Long again sent his proxy to Mr. Bender with a McClellan Electoral ticket, on Friday Mr. Long returned home, and lifted his proxy, and upon opening it there was found the abolition ticket.—Greensburg (Pa.) Republican, Nov. 16.

More Lincoln Mobs.

On the night before election the office of the Palmyra (Ill.) Spectator, a McClellan paper, was mobbed by loyal leaguers from the neighboring town of Hannibal, who threw all the type and presses into the street, and smashed things generally. A man who by harrasing for Jeff Davis attempted to create a disturbance at a McClellan meeting in Frankfort, (Ky) a few evenings before election, at which Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, now in a battle, delivered a speech, on being arrested was discovered to be an ardent supporter of Lincoln. The Republican Davises goes unpunished, while the highest officials of a loyal state, who labor for the ablest general ever at the head of our army, are dragged off to prison by a mob under order of A. Lincoln.

VOTING AND ITS RESULTS.—A young man who voted for McClellan, called at our office to-day and informed us that he had been placed under guard, and ordered to report to the provost marshal, to be sent to the front. This is a great country when the powers that be discriminate between Lincoln and McClellan men in the army.—Patriot & Union.

The Hartford Times has the following on the election: A change of only 25,000 votes in the States giving Lincoln the smallest majorities would elect McClellan. Nor would the latter, with a fair election, have been a "minority President" either; for more than 200,000 voters in Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and other States were bayoneted ruled, staid way from the polls, but would have voted for McClellan.

Economical congressmen it is said are telling their wives that the honorable ladies must remain at home this winter, because living is so dear. The "dear" living at Washington sometimes has another meaning. See Treasury expose.

It has come to be known that many rebel prisoners take the oath of allegiance, enlist for the bounty, and the first opportunity that occurs away they go to their friends. They have had a nice furlough, and return to their commands enriched and recruited.

Election Celebration in Tennessee.

The negroes turned out in large force last night, some of them armed with muskets and others with pistols. They yelled and shouted like demons, as the procession moved through the streets; rockets and roman candles, guns and pistols, adding to the fearful forebodings of many who witnessed the turn out. The procession extended nearly a quarter of a mile. Having reached the front of Governor Johnson's residence, the procession halted, and a dense mass of negroes of all ages and sexes, and of both sexes, filled the street and the front of the Capitol grounds when Lieut. Smith, of New Jersey, addressed them at some length, stating, in the course of his remarks that he had left Atlanta in ruins a few days ago, and asserting that McClellan was "a traitor," a coward, a miserable thief, and a scoundrel." He concluded by introducing Governor Johnson, who spoke substantially as follows:

"I do not intend to detain you but a few moments, and am sorry to have interrupted the capital speech of the gentleman who preceded me. You are come here to-night, not for a frolic, but for the celebration of the great victory of freedom you have gained, and I trust you thoroughly appreciate it.

We are now engaged in this great work—let it go on. If you are not true to yourselves in this great struggle, you do not deserve to be free. In conclusion, I may state that if there is a heart that throbs with the principles of freedom, it beats in this bosom. The world is my home, and every honest man, be he white or colored, is my brother. You will please now accept my thanks for this compliment you have paid me to-night; and I ask you how long it is since a white man would be allowed to stand up here and do so, as I have done."—Nashville Dispatch, Nov. 13.

Last night about half-past nine, a member of the 13th Regulars was shot in front of Governor Johnson's residence. It is said that the soldier shouted for McClellan. This was resented by the negro soldiers, hard words followed, and the unfortunate man was completely riddled by bullets. Not less than seventeen shots were fired at him, hardly a musket length from his body. Two colored men were shot, also one Green, a barber, mortally. We learned no names, as the excitement was intense, and at one time a riot seemed imminent. Thus ended in blood the negro jubilation of Saturday night.—Nashville Union, Nov. 13.

How Government Gets up Conspiracies.

The military commission engaged in the trial of the alleged conspirators in Indiana, examined Stiglers, the Government detective who was grand secretary of the America's Knights, the order engaged in the "plot." Here is what he said on cross examination:

"Government officers employed me with a full knowledge of what I was about to do. Gen. Carrington and Col. Jones authorized me to proceed. I reported to General Carrington from time to time. He knew, and the authorities of the Government knew, that I was engaged in disseminating the order throughout Kentucky.

The authorities instructed me to proceed actively in organizing the order. I was instructed to get as many in as possible, in order that they might be brought to justice. I was instructed to go on and extend the order."

Sanitary Expenses.

We have received a copy of the report of the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission of the Western Department of the United States, located at Louisville, Kentucky, from September 1, 1861, to January, 1864. The amount collected is put at \$321,065.42. Of this, there has been expended for the "purchase of supplies," \$93,592.58—while the expenses of buying and distributing this aid to the soldiers amounted to \$170,493.59 of which the sum of \$63,274.74 was expended in salaries alone! From this it would appear that for every four dollars distributed for the benefit of the soldiers, three were taken for the expenses in getting it to him, and nearly as much in amount as was actually distributed to the various camps was taken from the fund in salaries, for the report does not claim to have distributed but \$48,010.68.

This is "charity" with a vengeance. This is the way the money goes, and it is not much better than stealing. People generally suppose when they give their money to help the sick and wounded soldiers that it goes through the hands of kind hearted people, direct to the camp and hospital, without much charge beyond that of transportation; and that is generally true. They have no idea that any part of it goes to fatten the pockets of a set of Aminudab-Sleeks who are always hanging about charitable enterprises!

A furloughed soldier, named Reynolds Hill, offered a Lincoln vote at Montour on the 8th inst. Upon being sworn to a challenge, he testified that last month he voted at the State election at Indianapolis, and then was furloughed to come to New York and vote.

In this manner, Old Abe intends to preserve the Union by carrying soldiers from one State to another, to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.—Schuyler Co. Democrat.

The Rebels Rejoicing Over the Re-election of Lincoln.

It was telegraphed from Washington to journals in the administration interest, that the Richmond Journals, having received news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, were very "soleful, etc., but the journals themselves having come along, so far from being doleful over the result, they appear to be quite as jubilant as the Tribune, Times, and the rest of the Northern Abolition journals—and here are undeniable evidences of the fact.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Our information is next to positive that Lincoln has been re-elected. Few have doubted from the first that this would be the result, and fewer still will regret it. For ourselves, we feel that the great cause for which we are struggling has escaped a real peril. The policy of conciliation, of concession and cajolery which McClellan would have attempted, was something more to be dreaded than Lincoln's armies and navies. There was great reason to apprehend that such a policy would deceive, demoralize divide the South; with Lincoln there is no fear of this; our people will continue to stand as one man; with him it is a united South against a divided North. With McClellan it might have been a united North against a divided South, in which event all that we have been striving for in this four years' struggle would have been lost. But Lincoln is to continue to be master of the Yankees, and the spectacle of reconstruction vanishes forever.

MR. LINCOLN'S RE-ELECTION.

Lincoln has been re-elected President of the United States. His first election could not surprise any one, for he was wholly unknown; but his re-election, after four years' experience of his character and capacity, will not fail to impress the world with a very low opinion of popular Government. So far as the people of these States are interested, the re-election of Lincoln is entirely satisfactory. For us, he is "the right man in the right place." We would not have had him defeated, but gave all the influence of the Enquirer to him.

Our reasons were entirely selfish. We prefer the management of this war to remain in the same hands that have directed it for the last four years. We prefer an ignorant, brutal fool as Commander-in-chief of the enemy to any other man. He suits us entirely. General McClellan might have given us more trouble, but we have taken the measure of Lincoln, and know exactly his entire worthlessness.—The four years' more of war, which his election now makes sure, would not have been avoided by the election of McClellan, but might have been conducted with much more ability, and given us much more trouble than Lincoln can possibly command.

This re-election of Lincoln binds our people still firmer together, and prevents the division and discord which the election of McClellan might have introduced. We know that if means continued war, and our country will prepare for it. There is no prospect for peace, and it is better for us that we should know clearly the purpose of the enemy in this matter, than to have been divided in opinion by the hopes of peace which the defeat of Lincoln would have raised among our people. Let our authorities begin immediately the work of reorganizing the army, consolidating the regiments, filling up the ranks, improving the cavalry and preparing for the spring campaign.

THE OLDEST WAR NEWS!

The rebellion is on its last legs.

STILL OLDER NEWS!

The rebellion will be crushed in 60 days.

THE VERY OLDEST NEWS!

The rebels are starving to death.

MORE OLDEST NEWS!

The rebels are all deserting.

FINAL PARTICULARS.

An intelligent contraband just arrived in our lines states that the last battle used up nearly the entire rebel force; that the rebels are terribly demoralized; that they are literally starving to death; that they are deserting; that the rebels have had their last man drafted, that he was taken from the ranks, and the grave, and that he can't stand alone, but will desert, as soon as election is over; that the back bone of the rebellion is very badly broken and it is on its last legs; and will now throw down its arms; that the rebellion will be crushed in 60 days; that this will be the last draft; and that any man who don't believe all this every time he hears it must be a Copperhead.

The Danville (Va.) Register gives a vote taken among our prisoners of war at that place. Nearly all the officers were for Lincoln, but the privates for MAC.

The Lincoln organ says that most of the men in the guard-house at Camp Curtin voted for McClellan. Of course, for that vast most of them were put there for their own sins, and not for those of the Lincoln organ, tells us what it understands by the election. It says that Abraham Lincoln has again invested "with higher power than Thomas Deane or Russian Czar."

Providence, R. I., Nov. 17.—John Pitman, who has been for forty years a Judge of the United States District Court for Rhode Island, was found dead in his bed this morning. He was on the bench yesterday, but in a feeble condition. He was eighty years of age.

ABSTRACT OF WAR NEWS.

Nov. 20.—General Sherman has certainly withdrawn to Winchester. His farthest southern outpost is now but four miles south of Winchester, at a place called Keedronston. During the retreat a severe skirmish was fought near From Royal, in which the Federal loss is reported to have been very heavy. The Federal cavalry captured two cannon, and one hundred and fifty prisoners from the Confederates. Sheridan's troops are now entrenched at Keedronston.

Nov. 21.—Gen. Sherman has been heard from. On Monday last the column which was to go to Milledgeville and thence to Atlanta, rapidly marching forward and meeting scarcely any opposition. The column which was marching east to Augusta from Atlanta was about thirty miles on its road. It likewise was almost unopposed. Nothing has yet been heard of Hood. Atlanta is evacuated; there is now no Federal post south of Resaca, and we will hear nothing more of Sherman excepting through Southern channels.—There has been no fighting of any importance.

There has been a contest between the two opposing armies in East Tennessee.—Recently Breckinridge and Vaughn, commanding the Confederates, made a rapid retreat from Bull's Gap towards South-western Virginia. Gen. Gilliam, with the Federal army, followed. Suddenly the Confederates turned on Gilliam, defeated him, and forced him to retreat to Bull's Gap. Then making an attack they captured the post; and Gilliam withdrew toward Knoxville. The losses in killed and wounded are not reported. The Confederates captured five hundred Federal prisoners, six cannon and fifty wagons.—After this contest the Federal troops retreated rapidly towards Knoxville, and on Friday the Confederates came up with them at Strawberry Plains, east of Knoxville. A battle was fought, but the result is not yet announced.

After the capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, the Confederates retreated to a town near by, called Washington. On November 10th, they evacuated Washington, and occupied a position on the Roanoke River just above Plymouth. The Federal troops at once occupied Washington.

On Monday last the Tallahassee safely ran the blockade into Wilmington Harbor. She is now there.

General Canby has died at New Orleans.

A recruiting officer in Massachusetts having told some white soldiers that one negro recruit was worth two of them, was knocked down and thrashed for his impudence and want of veracity.

Proceedings against General Butler.

Yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas of the city of New York, Samuel Smith and Andrew W. Smith applied for an attachment against General Butler, he being a non-resident debtor.

The plaintiffs in their complaint aver that in May, 1862, they were private bankers, doing business under the firm name of Samuel Smith & Co., at 27 Camp street, New Orleans. On the 10th of May Gen. Butler forcibly entered their establishment, took away all their funds, private accounts and \$60,000 in gold coin. All this property was kept from them until July, when the defendant returned all their property except the gold coin, which the plaintiffs allege he converted to his own use, and refused to deliver up to them when demanded. Upon this state of facts the Judge granted a writ of attachment against the property of the defendant in the sum of \$150,000.

The complaint and original process were served upon the General in person, by Under Sheriff F. L. Voltee, Esq. The Sheriff has also attached all monies due the General from the United States and now in the Sub-Treasury, also the monies in the hands of his private bankers, Messrs. Macomber & Shields.—City paper.

Restoring the Union.

The last humiliation of the wretched white inhabitants of "restored" New Orleans has been consummated. In order to bring up the rising generation in the new faith of miscegenation, Gen. Banks ordered that negro children should be admitted to the public schools the same as white children. The natural result was that the white children were withdrawn from the public schools, and private schools multiplied. This consummation was of course not to be tolerated under the free government of Abraham Lincoln. An order to suppress private schools was accordingly promulgated, and under the guise of restrictions, oaths and conditions, so devised as to make compliance with them impossible, nearly all the private schools of New Orleans have been closed, and the people of that wretched city have the alternative of forcing their children into association with negroes or bringing them up in ignorance. This is how the Republicans propose to "bring back the people" of the South.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A New Alabama.

A few weeks ago we noticed the departure from Liverpool of a steamer called the Laurel with about one hundred men on board, many of whom had served with Captain Semmes. It was also hinted that Captain Semmes was himself on board. This news is confirmed by a dispatch received at Liverpool from Medina to the effect that the Laurel had been lying in Funchal, Bay previous to the 17th inst. early on the morning of that day she started out to sea and met a large screw steamer (understood to be the new Alabama) on board of which were transferred the crew of the Laurel and cargo, consisting of guns, ammunition, &c. The screw steamer then made for the direction of Bermuda. Subscribe for the Democrat.