R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors.



MOne Country. One Constitution, One Destiny."

By and party and **WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.**

FOR PRESIDENT. GEN. GEURGE B. MOOLELLAN, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, RICHARD VAUX, WILLIAM LOUGHLIN. EDWARD R. HELMBOLD, EDWARD P. DUNN, THOMAS McCULLOUGH. EDWARD T. HESS, PHILIP S. GERHARD, GEORGE G. LEIPER, MICHAEL SELTZER, PATRICK McEVOY, THOMAS H. WALKER. OLIVER S. DIMMICK, ABRAM B. DUNNING, PAUL LEIDY, ROBERT SWINEFORD, JOHN AHL, GEORGE A. SMITH, THADDEUS BANKS, HUGH MONTGOMERY, JOHN M. IRVINE, JOSEPH M. THOMPSON. RASSELAS BROWN, JAMES P. BARR, WILLIAM J. KOUNTZ WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

"While the army is fighting, you as citisens see that the war is prosecuted for the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and of your nationality and rights as citizens."
GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

Democrats Organize! Again to Your Duty!

Democrats of Greene county, on most important and responsible privilege ever conferred upon freemen—the selection of your own Chief Magistrate of your Nation. The vote cast in our county at the late election was not a test wote of the strength of the party. "So long had the masses been kept under the heel of the Washington Administration that distrust in their own powers seems to have paralyzed, in a great measure, the efforts and longings for much-needed reforms and changes. Without anything like a thorough organization, timid, uncertain, and despondent, the Democratic conservatives of the country, came up to the ballot-box. They knew the vast powers and resources which the domiment party wielded Many of them had felt the blows and insults of persecotion antil they scarcely knew if this were yet their country, in which they canvass. It would be my ducy to apolmight humbly claim the privilege of roting for Government rulers, (once public servents.) or whether they must henceforth stand aside as aliens or as of an accuraced and inferior race."

Under the circumstances the result attained is indeed flattering. But as we said before a higher and still more two or three thousand armed soldiers, belemn and important duty awaits you. a force abundantly adequate to protect Yes owe another day to your country and your party. Let every Democrat and conservarive man therefore at once be ap and doing. The hordes of shod- made the organ of bringing this matter by see now in minority. They dare not over-ride and persecute you. You nesses the majority, and consequently he power, Keep it-add to it-spread

You are battling for the preservation of our Republican form of Government, and the restoration of the Union as it was, and the preservation of the Constitwice—the Abolition party for the destruction of both. It is for you to choose which you will sustain. Look back ever the part, and if you are satisfied with the prosperity we have enjoyed, the glories we have schieved as a nasion. under the Constitution as it is, vote for sustaining the party that has always arverenced and defended it and are ready to do so agais. The only hope of our punity now rests with the Demogratic Record your votes for Mc-EXTLAN and PENDLETON, on the The Usion and Constitution, and will have the proud satisfaction of goar duty to your day the under

Freedom of the Press.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following correspondence relating to the suppression of the publication of the Baltimore Evening Post, the only Democratic paper published in that

We can scarcely realize that it relates to a transaction in an American city, and not in the dominions of despotic Austria, which never heard of a Free Press! We are pursuaded that no comments of ours can intensify the detestation with which every American citizen, whatever may be his politics, will in his heart, view such acts. The pride of manhood, if he had no regard for the protection of one of the most cherished rights of the people, should have impelled the President in response to the noble letter of the Hon. REVERDY Johnson, one of the Senators from the sovereign State of Maryland, promptly to reverse the action of the political General, Wallace, whose conceptions of duty never rose above those of a blind and bigoted partizan. But who expects magnanimity, nay, simple justice, at the hands of an administration so devoted Government; nor indeed was any com- ALL HAZARDS has triumphed. to its own continuance in power!

Our American ramedy for bad laws and bad rulers, is the ballot box! You, fellow-citizens, are about to call your rulers to that sublime ordeal, at which you and they stand on an equality, and we feel that we need not exhort you to hold them responsible for these and the many other gross wrongs they have practiced upon you and your dearest rights within the last two or three years!

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10th.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer. GENTLEMEN: The papers you receive with this (and which you will do me the favor to publish) speak for themselves, telling a story that no American citizen worthy of the name will read but with deep regret. Of the many outrages of like character perpetrated under the authority of the President or with his approval, the suppression of the Evening Post is the most flagrant. The cause assigned (if true) is a sad exhibition of the power of the President to put down a gigantic rebellion having arrayed in its support hundreds of thousands of well disciplined soldiers, commanded by brave and skillful officers. A Major General of the President's appointment having several thousand soldiers subject to his orders, has not the power, he tells us, to prevent the suppression of a paper by mob violence: and the President, with a want of courtesy, not to have been expected, refuses to see the gentlemen whose property and rights as freemen, he was informed, had been outraged, or even to answer respectful letters soliciting his interference. Posterity will hardly believe that such things should have occurred, and the people in this country and everywhere where liberty is valued, will regard it but with shame and indignation. I Tuesday, the 8th of November, you trust in God that the day is near at hand

> they designed should be perpetual, will be ours once more. Yours, with regard.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6th. To the President of the United States: Sin: The accompanying communication from the editor and proprietors of the Evening Post, of this city, has been placed in my hands with a request to orward it to you. The wrong it discloses seems to me to be so utterly without justification or excuse that I should be doing injustice to you to suppose for a moment that you will permit it to be continued. You will also receive with this a copy of the paper issued on the last day on which its publication was permitted, and I am sure you will agree with me in the opinion that it contains be that it has at its head the names Mc-Clellan and Pendleton as its preferred candidates in the present presidential ogize in advance were I even to hint that you would consider that as any evidence of disloyalty, or of affording the slightest grounds for the suppression of the paper. The reason assigned for the ing abolitionists, and in many instances military order complained of you can not fail also to agree with me in thinking grace, expense and imprisonment, with to be wholly insufficient, since the officer issuing it had under his command the office of the newspaper and its editor from the violence of a mob, had there been any indication at the time that such violence would be used, I am to your attention, because of my being one of the Senators of the State, and bound by that relation to do what I can

to protect her citizeus against outrage. An early reply to the request of the editor sent through me is respectfully solicited, and, not doubting that it will be a favorable one. I have the honor to remain your obedient servant. REVERDY JOHNSON.

BALTIMORE. Oct. 5th. To his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln:

The undersigned, citizens of State of Maryland, respectfully repre-That on the 7th of June, 1864, they

commenced the publication, in the city upon the nomination of George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton by the Democratic party at Chicago, they placed the names of said nominees at the head of their columns and advocated their election.

That the publication of said newspa per was continued by them daily up to day the undersigned prepared to issue in the newly-built monitors which their paper or upon, and had issued a finit! the 30th of September, 1864, on which of the public fund only have been sunk

number of copies, when they received from the military commandant of this department an order, of which the fol-

lowing is a copy: "HEADQ'RS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,) EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, Baltimore, Sept. 29th, '64. "Editor of the Evening Post: "As the surest means of preventing your office being made the subject of violence, you will discontinue the publication of your paper, the Evening Post. "By order of Major General Wallace.

"OLIVER MATTHEWS, "Captain and A. A. G." That thereupon, in obedience thereto, the publication of said paper was suspended, and has not since been resumed, Gen. Wallace having declared to the editor that said order would not be revoked by him.

The undersigned herewith encloses a copy of the Evening Post of the 30th of September, 1864, the day on which said order was issued, and the contents of which they understood from General Wallace caused the issuance of said order. They further represent that no suggestion has at any time been made that the Evening Post ever contained plaint ever made to the undersigned as | The battle has been the South Moun-

entertained by their of violence tam for the Union and Constitution. made, or any violence offered, it could national election in November. such violence.

the President of the Umted States 17th instant, in honor of the auspicious order to be revoked. Respectfully, Bosley & Brewer.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10th.

To Hon. Reverly Johnson: My DEAR SIR: Having been the bearer of a letter from you to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, relating to the suppression of the Baltimore Evening Post, of which I am one of the proprietors, it seems to be courteous that I should detail to you the circumstances attending my failure to obtain an audience which I was at so much pains to attempt to procure. I arrived at the President's mansion at about 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning. The messenger in attendance informed:

me that the President was then at the War Department with General Grant. After a short time—not more than half an hour-Mr. Lincoln returned. I saw him, and immediately I sent the letter you gave me, together with card and Mr. Kimmel's. The messenger returned no answer. I waited until 3 o'olock, p. icism! m., when I informed Mr. Lincoln of my departure, and left the house.

 ${f V}$ ery respectfully. Joshua M. Bosley.

The Democratic Vote in Greene Co.

bequeathed us, and the freedom which the presence of the military in this county would reduce Gen. Lazear's majority to 1200. only overestimated the effect of that presence, but still we doubt not his vote was reduced 100 by the fact. The impression was quietly spread among certain timid men, that violence might arise at the polls, that certain persons would be arrested, and resistance would probably result &c. As to the arrest of deserters, who, in many instances, had taken bounties and shirked their duties, the only complaint that could be made was the time selected for their arrest. As to the drafted men, every body knew, or might have known, that the some instances those who acted for the townships, had not taken the precaution to procure the evidence of this, which nothing of a disloyal character, unless it gave the conspirators to lesson the Democratic vote, a technecal excuse for their proceedings. In other cases men had been spotted by those busy intermeddlers as deserters who had furloughs in their pockets, others as having horses, or other government property, (as guns, overcoats, &c.) in their posession. These were pointed out by spy-

arrests were made and parties put to disscarcely a show of excuse. All these things produced apprehension and alarm in the minds of timid people. The result shows that those who engineered these things, calculated well the effect. We predict that M'Clellan's vote in next month in this county, will verify the truth of our statement.

The Soldiers Vote at the Presidential Election.

It is very important that provision should be made to secure the vote of Democratic Soldiers at the Presidential election. This can be done by their friends at home having them assessed and their taxes paid in time, and the evidence of these facts furnished the Soldier by the day of the election. In all instances where there is not already done, they should be assessed by a friend and a certificate of the assessor procured of that fact, which, together with a receipt for the payment of the tax of ten cents, should be promptly forwarded to the soldier, or some reliable friend, for him. In most cases perhaps it would be better to forward them in a of Baltimore, of a daily evening news- sealed letter to the soldier himself, together paper, called the Evening Post, of with the McClellan Electoral Ticket. We which they were the proprietors, and hope every Democrat who has a friend in the ermy, will feel it to be his duty to attend to this at once. The different township committees should make this an especial duty.

> Lar it be remembered by the people that all of their money is not squandered by the Shoddy Administratton in buying votes. Twelve million dollars



Pennsylvania Redeemed. THE STATE DEMOCRATIC THE "KEYSTONE" FOR M'CLELLAN!!

The Result of the Election in Pennsylvania.

We publish below the report of the chairman of both the State and National Democratic Committees, claiming a victory, of which we have no doubt, the assertions of Republicans to the contrary notwithstand-

VICTORY.

New York, October 15 .- A glorious victory has been achieved in the gal- for McClellan and Pendleton in Novemany statements relating to the move- lant State of Pennsylvania, over com- ber. ments or positions of the military binations of fraud, government patroncalculated to prejudice the cause of the money. The cause of the Union at

to the way in which their paper was tain of the campaign, which will be folconducted. Nor were there any fears lowed in November by another Antie-

The result assures the state for Mebeing done to themselves or to their of-fice. And they further represens that Clellan and Pendleton, and justifies our the State will be found "good for Mcin case any threats of violence had been expectation of triumphant success in the

not but have been in the power, and ! It is recommended to the various surely would have been the duty, of Democratic and Union organizations in Gen. Wallace to have prevented any the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters, and to assem-The undersigued respectfully ask of ble thereat on Monday evening, the McClellan, send congratulations to our brothers in Pennsylvania on their hardearned and triumphant success.

AUGUST BELMONT, Ch'n of Democratic National Com.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE) CENTRAL COMMITTEE, No. 612 Chesnut St. Phil'a. Oct. 14.)

Returns from the elections held on Tuesday last have come to hand, sufficient to prove beyond question that we have triumphed in the state by a maor may not, reduce this aggregate.

We congratulate you on this glorious result! All honor to the noble and faithful men who have achieved such a fluence of a blind and remorseless fanat- | vided the North.

one grand movement more—to reclaim, in November, the threatened liberties seace and prosperity of former times.

We conjure you, then, by all that for a final struggle! Organize anew! test; and let us harl from power the insolent contemners of the people's rights; overthrowing at the same time the band of public plunderers which follow in

By order of the committee: C. L. WARD, Chairman.

Robert J. Hemphill, Secretary. A telegram to the Associated Press from Philadelphia yesterday announced that "though but 5,323" votes from the army had been received, the Republican townships had filled their quotas before majority was 4,667." Another telethe arrival of the military; but in gram to the Associated Press form Har- From the James to the mine risburg yesterday announced that "the Under Butler entire number of votes from the army In the Shenandoah thus far opened and entered at the State Department will scarcely reach 400, and these scattered through the various

counties of the state." It would be interesting to know the name of the Republican clairvoyant who counts at Philadelphia, and reports to New-York, votes not yet received and opened at the State Department of Pennsylvania!

Connecticut and Delaware. -- "Behold how Brightly Breaks the Morning" --- The People Speak for M'Clellan. Pendleton and the Union.

In our issue yesterday, we published an account of the recent local elections in Connecticut, which showed large gains for the Democratic party since last spring.

We are now permitted to record glorious news from little Deleware. The election on Tuesday last throughout that State for judge and inspectors, resulted in the grandest triumph ever achieved by the Democracy of Deluware. A telegram from the Associated Press, gives the following magnifi-

New Castle county. Democrat majority, Sussex, do do making a majority in the State of 1,405. In October, 1862, the Abolitionists had 432 majority in New Castle,

We have still further returns from Connecticut. Seven towns in addition to those reported yesterday, have been carried by large Democratic majorities.

Deleware and Connecticut have done well; Their Democracy have responded nobly to the nominations of M'CLELLAN and PEN-DLETON. They have indignantly rebuked the imbecile and corrupt administration at

Ir is very adroit in the administration to announce, as it did through Mr. Seward, in his speech at Auburn, that there would be no more drafts just before the Vermont and Maine Elections, and gard as no longer in doubt. The result on then order it the day after, to take place the Constitution is regarded by triends and in just one week after Maine voted.

Ohio and Indiana.

In Ohie the Abolition majority of last vear has been reduced. The Democracy have gained 60,000. This magnificent result will fill the hearts of every true friend of the Union and the Constitution with joy. The Buckeye State will cast an enormous vote for McClellan and Pendleton.

The Democracy of Indiana have fought a good fight. The Abolitionists, with that peculiar skill which characterizes them in manufacturing figures and returns, announce that they have would not countenance schemes of plunder on swept the State, and claim a fabulous the Treasury, is entirely omitted, as is also majority. This is untrue. Yesterday we received a special telegram from reliable parties in Indianapolis, which gives the following result:

Indianopolis, Oct. 13. 1864.—We have elected Voorhees and Hibbard to Congress. There is a Democratic majority of four in the State Senate; and probably a majority in the House. The Abolitionists claim Morton's election as Governor, by 5,000 majority, but we are awaiting further figures. Immense frauds were perpetrated upon us throughout the State. Indiana is good

Last year the Abolitionists carried the forces of the Government which were age, and the most lavish expenditure of State by 12,000 majority. The result this year, even taking the Abolition figures, shows a Democratic gain of 7,-000 votes. Indiana has done nobly — The most strenuous efforts were made by the Abolitionists to carry the State, but if they have not been defeated, they Clellan and Pendleton" by an over- The meeting was large and spirited. The whelming majority.—Age.

was instituted in Indiana by the Gov- speak to them confiningly and plainly. He lows: ernor—Morton—and the military authorities of Old Abe. Democrats arand ought to have been, prevented by a rested, Democratic meetings were bro- reasonable and fair compromise during the whether the suppression of their news- result in the Keystone State; that ken up, prominent Democrats arrested, paper and the prohibition of its further national salutes be fired in the public Democratic flag-poles and banners torn madness might have been stayed, and South publication meets with his approval; and squares; and that the city of New-York, down, and every effort made to intim- Carolina would have been trodden alone by if not, he will cause the above mentioned true to the cause of the Union and the idate and keep down the rising spirit of dreary paths of secession. But when war Constitution, under their chosen leader Democracy among the people. There

McClellen send congratulations to our before the congratulations the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation the congratulation the congratulation the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation the congratulation that the congratulation the congratulation that the c has evidently been every species of fraud Washington, and was accepted by the tederal and outrage perpetrated upon the Democracy of Indiana, and it would not was prepared to act in view of its existence. be strange, under the circumstances, if He had determined to support the constituthat scoundrel victory of Central Des- tel authorities of the country in all measpotism should be permitted to hold ures noces ry to na ntain the government diers are almost to a man for McClellan and sway for another term The state is considered good, however, for Little Mac, in November, as many adverse influences will then be removed.

Facts are Stubborn Things.

There are few facts so stubborn as those which vind cate the military sagacity and pojority of seven to ten thousand of the litical foresight of Gen. McClellan. Events home votes. The votes of the soldiers do not often combine so conspicuously bein the hospitals and in the army, may, fore the eyes of the world to vindicate a man as they have combined to vindicate General growth of Union-loving sentiments at the McClellan. Read the Harrison's Landing letter. Witness how the President's departvictory, in spite of the frowns of power, ure from its high and strict and statesmanthe corruption of money, and the in- like principles has united the south and di- had declared this to be his intention at the

Read McClellan's protest against the with-Our victory, however, is but half drawal of the Army of the Potomac from completed. We hold the vantage before Richmond. Read his petitions for He would continue to do so. But he had ground so gloriously obtained only for the 30,000 men necessary to insure the capture of Richmond. Consider how they believed the Constitution was operative in of our country, and restore to it the wers flouted and derided then how their war as well as peace, and he would regard freemen hold dear, to rally once more the armies of his successors, and the s'lence of even the radical press, as events have and malignant misrepresentations of his Shake off the creeping apathy which shown how necessary was that reinforce- opinions in the Cincinnati papers. He callcomes too often after a successful con- ment which McClellan was brutally denied.

Two years of bloody war and Richmond is still in the possession of the rebels, and this is the price which the nation has paid for Lincoln's refusal to reinforce McClellanthe slaughter of more men than all that McClellan ever had under his command.

Pope's campaign-killed and wound-

20,000 20,000 Fredericksburg 22,000 Chancellorsville 80,000 From the Rapidan to the James 10,000 30,000 212,000

Total.

Anybody that thinks the nation can ford this slaughter of more than two hundred thousand of its best and bravest men to gratity the political malevolence and personal jealousy of Abraham Lincoln, had bet- and in no wise connected with his military ter vote for his re-election. In our judgment the nation can neither afford the millions of money which Lincoln's refusal to reinforce McClellan has cost, nor this two army, regular or volunteer, Mr. Pendleton years of slaughter and these two hundred generally sustained the committee. There is thousand lives.

Perhaps it will not be useless to remind some gentlemen that the election next No- its whole progress through the House he lavember is to determine, not simply whether we have a Union, but whether we have a Constitution; whether we are to be ruled by many of its provisions will speedily appear Porter's division, took ground in front law, or ruled by a party. The issue is equally momentous at home as abroad .-whether we shall have a Union is a question about which the Southern States have something, and indeed a good deal, to say; whether we shall again have a Constitution is for us alone. Every man in Deleware, Maryland, and Kentucky, who is not a Republican is not a free man; neither free to talk nor to act; perhaps not free to think, for our Republican friends have added to the constitutional definition of treason the crime of "Ifs and Buts." To restore those men to the position of citizens of the United States is one of the great objects of the Democracy. If some differ from it on other points, they can certainly agree on that, No matter what they think of the rights of States, they agree with us about the rights of individuals: no matter what they believe of the wrongs of States, they know

The Result of the Vote on the New Constitution in Maryland,

their own. - World.

The result of this election is possibly in doubt, though all the late information leads to the belief of its defeat. The success of the Democratic ticket in Maryland we resnowies, as indirective of this

Mr. Pendleton's Record.

Washington, October 5.—A letter from vote for all means and men to maitain the party came into power. integrity of the government, but that he

Speech made by Hon. George H. Pendleton, October 11, 1862---The Government to be Sustained---His Record in Voted for by Him.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.] per, issued October 11, 1862. Mr. Pendleton's course has been a consistent one. understand his true position:

SPEECH.

have some political discussions this tall. So they called a meeting for last evening and invited Mr. Pendleton to address them .best spirit prevailed. Mr. Pendie on spoke at some length. He was among his old winter of 1860 '61; that then the tide of government, he received it as a fact, and and enforce obedien e to the Constitution. He was in favor of attaining the ends and purposes of the war in the shortest and speediest way. He was opposed to disunion whether the demand came from the South or from European nations—the greatness and glory of the country depended upon the Union; it was worth every sacrifice-worth MORE THAN PEACE, DESIRABLE AS PEACE MAY BE. But while the armies are fighting the battles of the Union, they ought to be aided by a correspondent civil administration; by a policy which will divide the South and unite the North; which would encourage the South, allay all their apprehensions of injus-

on the 9th day of July and he had executed it to the letter. He had voted for the men and money asked by the administration .opposed, and would continue to oppose, every infraction of the Constitution. wisdom is vindicated now by the freedom (his oath to support it. This was his duty as Mr. Pendleton alluded to the presistent ed attention to the fact that they pointed the cars destroyed by fire. Nearly all out no speech, no rote, no act which was of the passengers were robbed. Everprompted by a desire to harass and embarrass the government. Mr. Pendleton discussed the Tax law, the emancipation policy

tice and wrong at the hands of those who

administer the government, and restore, if

possible, their love for the Constitution. He

very opening of the extra session in 1861-

of the administration, the profuse expenditure of the public money. be obeyed, the constituted authorities must at the ballot box; to this they had a right to appeal and the opportunity would soon be given them.

ME. PENDLETON'S RECORD.

The Gazette and Commercial have so persistently misrepresented Mr. Pendleton-so constantly affirmed that he has refused to vote supplies to the administration—that there is danger they will begin themselves to believe their statements are true. During the season of 1861-2 there were nineteen appropriation bills passed by the House certain civil expenses of the government, operations, - (Congressional Globe, Session of 1861-2 p. 4 331.) The Globe also shows that on the bills presented by the Military Committee, for the efficient organization of the no evidence that in any single case there was any factious opposition. Mr. Pendleton voted against the Tax bill, but during bored to perfect its details, and only voted against it when the House failed to correct ts glaring defects. The gross injustice of to the tax-payers. On the 21st of January. 1862, the House passed a resolution declaring the purpose of Congress to levy and collect taxes to the amount of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. Mr. Pendleton voted yea.—(Congressional Globe, p. 372.)

The Democracy of Maine shows a gain of 1,739 over shoddy; and, when the returns are all received it will amount to loss in the recent fight will not exceed Twelve out of the sixteen counties | 150 horses and 8 guns. give Democratic gains. One Democratic Senator and several Representatives have been gained. The November election will and wounded soldiers brought down work still greater changes in that State

A wounded soldier, listening to a politcal discussion in Detroit a few days ago, responded to the remark that 'the soldiers would all go for Lincoln,' with the assertion that a seven hundred wounded soldiers who were there was not a single vote for Lincoln.

Immediately after the battle and ictory at Antietam, General McCiellan received the following dispatch:

Washington, Sept 15, 1862 Your dispatch of to-day received. God bless you, and all with you.

A. Lancora To Maj. Gen. George B. McClellas

Organize. We once more urge our triends to be ac an intimate friend of Mr. Pendleton, of tive in organizing the several townships Ohio, was received here to-day, in which throughout the county. Ask your neighbor, allusion is made to the Republican document (if he is not an office-holder, a contractor or issued, giving Pendleton's record while in any one who is making money out of the Congress. Some portions are denounced as war,) whether he is not willing to restore unmitigated forgeries, and that portion of the Democratic party to power, and thereby his speech made during the first war Con- have a restoration of peace and happiness, gress, in which he declared that he would such as always existed before the abolition

How the Soldiers will Vote.

All accounts from the army agree in pro the fact that speakers Grow and Colfax, dicting a heavy majority for Gen. McClellan each overlooking all claims of their Republi- in the soldiers' vote, especially that cast in can friends, placed Mr. Pendleton next to the Army of the Potomac. Cf course this the chairman of Ways and Means Committies upon the supposition that a fair canvass tee in both this and the last Congress, where and vote will be allowed. In addition to he performed most arduous labor in perfecthe letters on this subject from soldiers, some ting the army and navy, and tax, and tariff of which we have published, the following from the Patterson Register furnishes confirmatory evidence of the feeling in the army for "Litile Mac:"

We have gratifying intelligence from the Congress---All War Appropriations Army of the Potomac, indicating that Gen. M'Clellan still possesses the confidence, love and respect of the veterans of that gallant The following record appears in our pa- army. A returned volunteer of the Fiftyseventh New York regiment, who has just invite perusal by all citizens who desire to arrived from the front, informs us that a vote for President was taken in the Second MEETING AT READING-MR. PENDLETON'S (Hancock's) army corps recently with the following result:

The people of Reading were determined to For McCtellan 10.556 3,555 7,001

M'Clellan's majority

At Camp Distribution, where there are several thousand soldiers, a vote was also INDIANA .- A perfect reign of terror friends and constituents, and he intended to had a few days since. It resulted as tol-

4,007 1,358

2,657 Mac s majority Here is a total army vote of 19,468, of which General McClellan has 14,111, or a

majority of 9,658-nearly double the total

vote that Lincoln received! This information is reliable. We have it from a soldier who belonged to Hancock's corps, and who is a Republican. It proves, what has all along been said, that the sol; the Union, and will so vote in November.

mer-The Constitution and the Union! I place them together. If they stand, they must stand together; if they fall, they anust fall together." -- Daniel Webster.

Mews.

Raid on the Kentucky Central Railroad-Track Destroyed near Paris Train Captured and Burned-The Passengers Robbed.

Tuesday morning, about 6 o'clock, a gang of twenty-five rebels, under the command of Pete Everett, tore up the track of the Kentucky Central Railroad one mile south of Lowe's Station, which is about midway between Paris and

The morning passenger train from Lexington came along in a few minutes afterwards, and was immediately attacked by the rebels, who fired into the cars. killing a ngro, and wounding three white men and one negro. The engine and tender were run off the track, and et took \$2,700 from the Adams Express messenger, and \$40 and a watch from Conductor Wellmon. The watch The laws must was subsequently recovered. The passengers were allowed to return to Lexbe obeyed. A change could be worked only ington, a distance of eleven miles. Everett and men left for parts unknown. The passenger train which left Covington yesterday morning, returned. It went no further than Boyd's Station. In the same issue, October 11, 1862, we The soldiers who had been guarding the Townsend trestle-work, between Cynthiana and Paris, were withdray yes erday, for some reason, and it feared that Everett may attempt to burn the structure, wich is the most important one on the road. All sorts of rumors were rife in Covington, yesterday. Paris had been captured, Lexof Representatives. Mr. Pendleton voted ington endangered and our sisters over against only one of them, and that was for the river were to be threatened, but they, were all like "the baseless fabric of a vision." Reliable news from the raiders, at this writing, save that which we have given above, is scarce; but we

judge no further damage will be done. NEW YORK, October 12.-Time's City Point special of October 10th says: Reconnoissance made in force yesterday by the entire 5th corps, 2d division, 9th corps and 5th corps, moved in three parallel columns up West Halifax Vaughn and Squirrel Level roads, 9th corps, of Pegram Court House. Wilson's division went up Church road to Linwoody Court House and seized a line of works. then pushed on to Boynton plank road, with a mile of South Side railroad. Lee moved heavy columns from Richmond. Our forces fell back to an entrenched position at sunset. Official estimate of 1.800. The shoddy loss now foots up nearly 350 men, killed, wounded and prisoners,

Flag of truce boat New York leaves Varina, loading this morning 750 sick from Richmond yesterday, bound for Annappolis, thence to be furloughed home. Among the officers, three are belonging to colored regiments.

The Herald's Army of the Potomac special says Maj. Gen. Doyle, Governor General of Nova Scotia, is on a visit of few days before a vote was taken among onservation to the front, under the auspices of the President and General coming up from Jackson Mississippi, and Grant. The lines will be inspected and all views taken. The weather has become very cool, and log houses are being thrown up for the accommodation of the different headquarters.

Richmond papers of Saturday and Sunday say that during Friday's battle every school, newspaper, department, secreship, and railroad auspended stions, every male person therein below ordered to the front.