

The movements of Lee for some days have been mysterious, and his purposes are not yet clearly developed. He has been advancing against Meade for a week past as if to engage him; but Meade retired in order without accepting battle until he is now quite in supporting distance of the Washington and Baltimore troops. A spirited engagement took place between Gens. Warren's and Hill's corps at Bristow Station, in which Hill was repulsed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and missing.

Lee has not, at the time of this writing (Tuesday noon) made any demonstration looking to the invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is now too late in the season for an aggressive campaign with safety, and we do not anticipate it. Possibly Lee, if very strong, might cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry and make a dash for Baltimore and Washington; but we do not regard it as probable. His delay in pressing northward for several days indicates that his movements against Meade are designed to cover the transfer of troops to Bragg. A few days must determine.

Gen. Couch has had his force on the border materially increased recently, and has men enough to make rebel raids rather hazardous amusement.

GEN. McCLELLAN.

We must congratulate the friends of the late Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. He was evidently tired of life and had resolved to die, and to die that all should spread the charitable mantle of forgetfulness over him; and it will not be denied that he displayed more than his accustomed military skill in the movement. His friends had once tried to destroy him by flattering him into bewilderment, and they had some fruits for their labors. His foes next joined in the laudable work, with moderate success; but finally he resolved that he would fade himself out amidst the mingled curses of his professed friends and the pity of his bitterest foes, and he did his work well. No one could have so hated Gen. McClellan as to wish him the cruel fate he chose for himself.

We are of those who ever judged Gen. McClellan kindly. However unfitted to command a large army in offensive movements, we believed that he had merit as a soldier and fidelity as a patriot—hence these columns in no degree joined in the obloquy that has been heaped upon him. We did not doubt that he differed with the administration on questions of political policy; but his creditable abstinence from all political discussions or public issues with the government, made him many friends; and within the ranks of the ardent supporters of the administration there were thousands who believed that Gen. McClellan could and would yet be useful in this war. Prominent in this class was Gov. Curtin, who had more than once interposed to avert the deadliest blows aimed at the General; and the warmest expressions of gratitude and attachment were ever given in return. Gov. Curtin in no way sought to conciliate Gen. McClellan or to secure his support; but when he never dreamed of a re-election, and could have expected no compensation from the General save his just appreciation of fidelity, he ever sustained him with all the moral force of his position and his State when he had a command. We know that Gen. McClellan was at heart friendly to Gov. Curtin—that if unrestrained he would have rejoiced at his election, regardless of political differences, because he knew that no Democratic Executive could equal him in the support of the army and the cause of our Nationality. We know that he avoided the political jockeys who hunted him from city to city and from house to house, to coerce him into political perfidy to himself and to his country, and that he long resisted their tempting whispers and fatal embraces. But in an evil hour he fell, and like one of old, to rise no more.

We give in another column of this paper his letter in favor of the election of Judge Woodward. It was written in another State, but the day before the election, and bears upon its face every evidence that it is the offspring of a clouded, faltering, dying man. Had he been politician before—open, manly, undisguised, at

least consistency could be plead for his folly; but after waiting until the great battle was fought, and the legions of the foes of the government were broken in despair, he rushed into their ranks simply to share their dishonor and death. His declaration that Judge Woodward's "views agree" with his as to the prosecution of the war, is a cruel satire, a shameless falsehood, or a remorseless libel upon every profession he has made as a soldier. He has seen Democratic rule according to the Woodward "views" in New York and New Jersey; he has seen his own home in the midst of revolution and his own streets crimsoned with innocent blood, solely because the government called for troops to fill the shattered ranks of the gallant army he once led; and a Democratic Governor, with Woodward's "views," make his chief city the prey of a brutal, murderous mob, rather than furnish soldiers to preserve the life of the Republic. He has seen a Governor, like himself harmonizing with Woodward, in the State of New Jersey, defeating the conscription of men, although provided for by solemn enactment of Congress and imperatively demanded by the Army and the government. He has seen Judge Woodward's "views" expressed in public, revised by his own hand, in which he apologizes for treason and calumniate every principle for which a loyal soldier must draw his sword; and he must have known that with Judge Woodward in the Executive chair, all hope of sustaining our armies and their holy cause by enlistment or conscription, would have been gone. Yet Gen. McClellan, who never marched a day in his life without calling for re-enforcements, however great his numbers or however weak the enemy, declares that he is in harmony with Judge Woodward, Gov. Seymour, Gov. Parker, and, if as candid as apparently earnest, he must have added that the election of Vallandigham was "called for by the interests of the Nation." If in this letter Gen. McClellan expressed his honest convictions, then was every battle he has fought nothing less than ghastly butchery, for he virtually declares the army and the war unworthy of the support of the people. If he has been dragged into this suicide by political jugglers, then he is a simpleton, and in pity should be allowed to rest in his congenial nothingness. He has chosen his fate, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, and in charity let him be forgotten.

NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

The administration has wisely determined to call three hundred thousand additional troops into the field; and requisitions have been, or soon will be, made upon the several States for their respective quotas. Every effort will be made by a direct appeal to the people to furnish these men as volunteers, and to that end generous bounties will be paid to experienced soldiers, and even raw recruits will receive a liberal reward for entering the service.

This step of the government is eminently proper. Two weeks or two months ago it could not have been done with any hope of success. The people were involved in bitter political struggles in the leading States, and the judgment of the Nation was questioned as to the policy of the administration. Now, however, the people have demanded by decisive verdicts, that the government shall prosecute the war until Treason ceases to array itself in hostile ranks against the Republic; and we doubt not that the patriotic of all parties will so accept it and bow to their decision. The Democratic party, when separated from a few unworthy leaders in each locality, who have brought mingled disaster and dishonor upon it, is loyal to the core; and now that the purpose of the people is clearly defined, they will without regard to party lines, rally around the Old Flag and make common cause to hasten Peace by the destruction of the insurgent armies.

Rosecrans has been driven from the Chickamauga back upon Chattanooga, and compelled to assume the defensive, solely because he was overwhelmed by numbers. Had he fifty thousand additional men to-day, he could at once resume the offensive, and close his already brilliant campaign by holding the very heart of the rebel dominions; destroying vast sources of sup-

plies, and crippling them most vitally. Had Meade fifty thousand fresh troops he would not be retiring before Lee and avoiding proffered battle, lest a disaster should make our National Capitol the trophy of traitors; nor would the people of the border countries be trembling under a sense of insecurity to their homes and property. On the contrary, Gen. Meade if strong as he should be, would speedily transfer the war to the Cotton States; restore Richmond and all of Virginia to loyal rule, and establish permanent peace and safety on the border. If Grant had fifty thousand additional troops he would capture Mobile in thirty days, acting in concert with Rosecrans, and in the same time would settle the threatening question of French foothold in Mexico and Texas by re-possessing the entire territory of Texas. If Gen. Gilmore had twenty-five thousand men he would capture Charleston and Savannah in twenty days, and Foster with a like number of re-inforcements would open the only remaining port of Wilmington to the trade of the world, and have his headquarters in the capital of North Carolina before the holidays.

These are the fruits which must result from the prompt and ample strengthening of our armies, and they would be the immediate harbingers of Peace. With such achievements the rebellion would cease to have either government or armies—either head, or heart, or life; and another six months would bring us practically to the end of the war. If we throw three hundred thousand new troops into the field now, the rebels could not fight a single pitched battle. They would be unequal to our gallant armies at every point, and the most decisive results would be attained with but little loss of life.

Let it be borne in mind that the addition of three hundred thousand men to our brave brethren now in the field, is the true principle of economy. It will save thousands of lives, millions of dollars, insure early and honorable Peace, and give to us, to our children and to the world the American Republic strengthened bonds of Union. Let loyal men sink political differences—let them join hearts and hands to hasten the ultimate triumph of our common Flag, by swelling the ranks of the army, and we can then rejoice as members of a common brotherhood over the preservation of our common Nationality.

THE REPUBLIC LIVES!

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa have spoken, in tones not to be misunderstood, declaring that THE REPUBLIC SHALL LIVE! The joyful tidings have flashed from the coast of Maine to the slopes of the Pacific; from the North-western wilderness to the mouth of the Father of Waters; from the swelling hearts of a loyal people at home to the threatened veterans of Rosecrans and Meade, and there is rejoicing and gratitude wherever unmingled loyalty has a home, that the great States of the North have resolved to strengthen the hands of the government; to cheer the brave defenders of its Flag, and to preserve unimpaired and unspotted our sacred Nationality.

There is Pennsylvania—behold her! After a contest waged against her patriotism and fidelity by subtle, insidious, sleepless foes—after a season of bewildering defamation and unscrupulous appeals to every passion or prejudice that warred upon the Country—after denouncing everything but treason to the ignorant, and promising everything to the patriot—the people have vindicated their undying devotion to the Institutions of their Fathers, and hurled back in hapless despair those who sought power to paralyze the government in its deadly struggle with treason. The Keystone State has spoken in behalf of her martyred dead—has declared that theirs shall be sepulchres of honor, not of shame—has defended her living from that sordid cowardice that would barter a Republic for the shadow of Peace, with anarchy and degradation as its fruits.

Ohio has joined with Pennsylvania in spurning treason of every shade; and Vallandigham, in the retreat that his hate for his government and people has assigned him, has heard with crushing mortification the verdict: The Republic must live—Treason shall die! Indiana has mingled her voice with ours, and announced her purpose to support the friends; to dethrone the foes of the government; and little

Iowa, away on the sunset side of the Mississippi, answers across in thunder tones, her determination to preserve the Union without cowardly compromise or humiliating concession to give life and hope to future traitors.

—Especially do we rejoice that Pennsylvania has a faithful Executive. ANDREW G. CURTIN has served his great State and his Country's cause with a devotion and singleness of purpose in which none but himself has been his parallel. His herculean labors and ceaseless care for the brave sons of Pennsylvania, have stricken him with untimely frosts—have dimmed his eye, and borne him down life's rapid stream with quickened pace; but his heart beats with all the ardor of youth in behalf of his imperiled Nationality and People, and while treason lives to hate and to crimson the steps of Freedom, the power of his mighty State will be ever wielded as its deadly foe. All honor to Gov. CURTIN—all hail faithful, loyal Pennsylvania! THE REPUBLIC LIVES!

We beg Major McVeagh or Secretary Hamersly to call at the Age office and inform the editors thereof that Gov. Curtin and John Brothg are certainly elected by decisive majorities. It is painful to witness the doubts which pervade the daily editorials of the Age on the results in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the suspense should be ended. It was cruel in the Major and his Secretaries to "control the telegraphic lines throughout the State, and to hold back, as they have done, the returns of Tuesday's election," as the Age declares, and we insist that it shall be enlightened at once. It is true that every provincial newspaper office, Union and Democratic, had the returns on Tuesday night and knew before twelve o'clock that Woodward and Vallandigham were just about as likely to be Governors as to be soldiers in the Union army; but Major McVeagh seems to have had a cordon of soldiers around the Age office and excluded the returns on the plea of "military necessity." Cruel Major!—re-lent speedily and let the Age emerge from its starless midnight of ignorance as to the election returns. On Wednesday morning the Age declared that "the returns from the interior are not sufficiently definite to indicate, with any certainty, how the State has gone." It admitted that the city had gone against Woodward "a little more heavily" than it had anticipated, but it nevertheless warned its friends that they "must wait for the truth." On Thursday morning, when every Curtin boy in the State was shouting over Curtin's triumphant re-election, the Age insisted that its dispatches had been "suppressed" and declared with fitting indignation that "the garbled and partial reports which they sent last night actually deceived many sensible men, and induced them to believe that Gov. Curtin had been re-elected by an enormous majority," and in solemn warning it inquires—"When will the people learn wisdom?" In the same paper, fully thirty hours after everybody knew that Vallandigham had received only a few scattering votes in Ohio, and next to none in the army, it declares that "there is really no evidence whatever as to the result in Ohio, but it is more than likely that Mr. Vallandigham has been defeated!" We entreat Major McVeagh to see to this case at once. Why shouldn't the Age be permitted to know that it hasn't carried a single State in the year 1863, excepting Georgia and Mississippi. We believe that the Democrats did succeed there!

Among the many fortunate results of the late election, the signal triumph of Hon. Jeremiah Nichols, in the first Senatorial district of Philadelphia, is the most gratifying. He has already served three years in the Senate, and won the confidence of his party and his constituents by his unflinching devotion to the cause of the government. The struggle in his district involved the political complexion of the Senate, and everything that could be done was exhausted to compass his defeat; but he has been re-elected by an increased majority and the Senate is thus saved.

We are glad to notice in the list of successful candidates for the House, the name of John D. Watson, Esq., who has been chosen in the 4th district. He is one of those quiet, unobtrusive gentlemen from whom the public learn much, but of whom they

know but little. For a number of years he has been one of the leading editors of the North American, although unknown as such outside of a limited circle in the city. He has just been chosen in a district that for several years has been represented by a Democrat, and he will make one of the most useful and influential members of the House.

George H. Moore, Esq., is the only Row officer re-elected for many years. He has just been chosen to a second term of the Clerkship of the Quarter Sessions. He is jolly as the day is long, and the party couldn't well help nominating him and the people would, of course, elect him.

THERE is a Union majority in both branches of the Legislature beyond all doubt. The Senate will stand 17 Union to 16 Democrats; but Senator White, of Indiana, is still a prisoner in Richmond, and may be detained until after the meeting of the Legislature. If so, the Senate will be a tie; but as the Union men have the Speaker—Senator Penny, of Allegheny—and all the officers, there will be no delay because of a failure to elect. The Senate is always organized. In the House we make the Union strength 54 to 46 Democrats—making 4 majority, or 5 majority on joint ballot with Senator White in his seat.

—The election of a Union State Treasurer is certain, and we trust that Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, of Philadelphia, will be made the candidate without a serious contest. He was chosen in 1861 to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Eli Slifer, who was transferred to the Cabinet; was re-elected in 1862, and would have been continued but for the Democratic ascendancy in 1863. He is eminently fitted for the important and responsible position, alike in business capacity and unblemished integrity, and we look for his election again as a just tribute to his distinguished personal and political worth, and to his successful management of the finances of the State while filling the office. He has contributed perhaps more than any other one man, excepting Gov. Curtin, to achieve the great political triumph that now cheers loyal hearts everywhere, and his reelection to the position of State Treasurer would be but an act of justice to a most competent and faithful man, and secure a financial officer in whom the responsible duties of the Treasury could be confidently reposed.

DURING the late gubernatorial contest the name of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance was paraded from day to day in the Copperhead papers as a living witness against Gov. Curtin's corruption in office. Conspicuous among these papers was the Pittsburg Post, published where Mr. Purviance resides, so that the use made of his name could not have escaped his observation. He chose to be silent so long as truth demanded that he should speak for Gov. Curtin; but now that Gov. Curtin has been triumphantly vindicated, alike by the vote of Allegheny and the State, it might be well for Mr. Purviance to speak for his own sake. On the day before the election the Pittsburg Post, in a leading editorial, published the following: "Remember that Hon. S. A. Purviance, Curtin's Attorney General, resigned that office in consequence of these monstrous corruptions, and said in his letter of resignation, 'That for reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your Administration.'"

Did Mr. Purviance authorize the foregoing or knowingly tolerate it? The 7,700 majority given to Gov. Curtin in Mr. Purviance's home, indicates that he is eminently ignorant of his people, they amazingly acquainted with him, or it may be a little of both; and we charitably give him this opportunity to wash his hands of the persistent and unscrupulous defamation heaped upon Gov. Curtin in his name. If Mr. Purviance is indifferent to his reputation himself, he should bear in mind that he has children who may live after him.

THE triumph of the entire Union County ticket in the old "Green Spot" is a matter of general congratulation. The struggle was a fierce and bitter one; but the brave Union men laboring as never before and filled up the places of the timid, the doubting and the faithless with loyal Democrats. The important offices of the county, excepting Sheriff, were all filled at the late election, and the fruits of triumph are therefore of the most substantial character.

—The loss of Messrs. Nill and Gray;

the Union candidates for Assembly, is the only thing that mars the completeness of the Union victory; but it seems not to have been in the power of the Union organization to give them success. Lieut. Nill polled a most flattering vote—exceeding that given for the State ticket, and leading both the Democratic candidates in the county handsomely. Mr. Gray was supported also with great fidelity, as he well deserved—Mr. Sharpe gaining but a very few votes on him. It is about time that Franklin should have some voice in the selection of her Representatives at Harrisburg. Two men will represent us in the next session who have been repudiated by our people, and little Fulton gives them their places. It will stop shortly, if we mistake not.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS wrote a pamphlet of an hundred pages or so to prove that Judge Woodward was a perjured scoundrel, and probably half as many to prove that Gov. Curtin was a thief and an imbecile. Both were subsequently nominated for Governor, and Williams, like the ass between the two bundles of hay, didn't know which way to nibble, and nobody but himself seemed to care on which side he should forage. As Gov. Curtin ran more than double the majority a certain M. C. received in the Allegheny district about a year ago, we suggest that Thomas might come down a cat or two in his bill of indictment against Curtin, without materially damaging his reputation for common sense. If the vote of Allegheny don't teach him a little wisdom, there is still some consolation in the reflection that the State contributes generously toward the decent support of the insane in Western Pennsylvania.

We give in to-day's paper the proclamation of the President for 300,000 more troops. It will be seen that each district will be required to furnish its proper quota, and a draft will be made for the deficit on the 1st day of January. The quota of Pennsylvania will be about 50,000, and that of Franklin county about 700. The new troops will be put in the old regiments—a policy at once advantageous to the government and to the men. We believe that a judicious and united effort would raise the quota of Franklin without a draft. We have more than that number of veterans of the 126th and 158th now with us, and a majority of them would be likely to re-enlist. The bounty offered to such is very large, and they will have the consoling assurance that by the addition of 300,000 fresh troops to the Union armies, they will be strong enough to overwhelm the foes of the Republic at every point.

FRIEND GREELEY, of the Tribune, was sent into Northern Pennsylvania to persuade our friends in Bradford to wash their dirty linen in private, and because some of them in their factions madness tried to apologize for themselves by blaming Gov. Curtin, he concluded that Gov. Curtin was ten thousand weaker in the late contest than any other good man would have been. We commend to the consideration of the Tribune the election returns from Pennsylvania. We have not seen the official vote of a single county as yet, in which Gov. Curtin does not run ahead of his party vote! The result shows that he is everywhere stronger than the Union organization, and has polled a larger vote than could possibly have been concentrated on any other candidate. He was nominated for that reason, and his vast personal popularity and matchless personal efforts on the stump have won Pennsylvania to the cause of the Republic.

MOTHER CUMBERLAND did shockingly—giving nearly 700 for Woodward, when the State went nearly 20,000 on the right side. But they manage badly there, and won't learn. Judge Hepburn spoke in Shippensburg, Newburg and Mechanicsburg, traducing Curtin as if he had a relentless quarrel with truth, and Curtin gained in each of those districts on his vote of 1860. Why didn't the Union Committee hire him to speak in every district? If that had been done in proper season, and Todd sent out to worry his flanks a little, he would have elected the whole Union ticket. Bad management down that way. We beg Todd to engage Hepburn early for next season. He's cheap enough—pick him up!