

A GLANCE AT THE STRUGGLE.

In another column of to-day's paper we give the official vote for Governor. The poll is unprecedented—being larger than that of 1860, notwithstanding the fact that full twenty thousand brave Pennsylvania voters now fill untimely graves, heroic martyrs to the preservation of our sacred Nationality, and not less than fifty thousand more were denied the right of suffrage solely because they confront the foes of the Republic in the field. Gov. Curtin's majority seems small with so large a vote cast; but it must be borne in mind that of those who were refused the privilege of voting certainly nineteen-twentieths of them would have cast their votes for him. Had the popular expression of the State not been restrained by Judge Woodward's decision disfranchising the soldiers, Gov. Curtin would now be the Governor elect by not less than 50,000, instead of the meagre 15,000 by which the State has been barely saved from fatal hostility to the government. Grateful as loyal men everywhere must be for the declared majority on the right side, it is due to the great issue that the moral weight of the disfranchised voters of the State be considered in estimating the fidelity of our great Commonwealth to our Free Institutions.

The Union men of Pennsylvania were beset with embarrassments in the late contest, such as would have been fatal in any ordinary political struggle. Especially in the Southern counties did the loyal men labor under almost crushing disadvantages—some of them unavoidable, but others were wantonly or stupidly imposed upon us. The invaded counties were beset by malignant Copperheads with untiring energy, and a thousand petty streams of poison flowed out upon the people from the fountain heads of sneaking traitors. Every man who had been plundered by the rebels, or who had suffered from the necessary occupation of our territory by the Union troops, was counseled by every species of falsehood to array himself against the government because the government did not promptly remunerate him; and hundreds of votes were lost to the Union cause in this section, because of these persistent appeals to narrow selfishness, when a great Nation was struggling for the liberty that overshadows and protects every home, every civil and religious right, and insures safety to the person and property of every American citizen. The failure to compensate our people was charged to the wanton perverseness of the State and National administrations; and peace and prompt payment were promised lavishly if Woodward should be chosen Governor. A few were thus deceived and made to turn against themselves, for falsehood ever outstrips truth in an even race; but the great mass of our sufferers stood manfully in support of the right.

The draft was a staggering load. It was no fault of the administration that it proved a ridiculous failure to the government and a costly farce to the people; nor did the authorities do anything more not less than their duty in prosecuting it. Men were imperatively demanded for our weakened armies, and so emboldened had the foes of the government become that volunteering was wholly stopped. The administration had but one way to clear its skirts and that was to exhaust the authority it possessed to procure men. That the law providing for a draft was shamefully defective, was the fault of Congress, not of the administration; and they had to wade through Congressional blunders and harass, bleed and alienate twenty citizens for every man added to the army. Had the \$300 exemption clause been omitted, and each able-bodied man drafted been required to serve in person or by substitute, men would have responded with comparative cheerfulness, and the draft would have been sustained by the people because of the palpable good attained by it; but when its failure was evident to all, it took into the army only now and then some penniless and friendless citizen, whose lot was deemed a cruel one, not so much because he had to go, as because his neighbors were enabled not to go. Many, of course, did not stop to inquire whose fault it was that they

were harassed by a draft that was fruitless of good, and men were not wanting to seize the favorable opportunity to impress them with the conviction that the government was despotic and faithless to the people.

But bad as the draft was when conducted skilfully and divested of all wanton oppression, it was made worse by the stupidity and reckless disregard of the rights of the people by the Provost Marshal General. Just on the eve of an election, the people of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton were summoned to report at Chambersburg to claim exemption, pay commutation money or furnish substitutes. Many of them had to cross the Alleghenies and travel nearly three hundred miles—costing them largely in time and money, when the Board of Exemption could have gone from county to county, with little or no inconvenience. Repeated applications were made to the Provost Marshal General, and the members of the Board joined in the request, that the people should not be needlessly dragged over the mountains hundreds of miles; but no regard whatever was paid to the application, although in several other districts of the State the authority for the Board to go to the various county towns was granted. It would have been a small matter for three officers and a few clerks to go to Somerset or Bedford for a week; but it was not a small matter for one thousand men to cross the Alleghenies and come one hundred and fifty miles to transact an hour's business. That the people appreciated it as an insolent disregard of their convenience was not surprising; and instead of losing Fulton by 260, and Bedford by 280, and gaining Somerset by over 1,300, the only wonder is that we did not lose 1,000 more. We beg Col. Fry to bear in mind that the success of this war and the safety of the government are with the People, and needless oppression in the execution of laws cannot be justified by the presumed sanctity of military regulations.

Altogether the Southern counties did well. The Union men struggled heroically, and improved materially on the vote of last year in every county South of the Susquehanna, and can justly claim their full part in the great revolution that has declared in behalf of the preservation of our imperiled Nationality.

ARMY MOVEMENTS.

The scene has shifted again in Virginia, and Lee is retreating pursued by Meade. The rebel army is all south of the Rappahannock again, and probably has its main strength south of the Rapidan, and Meade holds the line immediately north of the Rappahannock. Sensation correspondents announce daily that a grand battle is imminent; but we do not look for a decisive engagement between Meade and Lee at present.

Lee moved north recently for one of two reasons, or probably both.—He knew that Meade had been weakened to strengthen Chattanooga, and felt well assured that he could not give battle unless quite near to Washington, where he would have short lines and ample supports. His purpose therefore doubtless was either to force him to accept battle with the hope of destroying him and capturing Washington, or to compel him to retreat upon Washington; enable Lee to destroy his railroad lines as he fell back toward Richmond, and throw a part of his army to Bragg for decisive operations, before Meade could threaten him again south of the Rappahannock. In this Lee has been sadly disappointed. Meade retired toward Washington in order, with his army perfectly in hand; defeated Hill severely at Bristow Station; resumed the offensive by pursuing Lee as soon as he attempted to retrace his steps, and Lee was scarcely back to this old line before Meade was in his front ready to force him to give battle or to retreat toward Richmond in case he should weaken his ranks to assist Bragg. Lee cannot now reduce his army to reinforce Bragg, and unless he does, Meade will hardly force him into an engagement. The armies in Virginia will pretty certainly face each other without collision until the absorbing tragedy in Tennessee and Georgia has become history.

Just now Chattanooga is the centre of interest on both sides, and both armies are being nerved and strengthened for the decisive blow. Davis is with Bragg in person to heal dissen-

sions, to inspire the despairing, and to implore the soldiers of crime to make a desperate death struggle for supremacy in East Tennessee; for the safety of Georgia. The Knoxville Register, now printed at Atlanta, Ga., discloses the desperation of the rebels. It says that "the very existence of the Confederate States depends on the re-occupation of Tennessee by Bragg. Our enemies know this as well as our own commander-in-chief." Davis has reorganized Bragg's army; has addressed the troops, in the course of which he says—"Our cause depends upon you!" and adds that "very much remains to be done!" There is no doubt but that all the resources of Treason have been exhausted to give Bragg strength.

On the other hand, Stanton, the Secretary of War, is with the Army of the Cumberland in person, and an entire reorganization of Rosecrans' army has been effected. Gen. Thomas takes the immediate command, while Gen. Grant takes the general command of the several departments in the south-west. The impending battle will doubtless be fought under the eye of Grant himself, for upon it is hazarded everything. If Bragg shall be defeated, Georgia, Mobile and even Richmond must soon be at the mercy of Grant. If Grant shall be discomfited, then must East Tennessee be surrendered, and Nashville would be the farthest point we could hope to hold in that direction. The terrible shock, so fraught with weal or woe to the Republic, must soon come.—God speed the cause of Freedom!

We condole with the Spirit. It had fondly hoped for the election of Woodward; but elected he was not. It had unclouded faith in the success of its ticket in the county; but its hopes have faded out in despair; and now in the agony of its disappointment, it bids a doleful, tearful farewell with its "last hope for the Union!" But in spite of itself, hope still lingers; the days and nights of the Republic have been recorded as heretofore; faithful men still believe in a preserved Nationality; heroic armies still confront the bloody banners of treason; but the Spirit refuses to be comforted, and in sepulchral tones utters the prophetic admonition—"Wait!" It had piped to our people and they danced not; it had mourned to them and they wept not; it pleaded with them and they voted not; it faltered to them and they believed not; it defamed to them and they hated not; and now in its hour of gloom, it would cloud the land with the dread mystery of threatening prophecy, as it points, as if with skeleton fingers, to the avenging future, and hurls upon us the agonizing monosyllable—"Wait!"

It could have died in peace; but when its "eyes turned for the last time to behold" the sun of Democracy, visions of fraud flitted before it, and it gasped uneasily as its incoherent inspirations went out for "the first fair election" of the future. By all accepted rules of arithmetic and logic, the Union vote of Franklin county was a glaring fraud. The Democratic vote was but 331 larger than ever before, while the Union vote was but 177 smaller than the vote of 1860; but as the Democratic ticket still failed of election, of course fraud stalked forth in every precinct and haunted the Spirit's evening hours of life. We would that, if determined to die, it might have died serenely—not as the perturbed spirit that rushed to the unknown future amid the surges of Helena, with the imagery of wavering columns playing fantastic tricks with a bewildered brain; but like the settled stillness of a summer's eve, that leaves lingering in its path the hopeful promise of light on the morrow. But it would not thus die. It would be a victim—

"To all the pangs and fury of despair." And it resolved that those who died not with it should be divorced from hope, as it uttered its fearful warning—"Wait!"

We beg the Spirit to live. Its "last hope" may yet return to it, if it will but look with loyal eyes and give a loyal heart to its imperiled Country. It would die unwept—its sepulchral warning unheeded; and it may even yet renew life with hope for itself and for the Republic. Seymour has sinned and suffered—has lived and learned, and from the crimsoned foot-prints of his treason he now proclaims the duty of a loyal State. Let the Spirit, in

its little way, learn the same lesson—to live, to hope, to be faithful, for—"The mower mows on though the adder may writhe, And the Copperhead coil 'round the blade of his scythe."

THE Age, having grown weary over the election returns from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, has devoted its attention to Constitutional law. It criticises the decision of the Court of Appeals of New York, by which the government currency is declared a legal tender, and especially complains that one of the Judges applied the term "wickedness" to the rebellion. It says that "equally out of place, it seems to us, are the remarks of the Court in reference to the 'wickedness' of the rebellion."—Certainly! The idea of so denominating such innocent amusement as aiming, by perjury and murder, to destroy a Republic, is wantonly harsh, and the tender sensibilities of the Age revolt at it. Had Judge Denio enlarged on the "patriotism" of the rebellion and declared government currency worthless, the Age would have been content! He will probably do so about the time that Judge Woodward declares his political sentiments "in a language to be understood"—that is when he is elected Governor. May the editors of the Age live till then!

J. McDOWELL SHARPE, Esq., is chosen to the legislature, by the vote of Fulton county with a creditable minority vote in Franklin, without any special effort having been made to promote his election. The petty political tinkers who ran the Democratic machine here, and landed it in the slough of despair by their hostility to the government, cost him many votes and made him none; and as he was an invalid from the time the campaign opened, he of course was unable to help himself. He was thus saved the humiliation of differing with his assumed leaders or differing with his country, and he emerges from the contest with his record yet to be made. We commend to his careful consideration the votes of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa before he resolves upon suicide. A sensible interpretation of the late elections is to regard them as a gentle hint that he who is strongest for the government is strongest with the people. Considering that Sharpe has seen better days politically, the lesson may not be hard for him to learn.

THE Age reached the result of the late contest through much tribulation. Nearly a week after the election it bought out exclusively the news that the Copperheads had four majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, a small mistake of about nine. "The next day it dolefully surrendered Governor, Legislature and everything, and took a sad but touching farewell of the Country just about to fade into nothingness. But as the sun rose the next morning about as usual, it brightened up, like its rebel friends after the capture of Vicksburg, and declared it fortunate that its friends had lost the Legislature. It used to grumble daily about the horrors of the conscription; but when volunteers were called for it grumbles worse than ever. Why don't it say at once that it wants Jeff. Davis to conquer? It might just as well cut with the truth, for everybody understands it.

WOODWARD's friends fought the late battle squarely in opposition to arbitrary arrests, and Gen. McClellan declared that he regarded the Judge's election as "called for by the interests of the Nation." On the 12th of September, 1861, he wrote Gen. Banks to arrest the Maryland Legislature and was positive in his directions that "none should escape!" What an inveterate joker "Little Mac" has got to be. Dan Rice or Barnum should engage him at once. He would be capital at "now you see it, and now you don't see it!"

WOODWARD in his fall preserved his pride. He said he wouldn't declare his opinions until he should be elected Governor; and as he wasn't elected he is not bound to avow his opposition to the Government, however he may mean it. But Gen. McClellan, although ever tardy in his military charges, is not so in political warfare. He rushes in to the rescue of the reticent Woodward, pulls his chestnuts out of the fire, burns his own fingers and is greeted on all hands with a hearty "served him right!"

ONE of our Philadelphia correspondents gives an interesting history of the strategy resorted to in order to make a suicide of Gen. McClellan.—We have every reason to credit the statement. Men of all parties will be pained to learn how "Little Mac" has been knocked from corner to corner like a foot-ball by political desperadoes, and in the end made to teach the world in one easy lesson his consummate littleness.

THE Gettysburg Compiler says that gold has gone up because the Democrats were defeated in the late elections. Gold has since gone down below its ruling price before the election. What's the matter now?

LITTLE Perry last year elected a Democratic Assemblyman by seven majority. The Union men resolved to do better this time, and they have elected Barnett, Union, by one. Neat mathematicians over that way.

THE Johnstown Democrat hoists the name of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. We have heard of men worshipping the rising sun, but the Democrat prefers the setting luminary as its divinity.

THE REBEL ARMIES.

We are once in a while startled with the announcement that the rebel armies have suddenly become immensely strong; and when Gen. Lee commenced his late movement against Gen. Meade the sensation correspondents insisted that he had from 120,000 to 150,000 men. The most reliable information, apparently, that we have noticed recently about the strength of the rebel armies, is derived by the Baltimore American from an intelligent refugee just from Richmond.

In regard to the strength of their armies, he says there is much misapprehension at the North. He claims to have good authority for stating that the strength of Lee's army previous to the sending of the two corps to reinforce Bragg did not exceed 60,000 efficient troops; that Bragg with his reinforcements had not over 40,000 men, and that he only managed to defeat Rosecrans by a surprise and attacking his isolated columns.

He further states that the story of reinforcements having been sent to General Lee from Charleston and elsewhere is totally incorrect. That there have been no troops sent to Lee, except in the way of deserters and conscripts, that none have returned from Bragg's army, and to such straits have the rebel authorities been reduced, that they are even forcing into the ranks those persons who have provided substitutes.

There was a general feeling of despondency in Richmond, and the fact was freely admitted that their armies were none of them sufficiently strong to assume offensive operations with any prospect of success; and that the want of men prevented Bragg from following up his success, and prevents him now from attacking the Federal army at Chattanooga.

With regard to Covode, we presume the incorruptible McClure had at least the grace to return to that gentleman, before attacking him, certain sums entrusted to his incorruptibility for a certain purpose, and by him incalculably seized as spoils of war.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LET us understand the Dispatch—let it emerge from its cowardly inuendoes, and state when "certain sums" were entrusted to us; how much, and by whom was it done? Does Mr. Covode allege that he "entrusted" us with "certain sums," or that any one did so for him? As we never received a dollar from Mr. Covode for any purpose whatever, nor from any person acting for him, nor from "any other man" assuming to be friendly to him, nor from any body, friend or foe of Covode, for any political purpose whatever since 1860, we should be glad to see the Dispatch's bill of particulars. As it can't play Haynau by tying up and flogging the Editor of the Repository as it does deserters occasionally, let it diversify its amusements by telling the truth once, just for the sake of reference. We don't insist upon it startling its readers by telling the truth violently; but it can reach it by gradual approaches, only so it reaches it somehow or other about the "certain sums," &c. No skulking or straggling Mr. Dispatch—out with it!

OPERATIONS in the Armies of the Cumberland, Ohio, and Kentucky are about to be concentrated under the command of General Grant, whose arrival at Nashville has been followed by that of the Secretary of War, Gen. Hooker is reported at Stevenson, Ala., and Gen. Rosecrans has reported at Cincinnati, for what other service it is unconnectedly mentioned of the late battle, whose merit belongs to Gen. Thomas, and which was in progress before Rosecrans was aware, is mentioned in correspondence as the cause of his removal. Gen. Burnside reports excellent progress in the war, near the line of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad. The enemy were met at Blue Springs on the 10th, by a cavalry brigade, and some infantry, and driven in confusion, with a loss of 150 prisoners, and many killed and wounded. Gen. Shackelford continued in pursuit, and drove the enemy from East Tennessee, and captured Fort Zollicoffer, destroying half a dozen bridges and a locomotive train. He was ten miles beyond Bristol on the 17th, and near Abington. We now hold East Tennessee, from Bristol to the Hiwassee river.

It is stated that all the crew of the Anglo-rebel pirate ship Alabama are British sailors.

SINCE the present year opened, elections have been held in the States of NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, CONNECTICUT, VERMONT, KENTUCKY, MAINE, CALIFORNIA, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, and IOWA—thirteen in all—and in every one of them the supporters of the War for the Union and the Government by which it is prosecuted have triumphed. The Territories of COLORADO, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, and WASHINGTON, have likewise held elections, and each of them has gone with the current except Washington, where a split has enabled the Opposition candidate to succeed by a handful of votes. Missouri would have swelled the number of our triumphs; but the "Conservative" rulers of that State seasonably took the alarm, and decided to have no State Election this year. Her Judicial Election, however, is close at hand, and will doubtless vindicate the sagacity of those who controlled the Constitutional Convention.

THE news from England received by the last steamer is rendered unusually interesting by the announcement of the seizure of the iron-clad rams built by the Messrs. Laird for the rebel government at Richmond. This result is better than had been anticipated on this side of the ocean, and will be hailed with pleasure by all who desire to see amicable relations maintained between the two great nations. These rams are very formidable vessels, mounting each some eight heavy guns, four of which are in two revolving turrets built on the monitor principle. Judging from the printed illustrations the rams were not the most formidable features about the vessels. It is apparent that the design of the builder was to combine the broadside principle with that of the turret guns. The aim was also to make the vessels very swift.

Who is Governor of Pennsylvania? Not the man who said "let the South go peacefully." No, one who is resolved that if the South does break up the Republic, it shall be because the armies of the Republic cannot prevent it. Not the man who said that "slavery is an incalculable blessing," but one who believes that freedom is the fundamental principle of the Union, that slavery is an incalculable evil. Not the man who declared that "slaveholders might use in defence of their slave property any means in their possession," but one who is determined that the Constitution shall not be violated, the nation ruined, to extend slavery over free territory, or to keep one human being in bondage. Andrew G. Curtin is the Governor of Pennsylvania, and he is worthy of the honor.

The maw-worm of the Pittsburg Dispatch imagines that it has found a grain of comfort in the fact that Col. Elder, Lieut. Nill, Capt. Doebler and Sergt. Strickler—all heroes of the 126th; all but Nill severely wounded at Fredericksburg, and all ahead of their party vote—ran a few more votes than Governor Curtin in Franklin county, and add—"We can only account for it in one way—the Union voters must have had some inkling of the connection of Gov. Curtin with McClure." As Gov. Curtin ran ahead of his ticket in Allegheny, we presume it must be explained on the same principle—because the people there believed that some person couldn't have much "connection" with Gov. Curtin!

THE formation of the State government of Virginia is now complete. The capitol is temporarily established at Alexandria. The following are the names of the State officers: Francis H. Pierpont, Governor; L. P. C. Cowper, Lieut. Governor; L. A. Hagens, Secretary of State; G. T. Smith, Treasurer; L. W. Webb, Auditor; F. E. Foster, Adjutant General; T. R. Bowden, Attorney General.

THE trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle field at Gettysburg for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Historical Societies. They will attest the fierceness of the conflict there, one of them having two hundred and fifty bullet holes in the space of twenty-one feet, and the other having one hundred and ten in the same space. Sad reminders they will be of the heroic dead.

IOWA gives a Union majority of about 25,000. The importance and worth of this majority will be better appreciated when it is remembered that Iowa has been a state only seventeen years, that she has a population not to exceed 800,000, and has already sent 40,000 men to the field to fight against traitors.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that the receipts of money paid by drafted men now amount to \$9,000,000, which, it is expected, will be increased by one or two millions more. The whole of this sum, it is said, is to be appropriated to recruiting under the recent proclamation of the President.

JEFF. DAVIS has become indignant at the actions of the British Consuls in reference to foreigners enlisted in the rebel service, and has given all the said Consuls notice to quit. Some believe that this action arises from the treatment received by Mr. Mason in England.

It is officially announced that the National Banks will receive remittances in coin checks for the November interest on their United States bonds in season for their collection at New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, on the 1st of November.

THE REBEL HOPE.—The Memphis Appeal, speaking of their successes at Chattanooga, says: "We shall now be recognized. Our securities will rise. Vandalism will be elected!"

DAVID W. FINDLEY, of Mercer, has been appointed and commissioned by Gov. Curtin, an Associate Judge of Mercer county, in place of Hon. Joseph Kerr, deceased.