Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, October 12, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON M'MICHAEL. | THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING.
2. G. MORRISON COATES.
3. HENRY BUMM.
4. WILLIAM H. KERR.
5. BARTON H. JENKS.
6. CHARLES M. BUNK.
7. ROBERT PARKE.
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND.
10. RICHARD H. CORVELL.
11. EDWARD HALIDAY.
12. CHARLES F. REED.
13. ELIAS W. HALE.
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER.
15. JOHN WISTER.
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY.
17. DAVID W. WOODS.
18. ISAAC BENSON.
19. JOHN PATTON.
20. SAMUEL B. DICK.
21. EVERARD BIEBER.
22. JOHN P. PENNEY.
23. EBENEZ'R M'JUNKIN.
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

THE ARMY VOTE.

We are not sanguine that the Army vote will give the Union party a very great gain this year over the vote for Gov. Curtin of 1863. It is generally anticipated that from twenty to thirty thousand will be added to the Union vote by the amended Constitution conferring suffrage upon our brave soldiers in the field; but the result will not vindicate such calculations. It must be borne in mind that very many soldiers are not voters. Perhaps one-fourth are minors, and another fraction is made up of aliens—these two classes taking quite one-third, and it may be much more in some cases, from the men in service, who can exercise the right of suffrage. Again—very many of those who are citizens of the United States and of proper age, will lose their votes because of the exigencies of the service, and neglect to have assessments made and taxes paid in proper season. The armies of Gens. Grant and Sheridan have been on the move for two weeks past; engaged in skirmishes or battles daily during that time, and it would be wonderful indeed if hundreds would not fail to have themselves assessed, or if assessed by their friends at home, their receipts must in very many cases fail to reach them, owing to their daily movements and changes of position.

Gen. Sheridan's army commenced its victorious march nearly three weeks ago, and but few if any have had time since then to procure assessments, tax receipts, tickets, &c., to enable them to vote; and hundreds of tax receipts mailed to them must necessarily fail to reach them, as the lines between Martinsburg and that army are very precarious. We doubt not that fully one thousand Union votes in Sheridan's army will be lost because of their rapid movements and the ceaseless service demanded of that gallant command in its pursuit of the vandal Early; and the same reasons must lose the Union cause thousands of Union votes in the Army of Gen. Grant. We presume that most of our soldiers have been assessed by their Union friends at home, and their receipts forwarded; but fully one-third must have failed to reach the soldiers in time to enable them to vote yesterday. In General Sherman's army, where there are not less than three hundred voters from this legislative district, it is possible that the entire vote may be lost, and certainly not one-half of it can be secured. Tickets and receipts were forwarded in due time to reach that army ten days before the election, had not the lines of communication been interrupted; but the rebel Gen. Forrest has taken the stump there and will most likely prevent the blanks, tickets, receipts, &c., from reaching Atlanta in time. A few Franklin and Perry soldiers on the line from Chattanooga to Dalton may vote; but we look for but small returns from the Army of the Cumberland. The same causes will defeat hundreds of proxies. But few reached the county from any of the armies in time to be cast yesterday, and very many are doubtless on the way and must be lost. It must be borne in mind, too, that Gens. Lee and Hood are by no means indifferent as to the result of this election. Their organs have not concealed the fact that the defeat of the Union party at home depends upon the defeat of the Union armies in the field; and Lee, Early and Hood have been boldly announced as the men who were to give triumph to the Peace men in the North by rebel victories over Sherman, Sheridan and Grant. In this programme they have failed; but they have one hope left, and that will doubtless be exhausted to aid their sinking cause. If Lee and Early and Hood cannot defeat our armies for the benefit of Peace men in the North, they probably took the stump yesterday wherever it was at all practicable and engaged our troops so as to prevent them from voting. They know as well as do Peace men in the North how Union soldiers will vote; and next to their bullets, rebels dread soldiers' ballots just now.

Another fact that has been generally forgotten in estimating the soldiers' vote, is the large army vote polled last year by furloughed soldiers. All the sick and wounded soldiers belonging to the State were very justly transferred to hospitals in the State and thus enabled to vote, and many others were furloughed from the ranks. In all there were probably as many as ten thousand soldiers voted in the State last year, and nearly all of them voted for Gov. Curtin. Now, if there shall be thirty thousand votes cast in the field, the advantage to the Union party will not be much greater than the ten thousand cast at home gave us last year. Of the recruits sent to the field within the last two months a large fraction of them were members of the Democratic party, and they will not have learned how sadly that party strengthens their foes in season to make their vote yesterday for the cause for which they peril their lives. Of the soldiers' vote cast yesterday, therefore, we count on one-third of it as against us; and in an army poll of thirty thousand, we would gain but little over the army vote last year. In Franklin county there were about one hundred and fifty soldiers voted in 1863. This year, with a full and fair vote in the field, we should have six hundred cast, and not less than four hundred Union majority; but with our armies on the march; with important lines interrupted, and the want of proper information among the soldiers as to the details necessary to be observed to receive their votes, we do not calculate that more than two hundred majority can be safely counted on for this county from the army.—Possibly matters may have gone better than we anticipate; but we do not see good reason to expect it. By November the soldiers will understand the complicated machinery by which their votes can be given; and President Lincoln will have double the majority cast yesterday for the local tickets in Pennsylvania. We have abiding faith in the success of the Union cause on the home vote; but of all men the heroic soldiers, who have given us victory over treason, deserve to vindicate their own cause at the ballot-box, and mingle their loyal ballots with their loyal friends at home to drive treachery in confusion and shame from the power it would prostitute to the peril of our sacred Nationality.

THERE is no truth whatever in the statement of the *Spirit* of last week, that President Lincoln offered Gen. McClellan the "highest command in the army," the "best civil position within his gift," and proposed to "support McClellan for the Presidency in 1868," if McClellan would withdraw now. It is wholly false and has not even the merit of plausibility, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the *Spirit* did not know better when it published the statement with a displayed heading. Gen. McClellan suits Mr. Lincoln about as well as a Presidential candidate as any other "cessation of hostilities" candidate, and he is most welcome to run as far as he can get, which may amount to two and probably three States. While the *Spirit's* hand is in on M'Clellan, can it tell its readers why he holds his commission as Major General and draws his pay, without pretending to render service? Scott tried that and failed; Woodward tried it and failed, and the people have no more affection for such a fraud upon the treasury now than they had then. Let us know about it!

GENS. GRANT, Meade, Hancock, Burnside, Warren, Butler, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Hooker and others unite in declaring that the war is *not* a failure, and that it must very soon achieve its crowning success by the destruction of treason and the restoration of the Union. Sharpe, Stenger, Duncan, and the *Spirit* declare the war a failure and demand Peace. Who is right—Peace orators or War Generals?

THE Democrats have made a gain in Connecticut—that is a sort of a gain—and being wholly unused to that sort of thing the *Spirit* gets up a rooster and crows lustily. The victory consists in their gaining *two* towns and losing *nine* towns; but as they didn't lose *all* the towns in the State, they are jolly! Huzza for the land of steady habits!

DELAWARE has elected a majority of Democratic inspectors—the vote being very light. At the last election the cops didn't vote, and this time they stole a march on the Union men. Wait till November—there will be a fair fight then.

LAST Spring, after the adjournment of the legislature, when the *Spirit* could have had no motive to withhold the truth, it declared that Mr. M'Clure had done everything in his power to procure indemnity for our military damages. Here is its language on the subject on the 18th of May last, in a leading editorial:

"It is due to the cause of truth to say, that no one could have given a more *cordial, efficient and earnest support* to the measure *than did* COL. MCCLURE. He was in Harrisburg time and again using his personal influence with his party to secure the passage of the bill. We do not admire the Colonel's politics, nor do we swear by him in those matters, *but we will give him credit for being* FAITHFUL TO THE INTERESTS OF HIS OWN SECTION."

Such were its declarations when the Editor of this paper was not a candidate, and when the *Spirit* supposed it might venture to tell the truth for once without injury to its party. But on Saturday last an edition of the *Spirit* was printed, when it was too late to contradict anything that might appear in its columns, and among its editorials we find the following:

"It is true that Col. M'Clure did spend some time at Harrisburg, last winter, and we stated in our issue of the 18th of May *that he had given a cordial support to the claim bill. Since then we have had some reason to doubt the correctness of what we then said*, and are induced to believe that he had 'other fish to fry,' about that time, at the Headquarters of Shoddy."

When did the *Spirit* change its mind? Did it discover its error just three days before the election? And if it was in error why did it not give some reason for its change of base? Again the same paper says:

"We have it on the authority of a prominent member of the Republican party who has been spending some time in the western portion of the State, that the reason given by the Republican members of the last legislature, from that section, for opposing the appropriation of money for the relief of the Citizens of Chambersburg, *was their utter distrust and want of confidence in McClure. They say that if he had opposed the measure it would have received more favor at their hands; and that if he is elected to the next legislature it will drive many of them from the support of any bill for the relief of our Citizens.* The interests of our Citizens require the election of Sharpe and Mitchell to the legislature."

Not content with confronting its own voluntary declaration that Mr. M'Clure had been "faithful to the interests of his own section," it goes further and manufactures a shallow falsehood to prejudice voters, by charging the defeat of the indemnity measure to the same man it complimented in the highest terms as its advocate. If the efforts of Mr. M'Clure were prejudicial to the bill, it is strange indeed that it was not discovered last winter. Mr. Sharpe and the friends of the measure who labored with him, must have been singularly blind not to see it just at that time. *They* did not hesitate to call on Mr. McClure in every emergency to aid the measure, and it was not until it was hoped that a few votes might be made for the Democratic ticket that the falsehood was conceived and the *Spirit* was made to father it.

—It is now too late to effect the suffrages of the people of Franklin county on this question. Their verdict is made, and with it, whatever it may be, we shall be well content. If it is against us, we trust that no one will regret it more, and that no one will suffer more thereby, than the writer hereof; but we are not willing that voluntary and ceaseless efforts made in behalf of the suffering people of the border, shall be perverted and falsified as the *Spirit* has attempted. Did it not forget the golden rule when it allowed its columns to utter statements so palpably false and so flagrantly unjust?

MOST earnestly do Copperhead papers labor to prove the war a "failure"—most persistently do they libel the gallantry of our brave armies to justify their treason. The Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury* of the 9th inst., makes its strongest appeal to men to vote the M'Clellan ticket by manufacturing a despatch declaring that our army has been terribly defeated. Even in the face of official dispatches showing our steady success, in order to bolster up the Copperheads, falsehoods are invented to give victories to the rebels. Witness the following dispatch published most conspicuously in the *Mercury* on Sunday last, every word of which *is treasonable and wholly false:*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—5 P. M.

I have but very little to say. Grant and Meade have made a desperate movement and have been defeated. *We have lost, since last Friday week, over thirty thousand men, and are on the retreat.* Secretary Stanton, although Gen. Grant is in the city to-day, has not the courage to tell the truth. *The fact is, a great disaster has happened to the Army of the Potomac.*

Birney's corps has been cut to pieces.

THE rebel papers are just beginning to appreciate the fact that vandalism such as the plundering and burning of Chambersburg is a losing game. The Charleston *Mercury* of a late date forgets that the war is a "failure," and says:

"When Early assumed the aggressive and crossed the Potomac into Maryland, we ventured to express the opinion that such a movement could produce nothing but evil to our cause. *The subsequent burning down of Chambersburg and the military flourishes about Washington only confirmed our fears. Time has passed on, and now we see realized the fruits of this expedition.* The army it raised is in the Valley of Virginia before Early. It has defeated him in two battles. Nor is this all.

"These two battles have aided principally in the enforcement of the draft now going on in that country, and will thus add tens of thousands more to our enemies in the field. To our comprehension it was clear that Early's expedition into Maryland was like that of Gen. Longstreet to Knoxville. It was part of that kind of policy which has continually clogged our success and destroyed its fruits before they are realized. It is this which has cost us the half of Georgia. Gen. Hood was faithful to it when he sent all of his cavalry away and insured the fall of Atlanta."

THE following pointed letter from Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Attorney General, to the great Union meeting in Philadelphia on Saturday tells the whole story in a very few words:

Gentlemen: I regret much that the state of my health prevents me from accepting your invitation to address the Union meeting on Saturday evening next.

It is, in my opinion, impossible to over estimate the importance of the approaching elections. At the same time, I have entire confidence in the result, as I cannot believe that the people of the loyal States will suddenly check their own victorious career in the cause of God, truth and liberty, to join the *supporters* of the Chicago platform, in biting the dust of ignominious submission.

I am, *gentlemen*, with great esteem,

Your obedient servant, W. M. MEREDITH.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6 1864.

To Jas. R. Orne, C. Biddle, Esq., and others, Committee.

THE Copperheads of the heavy counties in the North-east *seem determined* to have the war a failure by murdering our soldiers who are there to enforce the draft. Last week Mr. L. K. Dease, a member of Capt. Stroud's company, was murdered by some cowardly Copperhead in ambush, while he was riding along the public road in Monroe county. Need any one be told how the murderer will vote at the next election? Can loyal men vote with such men?

THE facts elicited at Indianapolis on the trial of Dodd, one of the Sons of Liberty, are truly frightful. They show the existence of a conspiracy even more terrible than that of Jeff Davis & Co., in the South, and that it is manipulated by that arch traitor Vallandigham, who has put forward McClellan as his tool to get this Government in his clutches.

MR. SIPES, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney in Fulton, has been drafted, and is now skulking away in the mountains to avoid arrest as a deserter. Although thus openly defying the laws, and refusing to aid the government in its struggle with treason, he was elected yesterday to the responsible office of Prosecuting Attorney of Fulton county.

THE *Age* devotes considerable space to portray outrages alleged to have been committed by Sheridan's troops in the valley, quoted from the Richmond *Enquirer*. When Chambersburg was burned, it devoted two columns to palliate the atrocity. Natural enough—it adheres with great fidelity to its friends!

CAPT. D. B. M'KIBBIN, formerly Colonel of the 158th Penna. Infantry—composed largely of drafted men from this county—has been paroled by the rebels and is now at home. He was captured about two months ago, and was confined at Charleston.

THE election for the adoption or rejection of the new constitution in Maryland takes place to-morrow and next day. There is no doubt of its adoption by a decided majority, and Maryland will thus take her rank with the Free States of the Union.

SEALED proposals will be received by Gov. Curtin until the 18th inst., for the erection of the proposed extension of the State Capitol buildings.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Union Soldiers, remember! Geo. H. Pendleton, the Peace candidate for Vice President, voted against the increase of your pay, in Congress.

—Gen. McClellan belongs to a party that never resigns an office—hence he holds on to his Major-Generalship and draws $6,000 a year. He is a pattern of an economist.

—Thomas D. Elliot, of the First District of Massachusetts, and John B. Alley, of the Fifth District, were on Thursday renominated for Congress by the Republicans.

—Many of the Democratic newspapers speak of the Union soldiers being "Lincoln's hirelings." Is this not a reflection upon Gen. M'Clellan, who draws the salary of a Major General.

—The nation that votes for Vallandigham's candidate for President, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, is a nation that has already perished! True, but that nation will not be the American people.

—Gen. McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, talks about economy in the government. It illy becomes him, who takes six thousand dollars a year out of the national treasury for doing nothing, to say much on the subject.

—The 6th corps—the boys who are winning the victories in the Shenandoah Valley—recently voted for President, and the footing was—Lincoln 13,000, McClellan 2,000. What campaign documents they are sending us from the field.

—Daniel S. Dickinson thinks it is too much of a strain on M'Clellan's muscles to be riding two horses in the Presidential race, and that the present high price of breeches does not justify the effort, considering the certain consequences to ensue.

—Hon. John A. Peters, in a speech at Portland, Maine, "brought down the house" with the remark: "If McClellan couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear he *will never take Washington, making Richmond his base.*"

—McClellan, having at one time in that life which constitutes his public record, been connected with railroads, doubtless came to regard it as dangerous to "stand on the platform," from those signs which are usually found on the doors of passenger cars.

—Union victories have cheapened prices and restored the Nation to hope and cheerfulness.—Had the Democratic party been in power one month ago, we would have had no victories—the armies and fleets would have been withdrawn; and the Rebellion instead of standing on its last legs, would be jubilant in the concession of Southern independence. The crushing of the Rebellion will restore old prices and former times.

—Fernando Wood is out for McClellan on the ground that McClellan, if elected, will carry out the Chicago Platform, without reference to his individual views. Many others are for McClellan, on the ground that McClellan has discarded the Platform, stands on his own, and will do as he pleases. Somebody would be cheated, if McClellan should be elected; which, however, cannot happen. He has hardly a ghost of a chance. But he has all he deserves to have.

—The Colonel of a New York regiment, now in the trenches before Petersburg thus writes home to his father. The writer never yet voted any other than the regular Democratic ticket:

"The blanks have been forwarded to us to vote. I shall have to vote for Lincoln, not on account of himself, his party, or for economy's sake; but because of the Chicago platform, and the real necessity of showing the Rebels that we mean business. That peace is only to be obtained on terms of submission. The re-election of Lincoln will be dreadful to them."

—We take the following significient sentences from Thompson's *Bank Reporter:*

"To our view, peace is near at hand. If Lincoln is re-elected, the South will give up, and the Union will be re-established without re-establishing Slavery. If McClellan is elected, the Union will be re-established with Slavery, as before the rebellion. *With McClellan, the Southern debt will be engrafted on the debt of the country.*

"Slavery ended, or Slavery perpetuated, is the great point in the election. The second great point is the Confederate debt. All other questions are open for debate."

—Gen. John A. Logan is home, in Illinois. He has just come up from annoying the Rebels at Atlanta. John was always a tease. A McClellan Committee wrote to him at Atlanta, begging him to indorse the Chicago Platform. He took his pencil and wrote on the back of his last Order congratulating his troops upon the Union victories, the words "*Excuse me.*" and mailed it to the Committee. Logan well says:

"There are now only two parties; those who support and encourage the Rebels, and those who oppose them. Honest men may be deluded with the opposition, but the tendency of supporting the Chicago nominees is to strengthen the rebellion."

He says too that at Atlanta he heard only one officer declare for McClellan, and that the demonstration among the privates prove that they have no stock in the Chicago concern.

—Robert J. Breckinridge's rejection of the terms of Peace prepared for the country by the conspirators at Chicago, brought down the house in his last speech at Cincinnati. He says:

"My excellent friend speaks of the South as 'his erring brethren.' But I do not permit men to be my Southern brethren who have tried their very best to cut my throat. [Applause.] I have a brave young son, twenty-one years of age, who has been fighting from the beginning of this war, on our side. He was captured, and they have him now under the fire of the batteries at Charleston. Well, I would cheerfully go there and take his place, but as God is my judge, I would not agree to bring him home by making peace on the terms which these men propose. [Great Applause.]

—In 1858 Jefferson Davis visited New England, and in his speeches at Portland and Augusta and other Eastern cities he made repeated protestations of his devotion to the Union. At Portland, Maine, he wound up an elaborate eulogy of the Union with these words:

"If, at some future time, when I am mingled with the dust, and the arm of my infant son has been nerved for deeds of manhood, the storm of war should burst upon your city, I feel that, relying upon his inheriting the instinct of his ancestors and mine, I may pledge him in that perilous hour to stand by your side in the defence of your hearthstones, and in maintaining the honor of a flag whose constellation, though torn and smoked in many a battle by sea and land, has never been stained with dishonor, and will, I trust, forever fly as free as the breeze which unfolds it."

—Gen. DIX, on his arrival at Sandusky, on Monday last was serenaded, and thus briefly referred to the political campaign:

I will say one word, however, on the subject which lies nearest to the heart of every loyal man—I mean the rebellion. It has been my conviction from the beginning that we can have no honorable peace until the insurgent armies are dispersed and the leaders of the rebellion expelled from the country. [Loud Cheers.] I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States; and when I say this I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. [Renewed cheering and applause.] No, fellow-citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and Constitution—lies in a steady persistent and unremitting prosecution of the war—[great applause]—and I believe the judgment of every right thinking man will soon bring him to this conclusion."

—We beg of every American not to lose sight of the Right of the majority constitutionally expressed, which this war for the Union upholds and must establish, or Free Government utterly perish. The Kentucky Breckinridge well said in a recent speech:

"If Mr. Lincoln was the worst President that ever lived, it is the duty of the American people to re-elect him; because it is the duty of the American people to put a final and crushing termination upon this idea that there is to be a faction and insurrection every time a man is elected that a minority in the nation don't like. What is to hinder another outbreak of the kind? It from repeating the same revolutionary scenes? It is the ruin of the country, this doctrine of State Rights, that a State can come and go as it likes. They talk about a permanent cessation of arms, avowedly to make peace, with men who have had no other object than that they would not have this President to be their President. My friend who has preceded me calls them 'my Southern brethern.'"

—Col. Andrew T. M. Reynolds, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a War Democrat, publishes a statement of the reasons why he cannot support McClellan. He says:

I have examined the ground carefully, and have come to the conclusion that I cannot, conscientiously, support the nominees of the Chicago Convention. The platform is in no sense satisfactory. The idea of peace on any other terms than at the point of the bayonet is suicidal. Any other peace means disunion and disgrace, and I cannot lend it my support; nor can I fraternize with the leading spirits of the convention that made the nominations. McClellan I like personally, have no doubt of his patriotism; but while I admire his military qualities, like poor Tray, he is found in bad company.

He further suggests that while McClellan was commanding in the field, Geo. H. Pendleton was doing all he could in Congress to trammel his movements for the suppression of the rebellion; and while McClellan was nominated for his war prestige, Pendleton was nominated for his opposition to the war. The Colonel, seems, therefore, to give good reasons why he cannot support the Chicago nominations, and doubtless many other War Democrats see it in the same light.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

—General Ullman has chased the rebels completely out of the district around Morganzia, La.

—The rebels in Louisiana have been driven from the Atchafalaya, losing one cannon, considerable stores and some prisoners.

—Secretary Stanton has ordered that money found on bounty-jumpers shall be returned to them only after they have served their terms and received an honorable discharge.

—In one week the army of Sheridan fought two battles, gained two signal victories, and pursued the demoralized and broken columns of Early eighty- seven miles.

—Gen. Rosecrans reports that Gen. Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing but few men while the loss of the enemy will be about 1000. A St. Louis dispatch states that Price's main army attempted to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock yesterday, but was prevented.

—General Wilson, who has just returned from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of Rebel property by our cavalry, in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale, and most complete in their execution. More than 100 mills were destroyed, the Central Railroad was badly cut up, and a herd of 2,400 cattle and sheep were brought back to Harrisonburg. The latter prize compensates for the cattle theft lately made by the Rebels on James River.

—An official despatch from General Gillen, commanding in East Tennessee, states that he has driven the Rebel cavalry under General Vaughn from the line of the Holston river. He has burned the bridge near Carr's Station, and is destroying the railroad in order to prevent the Rebels from drawing supplies from East Tennessee. Information has also been received that General Burbridge has captured the extensive Salt works near Abingdon, Va., from which the Rebels drew a large supply of that important necessary.

—It has been ascertained by Colonel Wells, provost marshal of the southern defences of Washington, that the rebels have been for some time busily engaged in digging up dead bodies on the battle-field of the Wilderness, and stripping off the clothing to be sold for rags. It had been known that trains were running from Richmond to a point a few miles below Fredericksburg, and much speculation arose upon the probable object of railroad operations in that vicinity. It turns out that these trains are run for the purpose of transporting to Richmond the debris of the Wilderness battles, old iron, bags, &c. We learn that Union and rebel bodies are both exhumed by these jackals and hyenas, and their garments stolen. The business of these trains is directed by commissioned officers of the rebel army.

—The Louisville *Journal* states that at Lexington news had been received from Gen. Burbridge, who started on a raid through eastern Kentucky into Virginia about two weeks ago, in command of a splendidly mounted expedition. It is said that his march through Pound Gap was effected without difficulty, no enemy being present to oppose him. He continued his march through western Virginia, and a few days ago captured the important salt works near Abingdon. His raid was unexpected, and the rebels had no formidable force to oppose him in his movements. Abingdon was captured without a fight, as the force garrisoning the place was not sufficient to hold it against the overwhelming numbers brought to bear against it by Gen. Burbridge. The success of the expedition will prove quite damaging to the rebels, as the destruction of the salt-works is a loss which cannot easily be replaced.

—Gen. Sherman is looking after the rebel raiders in his rear. Secretary Stanton's official gazette says that Gen. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops and drive Forrest from our lines, while Sherman directed his attention to the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta. On Thursday Gen. John E. Smith defeated the rebels under Gen. French, at Alatoona. The latter were driven from the field with heavy loss. Gen. Thomas telegraphs that the enemy retreated on Wednesday night from Alatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas. Gens. Rousseau or Washburne had not been heard from, but it was presumed that they were pushing the enemy.—Gen. Granger reports from Huntsville that two captured rebels state that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg on Tuesday night crossing south. Unofficial accounts say that the fight between Smith and French was severe, the latter leaving 1000 killed and wounded in our hands. From Florence there is a statement that Morgan has cornered Forrest and captured his transportation.

—The Richmond papers attribute Gen. Earley's defeat in the Shenandoah Valley to bad management, and call upon Gen. Lee to retrieve their fortunes. Want of co-operation, they say, more than the preponderating numbers of the Union army has caused their late disasters, and the presence of two Lieutenant-Generals, instead of co-operating, has prevented concentration. They also find fault with their cavalrymen, who should be in the trenches at Petersburg, and their places supplied by *real* cavalry, when their reverses might be repaired. Neither party, they say, can permanently hold the valley, the events of which they call mere episodes of the war—they elate and depress, but do not permanently injure or destroy. They call for a thorough, radical change of commanders and of troops in the valley; also, a complete reform of the army—wanting a regular army, with its real and compact organization, and its firm and unyielding discipline. The papers place great reliance upon Gen. Longstreet, who is to change the aspect of affairs in the valley, according to their belief.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. Grant and staff were at Baltimore on Friday morning.

—Admiral Porter has been ordered to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

—Hon. G. A. Grow, while in Alexandria recently, put in a second representative recruit.

—The Governor General of Nova Scotia paid a friendly visit to the President on Thursday.

—J. S. Baldwin, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California, died on the 30th ult.

—President Lincoln on Thursday received a present of an album from Count Sandor Vienna, father-in-law of Prince Metternich.

—John Lynch, the new Republican member of Congress from the Portland, Maine, district, was born there of Irish parents, and began life as a cart driver, and has worked himself up to the position of an intelligent and wealthy merchant and honored citizen.

—The Hon. Thomas F. Marshall died on the 22d ult., in Woodford County, Ky., aged sixty-four years. He was one of the most eloquent men the country ever produced, and but for excesses that enslaved him, might have risen to the highest eminence.

—Col. L. B. Pierce, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Capt. S. E. Gross, 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Surgeon David Rush, published as dismissed the service, are honorably exempted, satisfactory evidence having been furnished the Department refuting the charges ascribed.

—A beautiful example of Christian patriotism has been given by a Catholic priest in Detroit. The pious and beloved pastor of St. Patrick's Chapel, on Adelaide street, Father James Hennesy was drafted in the drawing for the sixth Ward. His many friends at once gathered around him, and preparations were made to furnish him with a substitute. Father Hennesy said, "No I cannot permit this. My country has called upon me for personal service, and I will have no other man go for me. I will take my own place in the army." We know nothing grander in the history of the draft than this patriotic conduct. The determination of the conscientious and patriotic priest is fixed. Members of his congregation have in vain offered to go into the field for him. But his fine sense of duty to his country and the law, will not permit him to serve his country by substitution.

FINANCIAL.

—The next Public Loan of the United States, to be awarded to the highest bidders, *is to be on 5-20 years 6 per cent. Bonds.* The amount now proposed to be awarded is $40,000,000; one quarter of the awards to be received in the Twelve month's Certificates of Treasury Indebtedness, and the remainder in Legal Tender of National Bank Notes. The following are the official proposals: The bidding will be opened at noon on Friday, October 14. The payments are called for on the 20th and 21st of October: one-half by each date. The 25 per cent. proposed to be taken in Certificates of Indebtedness must be paid in on the first installment. The Loan is placed before the public in its most acceptible form, and will, no doubt, command large offers throughout the country, without interfering with the long 6 per cent. Stock of 1881, recently awarded, and at the same time relieving the market of the millions of Certificates of Indebtedness, at par and interest, which are now selling at 95 per cent.

IS THE WAR A FAILURE?

If there is one man in this country who knows better than another whether the war is a failure, it is Jefferson Davis, and his earnest effort to preserve his shattered armies from utter despair is the best answer to the reckless Copperheads of the North who are declaring that our armies have achieved nothing. As Georgia, weary of sacrifices to destroy the best of governments, threatened to return to the folds of the old Union because the war is a failure on the side of treason, Jeff. Davis went to Macon two weeks ago and appealed to his dispirited armies and people not to abandon the cause of crime, dark and even hopeless as its prospects looked. We give his speech entire as published in his own organ, and commend it to the candid consideration of every Northern man. If it don't seal the lips of blatant Copperheads who have ever libled our gallant armies, then must they be as insensible to shame as they have been regardless of truth:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-citizens—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro—our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat, sooner or later, he must; and when that day comes the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks.

The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen whereever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform, to buy up the hearts of our people. *I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee.* I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. *It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead.* Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman.

I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when General Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable man. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a general did not possess the right qualities to command would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won, and we will establish our independence, who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve.

But the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people, but I have not the time to reply to them. *You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left.* The boys, God bless the boys are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling on Hood's army for defense, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they, too, can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose.

Butler, the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This is reported as an effort of his to get himself white washed, by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. *It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave.* The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at head-quarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies.

I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. *In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia.—Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and Gen. Early was sent to drive them back.* This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now, if Early was withdrawn, from taking Lynchburg, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond. I counseled with that great and grave soldier, Gen. Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. *I may not realize this hope*, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal hope is the reality.

THIS picture of the national sacrifice invited by Gen. McClellan is vivid and striking. It is by the venerable and eloquent Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky:

"Now, for God's sake, and for your country's sake, look at it. Here we are, after between three and four years' war; after spending two or three thousand millions of dollars; after spilling the blood of a million of our brothers, and consigning five hundred thousand of them to their graves; after conquering an extent of territory 1,500 miles in length by six hundred in breadth, we have an army in every State of the Confederacy, and a majority of them under our control; we have every stronghold taken from them, except Mobile and Charleston and Richmond; and, notwithstanding all this, we are asked, as if we were a set of poltroons, to disgrace ourselves to the latest generation of mankinn, to sacrifice everything we have fought for, and that is worth living for, and make all the world say free government is worthless; that it cannot take care of itself. God Almighty in Heaven grant that every man who utters such a thought may be chocked until he becomes a penitent and better man."

LATEST NEWS!

Pennsylvania Election!

A Union Congressional Delegation!

A UNION LEGISLATURE IN BOTH BRANCHES!

GEN. KOONTZ PRETTY CERTAINLY ELECTED TO CONGRESS!

UNION HOME VOTE REDUCED BY VOLUNTEERS!

The Army Vote Will Give A Decisive Union Victory!

CLOSE HOME VOTE IN FRANKLIN!

UNION COUNTY TICKET CERTAINLY ELECTED!

The County.

The Democratic majority in the county will be just about 100, and Kimmell will probably have 125 over King, on the home vote. M'Clure (Union) gains some 300 over his ticket, and will have a majority of 200 over Mitchell for Assembly. Sharpe gains considerably on his party and will have some 300 majority in this county over Roath. If there is any sort of an election in the army, we shall have a majority of from 200 to 300 on the soldier vote of the county, and elect the entire Union county ticket. Considering that a number of soldiers voted here last year, and that many volunteered within sixty days, the Union men of Franklin have done well. We do not doubt that the entire Union County ticket is successful by from 200 to 300 majority.

Congress.

Adams gives Coffroth about 375; Franklin about 100; Fulton probably 200 and Bedford 400, while Somerset gives Koontz from 800 to 1,000. On the home vote Koontz will be beaten probably 200; but his majority on the army vote must be from 500 to 800, and he is undoubtedly elected.

The Judgeship.

Judge Kimmell gains a little on his party vote in this county, but scarcely holds his own in Bedford and Somerset, and is probably defeated by the home vote. We regard King's election as fully assured.

The State.

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