Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, October 19, 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.	13. ELIAS W. HALE.
2. G. MORRISON COATES.	14. CHARLES H. SHRINER.
3. HENRY BUHM.	15. JOHN WISTER.
4. WILLIAM H. KERN.	16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY.
5. BARTON H. JENKS.	17. DAVID W. WOODS.
6. CHARLES M. RUNK.	18. ISAAC BRESON.
7. ROBERT PARKE.	19. JOHN PATTON.
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR.	20. SAMUEL B. DICK.
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND.	21. EVERARD BIERER.
10. RICHARD H. CORTELL.	22. JOHN P. PENNEY.
11. EDWARD HALIDAY.	23. EBENEZ'R M'JUNKIN.
12. CHARLES F. REED.	24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

"RALLY ONCE AGAIN!"

The great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have declared in thunder tones against a humiliating peace with murderous traitors, and in favor of the prosecution of the war, until its crowning victory is achieved by the submission of rebels to the majesty of the laws. The verdict, so significant on the threshhold of a great National struggle, is in no respect indecisive. Pennsylvania, with thirty thousand brave sons just sent to the field, held the enemy at bay on the home vote, while her gallant soldiers have announced in most emphatic language that the men who libel their heroism, hate them for their victories, and rejoice at the misfortunes, shall not rule the fair land they have sought to destroy. Sixteen loyal, faithful members are returned to the next Congress, displacing four of the men who ever voted alike to embarrass the government and its noble armies in its fearful contest with traitors; and a Union legislature in both branches and a decided Union majority on the popular vote, determine beyond all cavil, that the Keystone State cannot be seduced or intimidated into suicidal hostility to her brave sons in the field and to the great Nationality of which she is one of the brightest and proudest ornaments. Ohio has swept the Vallandighams, the Pendletons, the Longs and their followers into dishonor by an utterly overwhelming majority—one that consigns the sympathizers of treason to open shame and the authors and followers of the Chicago platform to perpetual obscurity.—Scarcely a M'Clellan Congressman is left to tell that his party has an existence in Ohio, where but five out of nineteen in the present Congress fail to vote as Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis would dictate. In Indiana, where Democracy had culminated in open, insolent treachery—in positive and thorough and armed organization to plunge the Nation into anarchy, the loyal people of all parties have made common cause to hurl the faithless into obscurity by a majority entirely unprecedented.—With their gallant soldiers deliberately disfranchised by a disloyal legislature, they confidently hoped to save the State for M'Clellan and Pendleton; but they are routed by a majority of 22,000 and but two of the eleven Congressmen elected are of the M'Clellan school.

—Such is the verdict of October! It points with unerring certainty to the utter discomfiture of the Chicago tricksters in November, and declares that neither by traitors in arms nor by their less manly aiders in the North shall the great cause of an imperilled Nation be lost. IT HAS DETERMINED THE NOVEMBER STRUGGLE! It has fixed the policy of the People, and while loyal men and the friends of Freedom in every clime will rejoice that self-government is vindicated, the last hope of traitors will fade out as they reel in despair from the overwhelming verdict that TREASON MUST DIE—THE REPUBLIC MUST LIVE!

Loyal Men!—rally once again for your own and your Country's cause, and let your triumph already well assured, be so decisive that treachery of every shade must cease to breed disorder, and strife, and death in the most beneficent government of the world. The battle is already won, but let it leave no future for perfidy; no hope even for mean ambition, but in fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the majesty of the Laws!

ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY!

While Ohio and Indiana give overwhelming majorities for the Union cause without the aid of the army, Pennsylvania was well nigh lost in this momentous struggle by over confidence and the absence of organization. Had there been a systematic, thorough organization of the entire State, the Union majority on the home vote must have been from twenty to thirty thousand. Philadelphia alone of the Union strongholds was prepared for the contest when the day of trial came, and that was due mainly to her complete local political machinery and the consumate skill with which it was directed. Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Lebanon, Union, Snyder, Huntingdon, Blair, Somerset and all the strong Union counties of the West and Northwest were entirely without organization such as a Presidential contest demands, and the result was that three Congressmen, three Senators and half a score of Assemblymen are lost on the home vote, and perhaps hopelessly lost, and the State is made to appear as faltering in fidelity to the Country in this crisis of our history. True, one thousand would have elected Stevens, Broomall, Williams and Morehead to Congress as well as twenty thousand; but the popular verdict of the State is tested by the Congressional vote, and the prestige of victory rested on organization and a full vote. So wisely reasoned our foes, and so they acted. They gave their outside vote in Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and other counties, solely to determine the preliminary struggle of October in their favor. They had organization—perfect, systematic discipline, and that they have not triumph is the fault of their cause, not of their want of skill and ceaseless energy.

Let us learn from our foes. Our cause is not lost—not even failed, for Ohio and Indiana have rescued it, and our brave army has shielded us from dishonor.—Henceforth let organization be the motto, the purpose, the effort of every Union man, and our verdict of November will be no less decisive than that of other loyal States. Let the Union men of every election district see *at once* that a complete list of their voters is made out; that their wants are supplied; that documents are on hand to meet every sophistry of our foes; that means are provided to have the feeble, the infirm and the doubting brought to the polls, and Pennsylvania will be carried for Lincoln by fifty thousand. Let no Union man feel that his district is small and therefore unimportant, or that a few votes will make no difference. It is by losing a very few votes by supineness and neglect in each of the three thousand election districts of the State that great aggregates are lost. While the State is in no sense doubtful for Lincoln, half the moral triumph will be lost if the overthrow of the base propositions of Chicago and their supporters is *not* so decisive that men of all shades of treachery will learn that in fidelity only is there safety with the People.

Let organization therefore be the work of every loyal man at once, and the Keystone State will not blush when Indiana, with a disfranchised soldiery, rolls up thirty thousand for the Union cause. The time is short. Each golden moment lost is a wrong to a threatened government and to a heroic army. Forward loyal men!—the hour of triumph is at hand!

WANTED—RE-INFORCEMENTS.

WE do not vouch for the genuineness of the subjoined document, but it so fully meets the wants of our sore-headed Democratic friends, that we insert it conspicuously without charge:

WANTED.—Reinforcements are sadly needed just now for the shattered Democracy, and must be had at once in large numbers, or the struggle must be abandoned to the Abolitionists. In vain did we declare that our armies were defeated; that the war was a failure; that our debt is beyond computation, and that the only road either to peace or war, whichever the people preferred, was through Democratic success; but the malignant Sherman confused the country by the most unexpected and undoubtedly premature capture of Atlanta just as were about to prove the war a failure, and President Lincoln, instigated by a settled purpose to distract the Democratic party, ordered Gen. Sheridan to defeat our ally General Early, and sent him "whirling through Winchester," with the loss of everything "he had on wheels," besides many brave, devoted soldiers from the ranks of our "southern brethren," thus defeating successful resistance to the odious draft, and restoring the distracted border to peace and its natural love for Union. Gen. Grant, an apostate Democrat, would not retreat even when he was whipped, and to this day has persistently deceived the Nation by insisting that he has driven Lee from the Rapidan south of the James, and Farragut has defied all well accepted rules of "strategy" by taking all the forts about Mobile without even the formality of a siege. Beset with *this mountain of embarrassments we were compelled to accept battle on the 11th inst.*, and we have found it utterly impossible to overcome the stupidity of the people sufficiently to make them believe that we carried the State when the returns show a decided majority against us on the popular vote, a loss of several members of Congress and both branches of the legislature. And even the grief of defeat at home has been aggravated by the vote of thousands of "Lincoln's hirelings," commonly called soldiers, who regardless of the ties of consanguinity and the claims of comity and fraternity which have hitherto obtained between ourselves and our heroic but misguided "southern brethren," have deliberately voted that the war is not a "failure" and against "an immediate cessation of hostilities."

Being without even the luxury of gun boats in which our commanders may take refuge on this retreat, we must have at least "five hundred thousand more" recruits at once, or it will be difficult to preserve the fact in history that we had a Presidential candidate in 1864. Recruits must be had NOW! War men will call on Hon. F. M. Kimmell; Peace men on C. M. Duncan, Esq., or at any of the many recruiting stations recognized by Gens. Lee and McClellan. No bounty paid, and rations extremely doubtful.—

W. S. STENGER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

THE *Age* seems to be relentless in its vengeance upon a loyal people for maintaining the integrity of their government at the polls. It announced on its bulletin on Friday last that the Army of the Potomac had voted for the Democrats, and that Gens. Meade and Warren had been relieved. In its issue of Saturday it announced disaster to our gallant armies at every point—manufacturing wholesale falsehoods to libel our brave soldiers. By such means it hoped, in its blind desperation, to stagger loyal men and drive them into the deadly embrace of its slimy treachery to a common country. While the *Age* thus daily announces the successes of the rebels, the defeats of the Union armies, to prove the war a failure, the Richmond *Examiner* is discussing the propriety of deposing Jeff. Davis, for utter failure on *their* side, and says:

"We write with the knowledge that our army has been driven back from Chattanooga, and that *a triumphant enemy pretends to dictate terms in the heart of Georgia—with the knowledge that the enemy has driven our forces up the Valley and are ravaging the fields upon which we rely for subsistance—with the sound of a heavy cannonade in our ears, and the news that the enemy has carried an outpost of the defenses of Richmond.*"

Jeff. Davis has just been itinerating in the cotton States to plead and beg the despairing rebels not to desert his sinking cause, and the Montgomery *Mail* prayed that God might deliver them "from the dispensation the past teaches us to anticipate" from Davis's speeches and visits to the army. Mr. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, had just written a letter proposing a convention—anything almost to end the war and restore the South to government. Still the *Age*, the sickly spawn of treason in the loyal North, forgetful of the utter despair of its masters in the land of crime, insists from day to day that our armies are repeating but "failure" and that treason is triumphant in every hand. It may for a time deceive some of its readers as to the utter defeat of the aiders and abettors of traitors at the polls. Will the *Age* just once tell the whole truth, and inform its readers that Copperheadism has lost Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Maine, Vermont and every State that has voted in 1864, and that it has lost with equal decisiveness at Atlanta, at Mobile, in the Shenandoah and even lost "the outpost of the defences of Richmond? Try it on just once, mournful, distracted *Age*, and when the loyal States thunder on "Little Mac." and "an immediate cessation of hostilities" you will have some place of refuge from the loyal people whom you have so persistently and maliciously defamed!

WANTED—re-inforcements for the grand army of the Peace Democracy commanded by Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan, Vallandigham, Pendleton & Co. It was vigorously assaulted along its entire line of battle on the second Tuesday of October. Its right wing resting on Pennsylvania, withstood the onset with some vigor until the reserves, consisting of veterans under Gens. Grant, Meade, Sheridan and Sherman were brought up, when it was sent "whirling" up Salt river with the loss of its baggage. Bigler, Miller, Lazear and other division commanders were also lost, and a committee on "the conduct of the war" is about to inquire whether they defeated M'Clellan or he defeated them. The centre rested on Ohio, and it broke on the first fire, scarcely withstanding the advance of the Union skirmish line, and the rout was complete. Sunset Cox, Pugh, and half a score of other disunion commanders fell early in the action. Fears are entertained for the safety of one Clement C. Vallandigham, a refugee from the land of chivalry, who came upon the field by way of Wilmington and Canada, just before the skirmishing commenced, and has not since been heard from. The left rested on Indiana, and it also fell back in confusion and surrendered the field with the loss of all the officers, many rank and file, various banners with strange devices, and a large assortment of small arms and munitions designied to defeat the draft. It has been expected that the army of Peace would but "feel" the Union position on the 11th of October, and proffer a general engagement on the 8th of November, but the "failure" of the preliminary engagement has been so signal and overwhelming that the grand army will probably go into winter quarters in some sunny clime at once, for repairs and reinforcements. We learn that the "Major General commanding" was sadly stunned by Gen. Sherman recently at Atlanta, and seriously if not fatally wounded by Phil. Sheridan in the Valley, before the engagement of the 11th. It is confidently extpected that he will propose "an immediate cessation of hostilities," based on the preservation of his constitutional right to do nothing and draw a Major General's pay!—

WE give in to-day's paper the official vote of Franklin county, as returned on the home vote, and the official vote for Congress, Judge and Assembly. The Union County ticket is beaten by an average majority of about 70 on the home poll, but the army vote gives not less than 150 and it may reach even 300 Union majority, thus electing the entire Union local ticket handsomely. Messrs. J. M'Dowell Sharpe (Dem.) and A. K. M'Clure (Union) are undoubtedly elected to the Legislature. Sharpe has 454 majority on the home vote—more we apprehend than the army vote will overcome, and M'Clure has 14 majority *on the home vote in the district*, which will be increased to probably 300 by the army vote. Judge Kimmell leads Judge King 235 on the home vote, fully one-half of which will be overcome by the army vote of this county, and probably two-thirds of it, although in some army returns already received Kimmell leads his ticket. If the other three counties give Judge King 100 majority on the soldier vote, he is elected, and we confidently look for it. Gen. Coffroth leads Gen. Koontz 698 on the home vote, and is probably elected. Franklin will give Koontz nearly if not quite 200 majority on the full vote, leaving 450 to be overcome in the other counties. Adams promises a reduction of from 150 to 200 in her majority by the army, and if so, Gen. Koontz should be elected. Confronted as we are with doubt and uncertainty at every point as to the extent of the army vote, we do not pretend to calculate the result. Mean time we shall wait with patience and hope for the best.

FRANKLIN county did well at the late election; but she can do much better. The entire Union County ticket is chosen, putting Davison, Criswell, Skinner and Wertz—all men of capacity, fidelty and unfaltering loyalty—into the local offices: but with a decisive National victory clearly decided, Franklin can and will give Lincoln a majority on the home vote. Mercersburg, the Old Gibralter, can swell up to her old two hundred, and Washington and Antrim can add not less than fifty to their majority of October. Chambersburg and the immediate districts will improve fully fifty, and noble Greenvillage, ever faithful, will surpass her decisive vote of last week. Orrstown staggers under her own banners of defamation, and cannot recover her lost ground, while the Union men of Letterkenny, Welsh Run, Warren, Lurgan, St. Thomas, Loudon and the Valley will gain in every district. Let there be a general rally for the Union in every district, and Franklin will mingle her loyal voice with that of her brave soldiers in opposition to all that savors of treachery.

THE last issue of the *Spirit* publishes a most false and scandalous charge against President Lincoln. It alleges that the President made various overtures to Gen M'Clellan to induce him to withdraw from the Presidential contest—including any military command he might wish or any civil office he might name. The slander was based upon an interview had with Gen. M'Clellan by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., who, while a political friend of the President, has also been a warm personal friend of Gen. M'Clellan. Mr. Blair, having seen the statement, publishes the following relative to his interview with Gen. M'Clellan:

"I had an hour's conversation with him, which I prefaced by telling him the motives which had brought me to New York, as I have stated them above, and *by stating distinctly to him than I did not come from Mr. Lincoln; had no authority, or even consent, from him to make representations or overtures of any wish or purpose*, which was in part to advise with him (the General) as one whom he knew to be his friend with regard to the public interests and his own."

It will be seen that Mr. Blair acted solely as a friend of Gen. M'Clellan, without either the knowledge or authority of the President. Will the *Spirit* retract its slander? We think it might afford to do so, since the PEOPLE of Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have given Gen. M'Clellan a hint of the Paddy stripe that he is not wanted in either a civil or military position very badly just now. If ever Gen. M'Clellan needed re-inforcements it is about this time!

THE Chicago platform has a new and able advocate in the person of the rebel Vice President Stephens. He says of it—

"This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim, '*Hail holy light, offspring of Heaven, first boon of the eternal co-eternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, for God is light!*"

How felicitous and jolly the rebel Vice President is over the Copperhead platform! Vallandigham could not say more for it. Stephens sees and admits that the war has failed on the side of treason, and in his despair he grasps with insane delight the proffered aid of Northern traitors, who would hide the triumphs of our armies by unblushing falsehood, and save treason from its speedy and ignominous death. Will the *Spirit* and *Age* add the name of the rebel Vice President to their list of converts to Gen. M'Clellan? They certainly should, for with all the characteristic ardor of new concerts, Stephens throws all of them in the shade.

M'CLELLAN, dazzled by the embrace of traitors who proffered him their fatal friendship and flattered his ambition, turned upon the gallant army he once led and declared their sacrifices vain—their bloody triumphs a "failure;" but the day of reckoning has come, and the veterans who once honored their leader when he was true to himself, to his flag and to his brave warriors, have thundered their disapprobation and sealed his once honored name with dishonor. For particulars see election returns from the gallant armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. With what loathsome hatred must the soldiers of Antietam turn from the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Biglers and others who have covered him with perfidy to sink him in infamy.

GOV. BIGLER went to Chicago and declared the war a "failure;" demanded "an immediate cessation of hostilities;" nominated McClellan to cheat the War men and Pendleton to please the Peace men, and then returned to be elected to Congress. He got the nomination, stumped the district most industriously, and the people declared him and his platform a "failure" to the tune of twelve hundred! Hadn't Bigler better resolve that the political campaign is a "failure" and propose a "cessation of hostilities" between one Gen. McClellan and the people? As to Bigler no formal cessation is needed, as they dont get up such things with dead men. Stand aside, fellow citizens, and let the mourners pass!

HADN'T Gen. McClellan better get Col. Marcy, his chief of staff, to write another letter demanding another draft immediately to fill up the shattered Democratic ranks? No exemptions must be allowed, for a man with a spark of patriotism left would promptly commute to escape such service. *That* war is a "failure," and no conscription could be rigid enough to gather conscripts for such a cause. Nothing but an "immediate cessation" with the people by an unconditional abdication, can avert the Waterloo of November.

OUR Democratic leaders in Franklin county entered on the present contest with a vim and vigor that denoted their confidence in their cause. So far their party has not carried a single State, and the chances are that it won't carry any unless Price's soldiers in Missouri carry that State for M'Clellan. Better put the trappings away, hang up the banners, save your throats and powder, and close the show for the season. What says Mr. Stenger?

THE rebel Vice President Stephens calls for a Convention of the States, but they the dissevered States are to be united, must not have power to decide the way Treason is exhausted in its strength and resources, and "an immediate cessation of hostilities" to enable them to rally for another bloody campaign and hope still longer for the triumph of treachery in the North, is its last hope. Shall it be granted? Let loyal men determine at the polls.

THE New York *Herald* struggled long to save its favorite candidate, Gen. McClellan, but at last sensibly casts him overboard as past saving. After an elaborate review of the late elections, it says:

"The conclusion inevitably follows that the results of the State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday last, *have determined the issue of the Presidential contest of 1864!*"

Of course they have—they have ever done so. Will the Democracy still go on with the campaign?

BUT three States remain debatable on the Presidency. Kentucky may vote for M'Clellan, Missouri will do so if Price's army gets time to scatter and vote, and the State of Camden and Amboy, sometimes called New Jersey, may give him her electoral vote. Better give us "an immediate cessation of hostilities" and let Lincoln go as by default. A loyal people have willed it, and what's the use of kicking against the pricks?

LAST year Pennsylvania gave 15,000 for Curtin and New York followed with over 40,000 for the Union ticket. By the same rule how much will each defeat an already defeated candidate in 1864?

WE shall next week publish a correct portrait of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Democrat candidate for President, with a careful biography and history of his political and military carreer. In the issue following, we shall do the same for Pendleton. We wish to preserve some tangible evidence for history that they really were candidates in 1864.

MANY Union votes were lost at the late election for want of thorough assessments. Let no vote be lost in that way at the next and final struggle. *See that every Union man is assessed without delay*, and especialy see that all the soldiers are assessed. Dont ask how they will vote—let them *all* have the chance!

THE FRUITS OF VANDALISM.

The evil fruits of rebel vandalism as displayed in Maryland and Pennsylvania under Early, McCausland and Johnston, seem to be endless. Bitterly have the rebel journals been compelled to lament the demoralization and utter worthlessness of their troops since the plundering of Maryland and the burning of Chambersburg. The Savannah *Republican* of the 1st inst., complains that Hood's army has been sadly impaired in usefulness by its licentiousness, and says that by the people of Georgia it was "more dreaded than was the army of Sherman." It compliments Sherman's army for having "pursued its stern and ruthless path from Chattanooga to Atlanta without struggling," and concludes with the following significant confession relative to the brutality of Early's cavalry. It says:

"License is fatal to discipline and to efficiency. Even the *modified license* of the Maryland campaign *ruined the cavalry of the Army of the Valley of Virginia, and it has done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real force since its return to Virginia.*"

If indiscriminate robbery and the burning of Chambersburg, regardless of the claims of the aged, the infirm and even of the dead is a "modified license," we should like to know what the *Republican* would regard as "unbridled license?"

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th inst. treats on the same subject, and confesses that the fatal fruits of rebel vandalism are now realized by them in the shape of disaster upon disaster. It complains that drunkenness prevails in Early's army since its return from Maryland and Pennsylvania, and demoralization is the key to their reverses. It says:

"The cavalry forces that had been operating in the Valley, and flitting hither and thither along the Potomac and Shenandoah, were already demoralized, *and since their last visit to Maryland they have been utterly worthless. They were in the habit of robbing friend and foe alike. They have been known to strip Virginia women of all they had—widows, whose* sons were in our army—and then to burn their houses. At Hancock, in Western Maryland, they stopped a minister of the Gospel in the street, on the Sabbath day, and made him stand and deliver his watch and money. These monstrous truths are stated in the official report of the officer commanding a part of these cavalry forces, and which I have read. *Do you wonder, then that McCausland's and Bradley Johnson's commands, just returned from such an expedition and loaded down with plunder, should have been disgracefully surprised and dispersed as they were some weeks ago near Moorfield?*"

The *Enquirer* was one of the journals that rejoiced at the burning of Chambersburg. Now it is compelled in sorrow and shame to declare that their plundering commands have been lost as soldiers, and remain only as thieves to prey on their own already poverty-stricken people!

THE poetical Billy McMullin, of Philadelphia, the bully of the 4th ward and leader of the wharf-rats and bouncers who vote the Democratic ticket with a yell, has come to the rescue of the Democracy in this its last extremity. He is chairman of the Democratic committee on town meetings, and as his army is routed, dispirited and in danger of disbanding, Billy devotes a column and a half of an advertisement in the *Age* to telling them how they won the last election, and how they can win the next one. Billy dont indulge in figure-work—in fact he rather despises the old fashioned rules of addition, especially when it makes majorities against him; consequently in the face of a decisive defeat of the Democracy in Philadelphia, in the State, in Indianna, and in Ohio, he announces a "grand torch light procession in *commemoration of the brilliant victory achieved by the gallant Democracy of the Keystone State!*" Bully for Billy. He has scarcely elected a Councilman or member of the Legislature in Philadelphia, and only here and there a straggling member of Congress on the 11th; but Billy nevertheless insists that a brilliant victory has been achieved, and he is going to "commemorate" it with torch lights, tanglefoot and poetry. Nor does he borrow all his poetry, but mingles the original with the adopted thus—

Come with your Banners and Torches!
Come with your Colors and Lights!
"Come as the waves come when navies are stranded,
Come as the winds come when the forests are rended."

Will some kind friend—say Hon. Sam. Randall—please send Billy a simple arithmetic? A few of the modern poets might be thrown in for Billy to read to his admiring followers of the 4th ward between their cock-fights and shindies.

PERSONAL.

—David F. Jamison, president of the South Carolina Convention which adopted the ordinance of Secession, died on the 14th ult.

—No doubt is entertained among the prominent friends of Ex-Secretary Chase that he will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

—Mrs. Breckinridge, mother of the Rebel Gen. Breckinridge, died at Baltimore on Sarurday at the house of the Rev. Mr. Bullock, her son-in-law.

—Jeff. Davis says he loves his friends and forgives his enemies. Why, that's the way they all talk on the gallows. Read the last speech and dying confession of the disappointed felon.

—Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, died in Washington on the 12th inst. This is severed another of the links which connect this generation with the early days of the Republic. Judge Taney was born in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 17th of March, 1777. He belonged to an English Catholic family which settled in Maryland in the 16th century, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1795. He began the study of law in Annapolis in 1796, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and represented his county in the House of Delegates. In 1801 he removed to Frederick, and, in 1816, was elected State Senator, in which capacity he served six years. He removed to Baltimore in 1822. He early won a high reputation as a lawyer, and, although a decided Democrat, was appointed by a Governor of opposition politics attorney general of the State in 1827, and in 1831 was made Attorney General of the United States by General Jackson, who subsequently appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, on the dismissal of Mr. Duane, in 1833. In this position he encountered the bitter hostility of the Whigs for his action in removing the deposits from the United States Bank. The Senate refused to confirm his nomination on June, 1834, and the following year General Jackson nominated him as an assistant justice of the Supreme Court, but the Senate indefinitely postponed action on the nomination. In the meantime Chief Justice Marshall died; the Senate changed its political complexion, and he was nominated and confirmed as Marshall's successor, and took his seat in January, 1837, since which his fame has been part of the legal history of his country. He was a man of eminent legal attainments, and great purity of character. Excepting the famous Dred Scott decision, which surrendered the Fugitive to Slavery his course as a Judge has commanded the greatest respect of his countrymen.

—Speaking of the declaration in the Chicago platform that the war is a failure, the New York *Herald* keenly remarks: "The convention must have been thinking of the war as conducted by McClellan. But the Convention ought to know that a man by the name of Grant has now taken hold, and the war is not a failure."

Union, Liberty and Law!

A WHIRLWIND OF UNION VICTORIES!

Pennsylvania Union by over 10,000!

3 UNION CONGRESSMEN CERTAINLY GAINED!

Legislature Largely Union!

OHIO UNION BY OVER 60,000!

But 2 Democratic Congressmen Elected!

INDIANA UNION BY 22,000!

4 Union Congressmen Gained!

MARYLAND A FREE STATE!

MAJORITY FOR THE FREE CONSTITUTION OVER 1,000!

The McClellan and Pendleton War a "Failure!"

The elections of the 11th inst. have resulted in the utter overthrow of the Peace Democracy, and leaves them without hope for a loyal State in November.

Pennsylvania.

The official vote of Pennsylvania is not all received, but taking the official as far as reported and moderate estimates in the other counties there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the State *is Union on the home vote*, and the army will give from 10,000 to 15,000 Union majority to be added. We believe that the official vote will not materially vary from the following majorities:

Union.		Democratic.	
Allegheny	6,440	Adams	400
Beaver	760	Bedford	670
Blair	330	Berks	6,340
Bradford	2,900	Bucks	995
Butler	200	Cambria	1,070
Cameron	70	Carbon	510
Chester	2,050	Centre	700
Crawford	1,450	Clarion	850
Dauphin	620	Clearfield	1,300
Delaware	1,250	Clinton	680
Erie	2,100	Columbia	1,375
Huntingdon	520	Cumberland	540
Indiana	1,750	Elk	440
Jefferson	50	Fayettee	700
Lancaster	4,050	Forrest	50
Lawrence	1,560	Franklin	60
Lebanon	720	Fulton	240
M'Kean	70	Greene	1,700
Mercer	400	Juniata	330
Mifflin	1	Lehigh	2,040
Philadelphia	7,730	Luzerne	1,945
Potter	700	Lycoming	980
Snyder	180	Monroe	1,570
Somerset	730	Montgomery	1,380
Susquehanna	810	Montour	470
Tioga	2,100	Northampton	2,895
Union	460	Northumberland	870
Warren	600	Perry	80
Washington	150	Pike	750
		Schuylkill	1,750
		Sullivan	300
		Venango	150
		Wayne	850
		Westmoreland	1,480
		Wyoming	300
		York	2,850
	40,811		39,600

Union majority *on home vote*, **1,211!**

HOW THE ARMY VOTES!

We have received but partial returns from the army vote of the State but we give the following "specimen bricks," being all that has been reported:

	Union.	Dem.
45th Regiment	95	11
53rd "	89	34
56th "	100	2
68th "	71	—
76th "	67	11
81st "	31	8
97th "	87	33
99th "	91	61
100th "	210	16
114th "	114	24
118th "	93	38
121st "	142	2
140th "	119	32
142nd "	134	34
143rd "	112	22
145th "	27	3
149th "	168	55
150th "	160	—
155th "	276	50
160th "	30	—
168th "	310	60
179th "	22	—
184th "	152	50
199th "	113	17
203rd "	387	—
207th "	300	—
209th "	133	—
211th "	229	—
20th Cavalry	133	69
196th Infantry, Chicago	209	47
21st Cavalry	270	80
Nashville Hospital	1800	200
Wilmington	55	7
Baltimore	350	55
Washington and Alexandria	1308	212
Chester Hospital	81	3
Martinsburg and Cumberland	1250	—
Camp Cadwallader	357	—
City Point	950	121
Fort Delaware	149	3
	10,659	1,350

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The following is a list of the Congressmen elected by the home vote on the 11th inst. Democrats in *italics*—Union in Roman. Those marked with a star (*) are members of the present House:

1. *S. J. Randall.**	12. *Ulysses Mercur.*
2. Charles O'Neil.*	14. George F. Miller.
3. Leonard Meyers.*	15. *A. J. Glossbrenner.*
4. Wm. D. Kelly.*	16. *A. H. Coffroth.**
5. *H. P. Ross.*	17. *R. L. Johnston.*
6. *B. Markley Boyer.*	18. S. F. Wilson.
7. John M. Broomall.*	19. Glenni W. Scofield.*
8. *S. E. Ancona.**	20. Charles V. Culver.
9. Thaddeus Stevens.*	21. *John L. Dawson.*
10. *Meyer Strouse.**	22. James K. Moorhead.*
11. *Philip Johnston.**	23. Thomas Williams.*
12. *Charles Dennison.**	24. George V. Lawrence.

By the home vote the delegation stands 13 Union to 11 Democratic. The present delegation stands 12 Union to 12 Democratic. But certainly *two* and probably *five* districts will be changed by the army vote. Ross leads Thayer in the 5th district less than 50 votes on the home return, and the army will reverse that by from 300 to 500; and Johnston leads Barker less than 100 in the 17th district, where the army will give not less than 500 Union majorities. Thus a gain of *three* Union members of Congress is assured beyond the possibility of doubt—making the delegation stand 15 Union to 9 Democratic. In addition to this a full army vote may elect Ketchum in the 12th district, Koontz in the 16th and Fuller in the 21st. In each of these districts the Democratic majority on the home return is from 500 to 900, and it is not improbable that any or all of them may be Union on the full vote. If so the delegation will stand 18 Union to 6 Democratic. For the present we set the delegation as badly against us as it can possibly turn out, and it presents the following gratifying Union gains:

	UNION.	DEMOCRATIC.
Present Congress	12	12
Next Congress	15	9

THE SENATE.

The following Senators are returned by the home vote—Democrats in *italics*:

3. *C. M. Donavan.**	14. *John Walls.*
5. Horace Royer.	21. *R. W. Christy.*
6. *Oliver P. James.*	" *H. J. Walters.*
7. *Geo. B. Schall.*	23. Thomas J. Bigham.
8. *Heister Clymer.**	29. Morrow B. Lowry.*
9. *Wm. M. Randall.*	

The army vote *ought* and probably may change the result in the 3d, 14th and 21st districts, making a change of four from the Democratic to the Union side; but for the present we count the Senate as the home vote returns it, and it stands as *follows*:

	UNION.	DEMOCRATIC.
Holding over	14	8
Elected	3	8
	17	16

Union majority, 1.

THE HOUSE.

The House will stand, as elected by the home vote as follows:

Union | Democratic

Union majority, 16: on joint ballot, 17—enough for all practical purposes.

There is no reason to doubt that the army vote will add two Union members to our calculation in Bedford, Fulton and Somerset: three in Lycoming, Union and Snyder, and probably one in Armstrong—making the House present a Union majority of 22, and give the Union men 23 in joint ballot.

Indiana.

In Indiana the Union men have achieved a most *glorious triumph*. Gov. Morton, Union, is reelected by a majority of **22,000**, without the army vote—the Democratic legislature having refused to allow the soldiers the right of suffrage. The legislature is also Union, and *four* Union members of Congress are gained.

Ohio.

In Ohio the Union State ticket is elected by about **40,000**, on the home vote which will be increased from **20,000** to **30,000** by the army vote. The Democrats elect but *two* members of Congress, to succeed the *fifteen* they have in the present delegation. Cox, Pugh, and the candidates to succeed both Pendleton and Long are defeated by immence majorities. Cincinatti, the home of Pendleton gives nearly **10,000** on the Union vote of 1862. Hadn't Pendleton better ask for a "cessation of hostilities?"

Maryland a Free State!

Special dispatch to the Franklin Repository.

BALTIMORE Oct. 17, 1864.

The returns of the recent election are all in. The home votes foots up:—

For the Constitution	11,246
Against	12,829

Showing a deficiency on the home vote of 1574. The soldiers vote thus far received is 2,463, making a majority for the new Constitution of 889 votes, which will be increased, it is thought, not less than 500. Thus the Constitution is clearly adopted and Maryland henceforth ranks as a FREE STATE.

Thus has the last hope of Treason vanished in Maryland, and another Star is added to the light galaxy of Freedom in our National Flag.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ELECTION.

	Congress, '62.		Congress, '64.		Pres't Judge
	McPherson	Coffroth	Koontz	Coffroth	King
Antrim	394	416	431	423	424
North Ward	308	119	251	140	240
South Ward	187	179	261	201	254
Concord	93	98	79	87	93
Dry Run	84	82	90	95	89
Fayetteville	203	152	208	179	208
Greenvillage	153	89	163	102	161
Guilford	118	139	165	183	163
Hamilton	95	124	99	132	99
Letterkenny	124	209	128	212	126
Lurgan	88	118	80	130	80
Loudon	75	80	78	87	79
Metal	118	84	119	74	119
Montgomery	181	128	202	139	200
Orrstown	65	123	71	110	70
Peters	112	46	132	48	130
Quincy	154	269	170	282	167
Southampton	57	58	49	67	58
Sulphur Spring	36	45	23	41	23
St. Thomas	122	136	131	167	130
Washington	201	261	277	239	277
Welsh Run	71	143	77	135	78
Warren	55	50	36	47	34
	3124	3148	3260	3320	3231

	Assembly.			Commissioner.	
	M'Clure	Roath	Sharpe	Mitchell