The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, OCT. 27, 1862.

STATE ELECTIONS.

"The Victories of the Age!"

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic State ticket is successful. The Abolitionists have the Senate by 7 and the Democrats the House by 8 majority, giving the latter a majority of 1 on joint ballot, and ensuring a Democratic U. S. Senator, in place of Wilmot, Abolitionist. To Congress 12 Democrats, 10 Abolitionists and 2 Independents are elected. Dawson and Lazear, Democrats, in the two western districts, are successful.

INDIANA elects the Democratic State ticket by 10,000, seven Democrats and four Republicans to Congress, whilst the Legislature will stand: Senate, 27 Democrats, 21 Republicans and 2 Independents; House, 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans.

OHIO is handsomely Democratic. In 77 counties the Democratic gain is 56,328 over last year, when Tod had 55,000 in the whole State.

IOWA, TOO!—The Burlington Argus says confidently that Iowa has gone for the Democrats. Martin and Hornish, Democrats, are elected to Congress.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT!"

AN INQUIRY.

Will the Harrisburg *Telegraph* inform the public why it is that the official returns of the election are not published as soon as received by the State Department, as has heretofore been the custom? Is there a *trick* in reserve for the people?

McCONAUGHY FLOORED AGAIN!

McConaughy's plans in regard to the Army vote have all failed—*fizzled!* In the first place, his attempt to brow-beat the Democratic Return Judges of this county into a non-compliance with the election law of the Commonwealth, would n't work. They knew their duty, and were not to be scared out of its performance by any of his characteristically shallow and transparent tricks. They know the man, too—as the Republican Return Judges, who allowed themselves to be gulled by him, may yet learn to do to their sorrow.

But not only here did his lawless efforts fail. The meeting of the Congressional and Senatorial District Return Judges at Chambersburg on Tuesday is the severest blow of all. To any one less cold-blooded and callous it would prove a *"finisher."* He boasted that Franklin county would not be represented at the meetings—that that county would not send in Judges until November, after the counting of the Army vote! But what is the fact?

Tuesday came. The Senatorial Judges of Adams and Fulton were on the spot. *The Judge of Franklin attended*—the three counted up the votes, *and awarded the certificate of election to William McSherry—all signing it!*

The Congressional District Judges met at the same time and place. The representatives of Adams, Fulton and Bedford attended, *as did the Judge for Franklin.* Somerset was not represented. The four Judges cast up the votes, *and all signed a certificate giving the seat to Gen. Coffroth!*

Thus it will be seen that McConaughy's gun again—missed fire. What do the ten Republican Return Judges of this county think of him now? By following his "false light" they have rendered themselves liable to a serious prosecution. It is hardly to be supposed that they will thank him for it.

A ROARING JOKE!

We are told that immediately after the nomination of Gen. Coffroth, McPherson boasted that *he* had managed the whole affair. *He* had fixed it all. *He* had Coffroth nominated, *because* "Coffroth was the weakest man." Here the point of the joke comes in: Coffroth beats McPherson FIVE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN VOTES!

If Coffroth was "the weakest man," how much would "the strongest man" have beaten him? As McPherson coun's himself good on "figures," we suggest that he "cipher it out."

Two words to the crowd in the meantime—*"don't laugh!"*

☞ Here is one of the "Incidents of the Draft." Levi D. Maus was the Republican candidate for Director of the Poor on Tuesday week—a loud-mouthed "Union" man, of course. He was assessed, *as a Farmer*, for the Draft, *before* the election, and "turned up" among the "unlucky ones" in Union township, *after* the election. Whereupon Mr. Maus presents himself to the Commissioner and asks *exemption*, upon the ground that *he is a Preacher!* He was let off, and another drawn in his place, on Monday.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Maus was quite ready as a "Union" man to take an *office*, but not willing to shoulder a musket and fight for the Union. This is a fair sample of the Unionism of Republican politicians. Their only aim and object is—OFFICE!

☞ Nine States will hold their annual elections on the 4th of November, viz:—N. York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Minnesota and Delaware.

☞ The "old Tenth Legion" ought to be a State. She gives the Hon. Philip Johnson, Democrat, for Congress 9,114 majority!

☞ Thaddeus Stevens is the lowest man on the Abolition ticket in Lancaster county, says the Intelligencer.

CARRIGAN'S DISTRICT.

We are pleased to see a determination on the part of the Democracy of the 5th Congressional district to contest the right of Mr. Thayer to a seat in Congress. We have no doubt that the Abolitionists used fraudulent means to swell his majority in Philadelphia above that given to Mr. Carrigan in Bucks county. It was first announced at 413, then it was raised to over 500, and finally pushed up to 626, we believe. The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* of Monday says:—In the 5th Congressional district the right of Mr. Thayer to the seat will be made a matter of investigation for the new Congress. There are certain features about the largely increased vote of the opposition that demand and will receive most searching scrutiny. There is on hand, and constantly increasing, plenty of material for a successful contest. We forbear at present to name any of the grounds of contest, lest the unscrupulous partisans who have defrauded the majority of the votes in this district, take the necessary steps to cover up—what an investigation will show to be—gross frauds. There are also questions, solely of a legal character, involved, the determination of which cannot fail to effect Mr. Thayer's right to the seat.

Let the friends of a just cause be assured that no honorable means will be wanting to right the wrong. As an evidence of the desperation of the Opposition, it is asserted on the oath of one of our first citizens, that a most notorious and wealthy Abolitionized Republican, of the Twenty-second ward, boasted that he urged the Return Inspector in his election division, *"to vote* CARRIGAN *at all hazards; if not fairly, then by fraud."*—This advice seems not only to have been adopted in that particular precinct, but *elsewhere*, as will be shown in due process of investigation. We repeat, that Mr. Thayer will not be able to retain his seat in the face of the frauds that will be shown.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* says, the elections in the three great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana are a death blow to radical policy, slave insurrection, negro equality, negro arming, negro rations, and all the black isms and plans of radical men.

The President has been deceived by radical men. He was assured that if he would embrace their ideas the whole North would be with him, and that he had but to issue an Emancipation Proclamation to cause a rush to arms of hundreds of thousands of men, who only awaited such a declaration of policy to take the field. He believed them, and sent out the desired proclamation, and waited, and is still waiting, and will continue to wait, for the promised nine hundred thousand. Says the *Journal*: Pennsylvania says in plain words—"We have had only three weeks to think this thing over—we do not like to express a hasty judgment, but since we must, we don't like it." Ohio says—"Mr. President, your old tried ways are the best—we prefer them."—Indiana says—"We have fought in this war with soldiers brave as the bravest, and we are fighting now, and will fight on, but we disapprove of this new policy." And then, after the three great States have spoken, Massachusetts herself, instead of swarming the roads, as her Governor had promised, actually puts into execution a draft for a miserable four or five thousand nine months men to make up her old quota. There is the history—let it be read and pondered!

CORRECTION OF THE POLITICAL LOG.

The New York *Herald* of Thursday corrects its political log, and desires that publicity be given to the correction. We comply. The *Herald* says: "Some time since, before the October elections developed the real current of public opinion, we announced that Wadsworth would carry this State. But the returns from Pennylvania, Ohio and Indiana reveal the fact that a strong conservative tide has set in, and that it is rolling onward with momentous strides, sweeping everything before it. This revolution has been so rapid, so overwhelming, that we now correct our 'Political Log,' and announce that we do not believe that Wadsworth can carry this State under any circumstances, but that he will be defeated by a large majority. We call upon all those journals which published our former 'log' to give this correction as much publicity as they did our former statement."

The *Herald* further says that Forney is on his way to the mad house, from the effect of the disease known as "nigger on the brain," and will probably take up his quarters there long before Greeley is ready to join him.

THE RENEGADES REWARDED.

One of the most pleasing and instructive results of the election is the signal defeat of the renegades, Rowe, Ross, Chatham and Busbey, who, elected to the Legislature as "Union Democrats" in 1861, joined the Abolitionists in the organization of the House, voted with them on all test questions, obeyed Forney's injunctions, and aped his arguments against distinctive Democratic organization, accepted, this year, the nomination—Ross for Surveyor General, the others for the Legislature—of the Abolitionists, tried the issue at the ballot-box, and were defeated by the people, who, disgusted with their apostacy, rewarded them as they deserved. The lesson will not be fruitless. With the stamp of apostacy upon their foreheads, we shall see these traitors, henceforward, sink lower and lower in the estimation of honorable men of all parties. Having lost their influence with their fall, they will no longer be courted by the Abolitionists, and their base desertion of the Democratic party, at a period when it was struggling against almost insurmountable difficulties, and needed the assistance of all whom it had ever favored with marks of distinction, will forever debar them prominency, if not re-entrance into its ranks. Thus coolly pushed aside by one party and despised by the other, they will share the fate of their leader, Forney, and become, if not wanderers, at least political vagabonds upon the face of the earth, shunned and abhorred by all who have not fallen as low as themselves—a "mark for scorn to point its slow, unmoving finger at"—a warning to all who seek position only to betray confidence, and barter principle for reward. They have "died as the fool dieth." So perish all who imitate their example.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ There is no news of interest from Gen. McClellan's army.

☞ AN APPRENTICE to the Printing Business wanted at this Office.

CONGRESS—OFFICIAL.

	Coffroth, Dem.	McPherson, Rep.
Adams,	452	
Franklin,	24	
Fulton,	292	
Bedford,	646	
Somerset,		877
	1414	877
	877	
	537!!!	

This is one of the most brilliant VICTORIES achieved in the election of Congressmen in this State. The conservative people of Adams feel proud of their large share in this important work—in striking this crushing blow upon the head of the monster, Abolitionism.

SENATE—OFFICIAL.

	McSherry, Dem.	Duffield, Rep.
Adams,	540	
Franklin,		11
Fulton,	242	
	782	11
	11	
	771!!!	

This is "another of the same sort!" We cannot too warmly thank the conservative voters of Franklin and Fulton for the handsome endorsement they have given the choice of Adams—a choice, too, which the people of Mr. McSherry's own county have ratified at the polls in a manner flattering in the highest degree.

DISAPPOINTED HOPES.

Early last summer, Edward McPherson, Dr. S. E. Duffield, and William W. Sellers, met in caucus, and arranged to have themselves nominated for the different positions to which they aspired. Duffield and Sellers were to *manage* the Fulton conferees for McPherson and in return the Honorable Edward was to *fix* the Adams conferees for the Doctor. Sellers considered his nomination for Assembly a sure thing, but in case of trouble Duffield was to put in his best licks. Things worked admirably, everything was managed to the satisfaction of the parties. McPherson was nominated for Congress, Duffield for the Senate and Sellers for Assembly. The worthy trio were in ecstacies at the prospect of an easy victory over the "Traitors" and "Rebel Sympathisers" on the Democratic ticket. Their day of rejoicing however was short.

"The best laid schemes o' *mice an' men*
Gang aft a-gley,
An' lea' us nought but grief an' pain
For *promised joy.*"

And so it was with the schemes of these Abolition worthies. The election on last Tuesday blasted all their budding hopes.—The people repudiated them, every one, at the ballot box, and by their votes sealed the fate, politically, of this glorious trio of demagogues.—*Spirit & Times.*

WOUNDED PIGEONS.

The defeat of the notorious Grow for Congress, in the Luzerne and Susquehanna district, is a result over which every patriot will rejoice. Grow was Speaker of the last House, was a bitter, unscrupulous Abolitionist, and was Wilmot's right hand man. Two years ago he was elected to Congress by 2300 majority; Dennison, Democrat, now defeats him by 2884! Truly, the people are getting their eyes open to the infamy of Abolitionism.

The defeat of McPherson, in the 10th District, is another glorious Democratic victory. Mr. Coffroth, a truly loyal man and good Democrat, will take the place of McPherson in Congress. Glorious, ain't it?

Gen. W. H. Miller, of Harrisburg, a most excellent man and working Democrat, is elected to Congress in the Dauphin district, beating John J. Patterson, Abolitionist, by some 500 majority. This is a most astonishing result, and proves that the people are thinking. Gen. Miller deserves great credit for the energetic manner in which he conducted the canvass.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

☞ "Some persons pretend to believe that the decision of the Supreme Court has deprived the soldiers of the right to vote. The law authorizing them to vote has not been repealed by the Legislature, and still exists," says the Sentinel. Of all the nonsense that ever appeared in that paper, this "caps the climax." Any school boy who don't know that a decision of the Supreme Court operates as a sponge, *to wipe out*, deserves to be "birched."

One of the Effects.—On Wednesday week, when it was anounced that the radical Abolitionists had triumphed in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and that their radical Abolition programme was likely to be carried into effect by the national government, the price of gold advanced to the astounding premium of *thirty-nine per cent.* A few days subsequent, when it became evident that the Democrats had been victorious, confidence was at once restored, and the price of gold fell to *twenty-six per cent.* This shows plainly where the confidence of the people of the North rests.

☞ Two young men of Franklin county, Daniel McPherran and Adam Wolff, were trying, on Sunday week, to open a percussion shell which was brought from the Antietam battle-field, when it exploded, killing McPherran, and wounding Wolff in the thigh and left hand.

☞ A newspaper paragraph states that in one instance *six* brothers have been drafted from one family in Pennsylvania. In Maryland, we are told that three of four sons in one family have been drafted, and "in another all four."

Samuel Diller, of Hanover, has five sons. Cyrus, W. S. and Luther are in the service as volunteers. The remaining two, Adam and Simon, have been drafted.

☞ According to late news from Pennsylvania and the West, there is a very large crop of "Butternuts" this Fall, and "Copperheads" are reported as dangerously numerous.

THE DRAFT.

The following extract from the act of Congress of Febuary 27, 1795, yet in force, will show the penalty to be enforced by the government:

"Every officer, non-commissioned officer or private of the militia, who shall fail to obey the orders of the President of the United States * * * shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one year's pay and not less than one month's pay, to be determined and adjudged by a court martial * * *; and such non commissioned officers and privates shall be liable to be imprisoned by a like sentence on failure of payment of the fines adjudged against them, for one calander month for every five dollars of such fine."

AFTER THE ELECTION.

"The men who voted against the administration in this and other States on Tuesday last, and the men who are now waiting elsewhere to follow their example, must not and cannot be called disloyal."—*Phil. Press.*

This is the language of Forney since the election. Suddenly a change has come o'er the spirit of the Abolition press—probably in consequence of orders from Washington—and the hundreds of thousands of men who were denounced as disloyal, sympathisers with rebels, and traitors, not ten days ago, have all at once been changed into rather respectable loyal citizens, and the order has gone forth that they "*must not* and *cannot*," henceforth, "*be called disloyal.*" What has produced this marvellous change in Abolition sentiment? The "men who voted against the administration" on the 14th of October, "in this and other States," and "the men who are now waiting elsewhere to follow their example"—in New York and New Jersey, for instance—are precisely the same, in sentiment and determination, that they were on the 1st and 13th of October, when the *Press* and every other Abolition organ, in the State and out of it, denounced them as enemies to the country, and assailed them with every vile epithet that could be culled from the vocabulary of Billingsgate. Now, forsooth, without any change on their part, they have become "marvellous proper men," loyal citizens, true to the country, and, although arrayed "against the administration," are no longer to be branded as "traitors." We protest against this—in the name of Justice we protest against it. We have committed no offence, we have been guilty of no outrage, to deserve such distasteful flattery, such undesired, unsolicited forbearance from the despicable Abolitionists, who branded us as "rebel sympathisers" and heaped upon us the most monstrous calumnies before the election. The voice of the people, proclaiming to them their inevitable fate, has awakened them from the dream of power in which they so long and pleasantly indulged—they see the hand writing on the wall—and, they tremble at the retribution in store for them. Hence their modified tone. The President has at last opened his eyes to the light and his ears to the truth. He sees his hypocritical advisers in their true colors, and he hears—too late to avert it, but not, perhaps, too late to repent—the popular condemnation of his course. He reads upon the wall the appalling words, "Thou art weighed in the balance, and found wanting;" like the King of Babylon, his knees smite together, and he issues his decree to his servants that henceforth they are to cease their denunciations of the triumphant Democracy. This is the first fruits of the great victory over Abolitionism. It has stricken the radicals with terror—the President quails, the whole Abolition press quails—and in the height of their alarm they hasten to make themselves infamous forever by proclaiming to the world that all the charges made against us before the election were calumnies, all the epithets launched at us undeserved. Miserable scoundrels—we despised them before the election; we detest and loathe them now.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE ARMY VOTE.

The most disgraceful attempt to carry an election in defiance of law, was made by a few desperate politicians immediately previous to the late election. Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, made last spring, declaring the law of 1859, by which soldiers in the army were allowed to vote, unconstitutional and void, these men, to save themselves from the defeat which seemed inevitable, without a proclamation from the Governor, without any notice whatever of their intentions, clandestinely took a partial vote of certain Regiments in the army, by which they intended to defeat the legally expressed will of the people and accomplish by fraud what they found themselves unable to accomplish by legal and fair means. Such base political trickery is beneath contempt, and we are satisfied that the author of it are heartily ashamed of it now, and wish they had never attempted it.

We would be the last to object to soldiers voting, if there was any law authorizing them to do so. Indeed, we would be glad if they could vote legally, for we feel certain from the best information we have at hand, that at least two-thirds of the army are Democrats in sentiment and feeling, and uninfluenced by politicians would vote the Democratic ticket. But the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided against their right to vote, and we, as a party, stand by the law in this case as in all others, and warn all whom it may concern, that persistence in this bold attempt to subvert the laws and trample upon the Constitution of the State, will be resisted to the bitter end, let the consequences be what they may.

Democrats have patiently borne all the abuse and slander that was heaped upon them, during the past year or more. They submitted to the grossest acts of tyranny and oppression on the part of their opponents. But the Camel's back is broken.—They have stood all they intend standing.—They know their rights and are *now* determined to assert and maintain them at all hazards and under all circumstances.

We are glad to perceive that this late attempt at trampling on the Constitution and laws has not been general over the State. It was left for the Republican wire-workers of this Congressional district and one or two others, to inaugurate this bold game. But the game won't pay, gentlemen, and we advise you for your own sake and the sake of your party, instantly to abandon all such disreputable efforts to carry an election, and gracefully bow to the legally expressed will of the majority.—*Chambersburg Spirit & Times.*

POLITICAL PROSCRIPTION.

It is currently rumored that the proprietors of an extensive manufacturing establishment in this city, who have shared liberally in fat contracts and pocketed thousands of dollars, attempted to coerce the men in their employ into voting the Abolition ticket at the late election. A few basely submitted to their tyrannical exactions, but others who exhibited a manly and independent spirit, spurning the insolent dictators and bravely asserting and maintaining their rights, were discharged immediately after the election. The establishment referred to is not the only one controlled by Abolitionists in which Democrats have been proscribed and persecuted for the exercise of free thought and free action.—*Harrisburg Patriot & Union.*

We can confirm the statement of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that the establishment above referred to is "not the only one controlled by Abolitionists in which Democrats have been proscribed and persecuted for the exercise of free thought and free action." We [illegible] just such dens in our town, [illegible] thought is fettered, and free w[illegible] held as slaves. Like those referred to by the *Patriot*, the York proprietors "have shared liberally in fat contracts, and pocketed thousands of dollars." Such men would like the present condition of things in the country to continue, so that they could continue to "pocket thousands of dollars." What care they for the ruin that is brought upon their neighbors, while they can "pocket thousands of dollars?"—What care they for ruinous taxation, while fat contracts bring a goodly share of the money gathered by the tax collectors into their pockets? What care they for thousands upon thousands of our gallant soldiers maimed for life, so that their own precious brood are "exempt," or while they can make money enough out of fat contracts to purchase "substitutes?" An administration that has "fat contracts" to give, and is by no means scrupulous about swindles, frauds and exorbitant prices, is by such "good citizens" termed "*the Government*"—and those who regard all the outrages of Lincoln as models of perfect government, are termed "loyal" by all such fat contractors, and by all of the great swarm of tax assessors and tax collectors, which are among the blessings we have secured by the great "change" of 1860.—*York Gazette.*

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

THE SENATE.

Those marked thus * are the newly elected members.

Ist district—Philadelphia—Jeremiah Nichols, Abolition: Jacob E. Ridgway,* A., vice Parker, A: C. M. Donovan, Democrat; Geo. Connell,* A., (re-elected.)

II—Chester and Delaware—Jacob S. Serrill, A.

III—Montgomery—John C. Smith, D.

IV—Bucks—William Kinsey, D.

V—Lehigh and Northampton—George W. Stein, D.

VI—Berks—Hiester Clymer, D.

VII—Schuylkill—Barnard Reilly, D.

VIII—Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—Henry S. Mott, D.

IX—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—William J. Turrell,* A.

X—Luzerne—Jasper B. Stark,* D.

XI—Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—F. Smith,* A.

XII—Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Henry Johnson, A.

XIII—Snyder, Northumberland, Montour and Columbia—Frank Bound,* A.

XIV—Cumberland, Juniata, Perry and Mifflin—George H. Bucher,* D.

XV—Dauphin and Lebanon—Amos R. Boughter, A.

XVI—Lancaster—Wm. Hamilton, Jno. A. Hiestand, A.

XVII—York—A. Hiestand Glatz, D.

XVIII—Adams, Franklin and Fulton—William McSherry,* D.

XIX—Somerset, Bedford & Huntingdon—Alexander Stutzman,* A.

XX—Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—Wm. A. Wallace,* D.

XXI—Indiana & Armstrong—H. White,* A.

XXII—Westmoreland and Fayette—Smith Fuller, A.

XXIII—Washington and Greene—Geo. V. Lawrence, A.

XXIV—Allegheny—John P. Penney, J. L. Graham,* A.

XXV—Beaver and Butler—M'Candless,* A.

XXVI—Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—James H. Robinson, A.

XXVII—Erie and Crawford—Mowry B. Lowry, A.

XXVIII—Clarion, Jefferson, Forest and Elk—Charles L. Lamberton, D.

RECAPITULATION.

Abolition,	20
Democratic,	13
Abolition majority,	7

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—Henry J. Myers, D.

Allegheny—John Gilfillan, A.; A. H. Gross, A.; William Hutchman, A.; Alfred Slack, A.; Peter C. Shannon, A.

Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. A. M'Cullough, D.; Samuel Wakefield, D.; Richard Graham, D.

Beaver and Lawrence—William Henry, A.; C. W. White, A.

Bedford—John Cessna, D.

Berks—Wm. N. Potteiger, D.; Charles A. Kline, D.; Daniel K. Weidner, D.

Blair—R. A. M'Murtrie, A.

Bradford—Bartholomew Laporte, A.; Dummer Lilly, A.

Bucks—L. B. Labar, D.; J. R. Boileau, D.

Butler—H. W. Grant, A.; H. C. M'Coy, A.

Cambria—Cyrus L. Pershing, D.

Carbon and Lehigh—Samuel Camp, D.; Thomas Craig, jr., D.

Centre—R. F. Barron, D.

Chester—W. Windle, A.; P. Frazer Smith, A.; R. L. M'Clellan, A.

Clarion and Forest—W. T. Alexander, D.

Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk—C. R. Earley, D.; J. C. Boyer, D.

Clinton and Lycoming—John B. Beck, D.; Amos C. Noyes, D.

Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—Geo. D. Jackson, D.; John C. Ellis, D.

Crawford and Warren—H. C. Johnson, A.; W. D. Brown, A.

Cumberland—J. P. Rhoads, D.

Dauphin—James Freeland, A.; Thomas G. Fox, A.

Delaware—Chalkley Harvey, A.

Erie—John P. Vincent, A.; E. W. Twitchell, A.

Fayette—Daniel Kaine, D.

Franklin and Fulton—Jonathan Jacoby D.; Wm. Horton, D.

Greene—Dr. Patton, D.

Huntington—A. W. Benedict, A.

Indiana—J. W. Hustin, A.

Juniata, Union and Snyder—S. H. Hummel, A.; H. K. Ritter, A.

Lancaster—Benjamin Champneys, A.; H. C. Lehman, A.; Nathaniel Musser, A.; H. B. Bowman, A.

Lebanon—G. Dawson Coleman, A.

Luzerne—S. W. Trimmer, D.; Peter Walsh, D.; Jacob Robinson, D.

Mercer and Venango—James C. Brown, A.; M. C. Beebe, A.

Mifflin—Holmes M'Clay, A.

Monroe and Pike—Geo. H. Rowland, D.

Montgomery—S. W. Wimley, D.; H. C. Hoover, D.; Joseph Rex, D.

Northampton—D. C. Nieman, D.; A. C. Hess, D.

Northumberland—J. Wood, Brown, D.

Perry—John A. Magee, D.

Philadelphia—Thos. J. Barger, D.; Samuel Josephs, D.; Samuel C. Thompson, D.; Richard Ludlow, D.; Geo. A. Quigley, D.; James W. Hopkins, D.; Francis M'Manus, D.; Albert R. Schofield, D.; Jefferson J. Young, D.; William Foster, A.; Joseph Moore, A.; Thos. Cochran, A.; James N. Kerns, A.; S. L. Pancoast, A.; Luke V. Sutphin, A.; W. F. Smith, A.; Edward G. Lee, A.

Potter and Tioga—A. J. Armstead, A.; C. A. Brown, A.

Schuylkill—Edward Kerns, D.; Conrad Graber, D.; Adam Wolf, D.

Somerset—C. Mussel man, A.

Susquehanna—D. D. Warner, A.

Washington—Wm. Hopkins, D.; William Glenn, D.

Wayne—Wm. M. Nelson, D.

York—Joseph Dellone, D.; A. C. Ramsey, D.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Abo.
Senate,	13	20
House,	54	46
	67	66

Democratic majority on joint ballot, 1.

☞ Drafting is going on, in many counties of this State, especially in such as Chester, Delaware, Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster and other Republican localities. Our neighbor, Lycoming, too, is not exempt.—Some extremely hard cases are presented. In one case the six sons of one farmer were taken. Often the two partners of a firm—the only son of a dependent widow and daughters—the head of a family who has no support except his daily toil, &c.,—The hardships imposed by the draft are incalcuable and indescribable—and all this, and much more, evil is entailed upon us because a majority of the people of the North persisted in voting for Republicans and Abolitionists! May God stay the calamity the people have brought upon themselves by following the isms of the Yankee Psalm-singers, against whom the great JEFFERSON so often warned them!—*Clinton Democrat.*

☞ A Washington paper states that an order has been issued relieving General Buell of the command of the army in Kentucky. Gen. Rosencrans is ordered to the position of commander in his stead.

Ex-President Fillmore.—The New York Journal of Commerce states on authority that Hon. Millard Fillmore is "unconditionally in favor of Mr. Seymour," the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞ Those of our patrons who intend paying their subscriptions in WOOD, will please forward it once, as the cold season is near at hand.

TIME OF LEAVING EXTENDED.—The drafted men in this county will be glad to learn that the time for leaving has been extended to the 3d of November. Hon. Wm. McSherry and Henry J. Myers, Esq., went to Harrisburg on Monday, and effected this desirable arrangement with Col. McClure, the Assistant Adjutant General. Col. McC. placed the official order in the hands of Mr. Myers, to be delivered to Col. Swope, the Commissioner. It is as follows:

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 20, 1862.

COL. SWOPE:—In view of the danger to which the Southern border has been, and still may be exposed, the men drafted in Adams county will not be required to report to you before Monday, November 3d. All who may report in accordance with your notice, you will receive and subsist in accordance with the orders from the War Department.

Any person offering an able bodied substitute will be discharged by you, subject, however, to be required to report in person, in case the substitute should not pass inspection.

Yours truly, A. G. CURTIN,
Per A. K. MCCLURE.

A meeting was held at Mount Rock on Saturday evening, when a petition was written and numerously signed, praying the authorities to allow the drafted men of this county to rendezvous in the county. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. E. Smith, Capt. Jacob E. Miller and Capt. Thomas Brady, took the petition to Harrisburg on Tuesday.

On Thursday, the following telegraphic dispatch was received by Col. Swope, the Commissioner:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 23, 1862.

Rufus C. Swope, Gettysburg:

The Adams county drafted men will rendezvous at Gettysburg. Put them in as comfortable quarters as you can. A commandant will be appointed and arrangements made for subsistence and clothing as soon as can be done.

A. K. MCCLURE.

Col. Swope left for Harrisburg on Friday morning, to get the fullest details of the arrangements.

We understand that the Franklin county troops will rendezvous at Chambersburg.

☞ On Monday six more persons were drafted, in place of six others exempted after being drafted, viz:

Cumberland—Samuel R. McAllister instead of David Blocher.

Reading—Henry B. Wagner instead of Henry Spangler.

Strasburg—Henry Hossler instead of Lewis Leonard, and Andrew Pottorff instead of Franklin Stocksel.

Union—Amos Sheely instead of Levi D. Maus.

Franklin—Lewis Brady instead of David Mandorff.

GER. REF. SYNOD.—The Eastern Synod of the German Reformed Church held its 116th annual session at Chambersburg from the 15th to the 23d instants. About one hundred and fifty Delegates were present.

Rev. Dr. Gerhart presided. Rev. E. H. Hoffheins was the Clerical Delegate and Mr. R. A. Little the Lay Delegate from this county. Rev. Dr. Schmucker represented the General Synod of the Lutheran Church. Rev. T. P. Bucher was re-elected to the Board of Domestic Missions.

The Liturgy was the principal topic of discussion—Rev. Drs. Nevin, Bomberger, Schaff, Harbaugh, Gerhart, and Heiner, taking part.—The majority report of the Committee of Reference, to whom the whole subject was submitted, in favor of retaining the Book in its present form, provisionally, for five years more, was adopted by a two-thirds vote.

An additional endowment of the College at Lancaster, to the amount of $30 000, was ordered. The ter-centenary celebration of the adoption of the Heidlberg Catechism will occur in January next, for which great preparations are being made by the Church in this country and in Europe.

The session was harmonious throughout, and was one of the most interesting and important that has occurred for years.

☞ A soldier was sent over from Chambersburg, a few days ago, to look up the Rebel horses which had been left behind, and take them over. He fell into bad company, it appears, and commenced taking some of our farmers' horses, as also 3 revolvers and a watch from a man. He was arrested with his companion, and they are now in jail. Some officers came over from Chambersburg to effect his release, but did not succeed, as he is in the hands of the civil power, and will be tried for his flagrant offence.—*Sentinel.*

FIRE.—The stable of Col. RUFUS C. SWOPE, in Fairfield, near his Tannery, was fired on Monday evening last, and consumed. There was but a small quantity of hay in it. Suspicion at once fell upon two men named Joseph Saylor and David Bostick, who had been making threats of vengeance upon Col. S., the former having been drafted. They were arrested, and are now in prison.—*Sentinel.*

FINE APPLES.—Wm. H. Lott, Esq., of Mountpleasant township, has presented us with a lot of monster Pippins, and Mr. Samuel Eiker, of Freedom, with some delicious Rambos.—Both most acceptable, for which the generous donors have our thanks.

☞ The Teachers' Association of Adams County will meet at Petersburg, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next.

☞ Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, elected a Union member of the present Congress along with Mr. Maynard, but who was arrested on the border, taken to Richmond, and then sent back, is out in a letter against the President's proclamation. He was one of the ablest members of the Border States, and his bout with Pryor and other Hotspurs of the South will long be remembered.—The proclamation has alienated and disheartened thousands of such men in the Border States.—*Pittsburg Post.*

☞ At Antietam, blacksmiths' tools, hammers, chissels, &c., were fired at our troops from the rebel cannon. Some of these missiles made a peculiar noise, resembling "which way, which way," by which our men came to distinguish them from regular shot and shell, and as they heard them approaching they would cry "Turkey! turkey coming!" and fall flat to avoid them. One of our Artillerists, a German, when he saw the tools falling around him, exclaimed, "My Got, we shall have the blacksmith shop to come next."

Our Specie Going to Canada.—It is said that a great deal of the precious metal finds its way to Canada. The banks there are obliged to redeem their bills in specie. All the gold they accumulate they send to this country to sell at twenty per cent. premium, or even at a lower rate, as the case may be; at the same time they buy large quantities of silver at, say 16 per cent., with which they redeem their bills, thus making at least four per cent. by the operation.

☞ Somebody in the army writes to a friend, who counselled him in all kindness to bear himself bravely in the presence of the foe: "Don't bother me with advice. We think but little of the counsel of men that stay at home. Come out and show us how to be brave."

THE SOLDIER VOTE.—Capt. ADAIR'S Company, 87th Regiment:—Cochran 34, Slenker 5, Ross 35, Barr 5, McPherson 43, Coffroth none, Duffield 33, McSherry 5, Busbey 36, Myers 1, McClellan 38, Duncan 1, Peters 35, Eppleman 5, Maus 33, Bollinger 6, Currens 34, Shireman 6, Gitt 33, Brinkerhoff 6, Bailey 40, Bushey 2, Hombach 34, Lilly 5.

Capt. PERSHE'S Company, 87th Regiment.—Cochran 28, Slenker 1, Ross 27, Barr 1, McPherson 29, Coffroth 1, Duffield 27, McSherry 1, Busbey 25, Myers 5, McClellan 29, Duncan 1, Peters 27, Eppleman 1, Maus 26, Bollinger 1, Currens 27, Shireman 1, Gitt 24, Brinkerhoff 2, Bailey 29, Bushey 1, Hombach 28.

Capt. W. W. STEWART'S (formerly Bailey's) Company.—Cochran 16, Slenker 1, Ross 17, Barr 10, McPherson 9, Coffroth 11, Duffield 18, McSherry 10, Busbey 15, Myers 10, Bailey 22, Bushey 3, McClellan 19, Duncan 8, Peters 15, Eppleman 12, Maus 18, Bollinger none, Currens 18, Shireman none, Gitt 17, Brinkerhoff none, Hombach 17, Lilly none.

Capt. MCCREARY'S Company, 138th Regiment.—Cochran 27, Ross 26, McPherson 27, Duffield 27, Busbey 26, Bailey 29, McClellan 29, Peters 27, Currens 27, Gitt 27, Hombach 27.

Capt. WALTER'S Company, 138th Regiment.—Cochran 48, Ross 48, McPherson 48, Duffield 48, Busbey 48, Bailey 47, McClellan 49, Peters 48, Eppleman 1, Maus 47, Currens 48, Gitt 49, Hombach 48.

Capt. SHIPLEY'S Company, 127th Regiment.—Cochran 11, Slenker 4, Ross 11, Barr 4, McPherson 12, Coffroth 4, Duffield 12, McSherry 4, Busbey 12, Myers 4, Bailey 11, Bushey 4, McClellan 11, Duncan 4, Peters 12, Eppleman 4, Maus 11, Bollinger 4, Currens 11, Shireman 4, Gitt 11, Brinkerhoff 4, Hombach 11, Lilly 4.

ANDERSON TROOP, Carlisle.—Cochran 16, Ross 16, McPherson 15, Duffield 16, McSherry 1, Busbey 16, Myers 1, Bailey 16, McClellan 16, Peters 15, Eppleman 1, Maus 16, Currens 16, Gitt 16, Hombach 16.

Notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court over-ruling an army vote—a decision brought about by the *Republicans* of Philadelphia in contesting the right of a Democrat to an office given him by his majority in the army—McConaughy procured election papers and sent them to the companies from this county, with plenty of *Republican* tickets. It is said, too, that he busied himself no little in having *Republican* soldiers assessed, taxes paid, &c.—His anxiety for the soldiers to vote only meant the *Republican* soldiers—the loud-mouthed professions of the office-hunting demagogue "to the contrary notwithstanding!"

We are not aware that any Democratic tickets were sent to the army, or any other attentions paid the matter, the Supreme Court, the highest authority in the State, having declared the law unconstitutional. Such of the soldiers as voted for Democratic candidates must have prepared tickets for themselves. Many did not vote at all, because, as one of them writes us, "they thought they had no right to."

In Capt. Chritzman's Company—Lieut. Benner commanding—no election was held.

In the Name and by the Authority

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that THURSDAY, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause