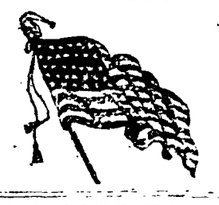
The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!



E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 5, 1864.

HON. JNO. BELL ROBINSON,

OF PHILADELPHIA, AND

WM. S. STENGER, ESQ.,

OF CHAMBERSBURG,

Will address the Democratic Mass Meeting,

IN GETTYSBURG,

This (Saturday) Evening, Nov 5.

LET THE WHOLE COUNTY TURN OUT!

MEETING AT CORWELL'S.

The friends of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON will hold a meeting at CORWELL'S, in Franklin township, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. The Upper End is expected to turn out in its strength. Several Speakers will be present.

ARE YOU ALL READY!

If not—if there is a single soldier of the Democracy who is behind hand, begin now to get ready—now or never—and strike for your country and her cherished institutions. Strike for your altars, your homes and your firesides.

Stand Firmly at the Polls!

NO MATTER WHETHER IT RAINS, HAILS OR SNOWS; go to the BALLOT-BOXES, and vote for

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

the Gallant Soldier, PURE PATRIOT, CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN, and HONEST MAN!

SPURIOUS TICKETS.

Let every Democrat in the county carefully examine his ticket before voting. SEE THAT EACH NAME IS CORRECT. Spurious Electoral tickets are now in circulation, having the names of Abolition Electors substituted in place of the Democratic Electors. Be prepared for the enemy, in whatever shape he may appear.

DEMOCRATS, VOTE EARLY,

And then turn your attention to others. All men have some degree of influence, and may have far more than they are willing to believe they have. No man can tell how much he can do until he makes an effort. TRY YOUR INFLUENCE!

THE GREAT BATTLE

Is approaching. The bugle has already been sounded, and the notes of preparation are heard in the distance. In your hands, Democrats, rests the issue. On your firmness and patriotism all now depends.—You CAN overcome all combinations against you.

A PARTING WORD.

Democrats of Adams county! do your whole duty on TUESDAY NEXT. See to it that every Democratic vote in your several districts is brought to the Polls. Let it RAIN or SHINE, be at your posts, and spare no pains—relax no effort, until every Democratic vote is safely deposited in the ballot-box. Let the old and the young—the sick and infirm, all be brought out, and, our word for it, a glorious and triumphant VICTORY AWAITS US!

OLD LINE WHIGS!

Do you want an HONORABLE PEACE? Do you want the Union of your fathers restored? Do you want to see the Constitution which has been so wickedly trampled upon by the bad men now in power, re-established? Do you want your sacred rights as freemen preserved? If you do, vote for McClellan and Pendleton. Follow the lead of your once beloved Fillmore, who in his recent letter declares that the country is on the very verge of Bankruptcy and Military Despotism; who says that "there must be *a change* of policy to save the country, and this *must be done by a change of Administration*." Follow such men as Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Prentice, of the *Louisville Journal*, always Whigs, and opposed to the Democratic party—of hundreds of Old Line Whigs, who see the ruin which the success of Abolitionism will work, and are cordially supporting McClellan for the sake of our beloved country—of thousands of honest voters who *changed* at the last election and *voted* the Democratic ticket for the sake of UNION and PEACE. Do your duty and all will be well.

☞ If any workingman has any doubt how he should vote let him think of the high prices of all the necessaries of life, the burthensome taxation that is grinding him to the dust, and the small increase that has been made in wages, and then ask himself the cause of all his miseries. Let him remember how much tea and coffee and sugar and meat he is now able to give his wife and children. Let him remember how much calico and muslin he can now buy for his suffering family. Let him remember the son whose grave is now unmarked in Southern soil, and the tears that fell when the news of his death reached his once happy fireside. Let him seriously ponder upon all these things, and recollect that they have all been brought upon him by Mr. Lincoln's negro policy—his determination to force negro equality upon the white men of the North, over the ruins of the Union and the Constitution.

SKIES BRIGHT!

From every section of Pennsylvania we receive news of the most cheering character. The Democratic and Conservative masses are thoroughly aroused to the vast importance of next Tuesday's contest. In no portion of the State have we learned of any changes against us. On the contrary, every day brings us intelligence of the most reliable character, of the abandonment of Lincolnism by scores of Republicans, who have espoused the great cause of Liberty and Law, and are now firm in the ranks for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and the UNION. The Democratic strongholds everywhere promise to increase their vote of the 11th of October, and in those districts where our friends are in the minority, they are working with all their might to keep the Abolition vote below the figure it reached at the last election. All over the State the Democracy are jubilant and enthusiastic. There is not a solitary gap in our ranks. The column is moving on solidly, proudly, defiantly, to victory.—Freemen! let not this joyous intelligence cause you to slacken your labors. In every county and township, city and borough, ward and precinct, work on, as if one vote was necessary to carry the State—work on, unceasingly, until the night of Tuesday next closes over the ballot-box—work on and the grand triumph which is now within your grasp, will be gloriously achieved! Democrats! Conservatives! Friends of the Union and the Constitution! if you desire to restore the Union and once more secure the supremacy of the Constitution and the Laws, work yourselves, and see that every one within the sphere of your influence labors well and faithfully, in the few remaining days that are still left before the great battle of Constitutional Freedom will be fought!—*Age.*

THE FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

We published last week extracts from western papers giving accounts of the enormous frauds perpetrated by the Abolitionists in Indiana at the recent election. If there is a spark of honor or honesty remaining in any member of the Republican party, we think this recital should make him blush with shame. If elections can be carried by such means, and the people tamely acquiesce, then, indeed, we are already a nation of slaves.

Freemen of America, if you would preserve the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by our ancestors; if you would preserve your own rights and liberties; if you would hand down the blessings of free government to posterity, you must act, and act promptly, energetically, manfully, to break the shackles that tyrants are fastening upon your limbs. ACTION! ACTION!! ACTION!!! is what is required.

Let every man who yet has the spirit of a freeman burning in his breast, be at the Polls early on the morning of the 8th of November. Let him see that his neighbors are there also. Let him give the entire day to the service of his country's cause, and a glorious redemption from lawlessness, misrule and tyranny will be your reward, and free government will be perpetuated.

On the other hand, if, through inaction on your part, you permit the enemy, by means of fraud, intimidation or violence, to overcome you, the days of the Republic will be numbered, and the Sun of Liberty will have set in this western world, in all human probability, never to rise again.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU.

If an Abolitionist asks you to support Abraham Lincoln, ask him what good the country will derive from his re-election. If he tells you it will "put down the rebellion" and "restore the Union," ask why this has not been done during the past four years. He has had all the men and all the money he asked for. He promised to do all the work with 75,000 men in three months. He told us there was "nothing wrong," and that "nobody was hurt," that our troubles were simply a "tempest in a teapot," and that they could be settled at most in "sixty days." His Secretary of State asserted the same thing, and his whole party reiterated the assertion. Ask him why he failed to accomplish this object. If he tells you that the Democrats are not Union men, ask him who it was *they* called "Constitution suckers" and "Union savers" in 1860; ask him who controlled the administration of the government from the birth of our Republic; ask him who it was that inscribed upon their banners, the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;" ask him to show you a single Democrat that has said "let the Union slide," or "we want no Union with slave-holders;" and if he tells you Abraham Lincoln is in favor of the Union ask him why he refused to compromise our difficulties, on the *basis of the Union*, with the Southern Commissioners at Niagara Falls. If he tells you *his party* is in favor of the Union, ask him who it was that cried "no Union with slave-holders," that carried sixteen star flags in 1856, that endorsed Helper's Book and praised the bloody deeds of John Brown, that said the Union was a "lie, a cheat," and that the Constitution was an "agreement with death and covenant with hell;" ask him who it was that presented a petition in the United States Senate for a "dissolution of the Union," and declared this "Union could not remain half slave and half free." If he still has the impudence to ask you to vote for Abraham Lincoln as the man for the times, ask him to repeat the promises and pledges made by his party to the people in the campaign of 1860, and why were they not fulfilled.

TAXES AFTER ELECTION.

It is not generally understood, says the *World*, that the special war income tax of five per cent. is not to be collected until after the Presidential election. The object is to keep the people in as good humor as possible, in the hope that, forgetting the heavy burden which is to fall on them, they will be deceived into voting for Lincoln. After the election, no matter who the successful candidate may be, the people will have cause to feel what the rule of the Republicans has cost them. For the same reason, the assessment and collection of the taxes on real estate has been deferred until 1865.

THE DRAFT.

Let all who have had enough of the DRAFT, TAXATION and high *prices*, vote for McCLELLAN, and there will be an end of this LOTTERY of DEATH and RUIN. The Union will be restored and all will be well again. Disunion fanatics will neither restore the Union, nor says the Nation,—Ruin and death follow in their path.

☞ A vote for Lincoln is a vote in favor of continuing the "Abolition war." The "abandonment of slavery" is Lincoln's condition of peace.

A Soldier Speaks.

ONCE FOR LINCOLN—NOW FOR McCLELLAN.

We have received a very interesting letter from an Adams county soldier, belonging to the First Rifles P. V. V. Nothing would give us more pleasure than to publish it entire—but it is lengthy, and our space is limited. We must, therefore, for the present, content ourself with a few extracts—but enough to show where the current is running among the old soldiers, especially those who were under command of the gallant and glorious chieftain, the hero of Antietam.

Our correspondent says:

"In the fall of 1860 I was an ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln, and remained so until I saw that he and his party were bound on tearing asunder the Constitution, fettering the liberties of the people, and destroying the life of the nation. Yes, I clung to him until (as Jno. C. Fremont said) I saw that he was both a military and political failure—until I saw that he was neither a general or a statesman. I now stand by the only *true* Union party—the party which said to armed rebels, 'The Union, and nothing but the Union.'"

Again:

"The Abolitionists tell you that the rebels will not come into the Union under any consideration—that they are fighting for independence. But I tell you that such is not the case, and I have it from the rebel pickets in our immediate front. They assure us that were the war prosecuted in a conservative manner, Jeff. Davis would soon be hurled from his throne, and peace and Union be restored. At the same time *they assure us that if Mr. Lincoln is re-elected they will fight until they are exterminated.* Therefore, vote for McClellan. *Peace and prosperity will follow.*—Vote for Lincoln, and war, bloodshed, *starvation, bankruptcy, and the destruction* of the Union, will follow."

And again:

"Fellow citizens, need I tell you anything about the financial condition of the country? No; the storekeeper and tax-gatherer tell you better than I can. In consideration of all these facts, can you vote for A. Lincoln? Can you gaze on the graves of the heroic dead? Can you look on the maimed and crippled that beg at your doors for alms? Can you look over a bleeding and distracted country, and vote for the very party that wishes to carry on this bloodshed four years more? Voter of Adams county, how can I get you to take one sincere, one solemn thought, before you cast your vote? Can I do it by appealing to you from the graves of the dear ones who have fallen? Can I do it by appealing to you through the tears of the widow or the cries of the orphan? Republicans, think well ere you cast your votes. Bleeding humanity demands your solemn consideration. Remember, when you vote for Lincoln, you vote, first, for the freedom of the negro—second, for the Union.—When you vote for McClellan, you vote for the Union, and nothing but the Union.

"Let me give you a little idea how elections are held in the army. There is generally a Republican board appointed. Any person of Lincoln proclivities who comes *to the polls can vote by producing a receipt*, even should he be only *eighteen* years of age. This was done in my own regiment. Another way they have is to go around and get all the Democratic tickets they can and destroy them.

"I notice that the editor of the *Star* takes particular pains to tell the people what class of men are apt to support Gen. McClellan. In return, let me tell what classes in the army are the strongest Lincoln supporters. First come officers who do it for promotion. Second, a class known in the army as commissary or quartermaster pimps, who never get within five miles of a battle field. Third, a class known as hospital bummers, who never expect to get back to their regiments again. The fourth class are his most ardent supporters, (by words,) which are "Americans" with black skins.

"A few weeks ago the *Star* came out with a startling announcement, viz: That Gen. McClellan left his wounded lie on the battle field of Malvern Hill three or four days after the battle. Whoever told the editor that must have been either blind or dumb, or told a wilful falsehood, as coffeyvances were sent for the wounded *the next morning under a flag of truce.* Don't tell so many and such big ones, McIlhenny, for some person will always catch you in them.

"The Abolitionists seem somewhat jubilant over the returns from the army. Don't be too joyful, Abs., for the Democratic portion of the army did not vote last election.

"Voters of Adams county, you did nobly at the last election. Try and swell the majority at the coming. And, remember, the Union can only be preserved and peace restored by conservative measures, such as Gen. McClellan proposes carrying out."

Another Soldier Letter.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR McCLELLAN AND THE UNION.

[Correspondence of the Compiler.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 29, '64.

Dear Editor:—The writer of this note makes so bold as to intrude on your kindness for as much space in your paper as would be sufficient for a few words. I wish to say that your paper is truly a sound Union paper, and I, therefore, as a lover of both the Union and its advocates, can't help but love your sentiments. I am one of little McClellan's boys—and I can assure you that we are getting stronger each day. Many thousands who voted for Abe in '60 are now tired out, looking from days to weeks, from weeks to months, and from months to years, for the end of the horrible, sickening conflict, now raging in our once happy and peaceful country, but now almost ruined, with desolation on all sides.—I fear that if old Abe is re-elected we may have those horrible scenes to witness for four long years to come. I often ask what is blindfolding the eyes of the people of Pennsylvania? Is it the flush of greenbacks that are sent there to gain the people's votes? I, as a soldier and an officer now in the service of my beloved country, cry shame at any person who would be so cowardly as to cast his vote for bribery.—Look first to the state of our country, and try if possible to repair damages for all our blunders and disasters which happened since 1861, up to the present day. Hasten to the polls on the 8th of November, and cast your votes for the hero of America, our pathfinder to civilization and truth. McClellan is to be our next President, or our country is ruined forever. Think of our slain brothers that left their homes, wives, fathers, mothers, and sisters, and all that was dear to them by the ties of nature, and went forth to avenge the insult upon our flag and to restore the Union as it had been formed by our fathers. Where are they now? There is not a secluded spot in Virginia but marks their resting place. Their bones are bleaching on all the river banks and sandy knolls for hundreds of miles.—Their spirits are calling forth to their brothers at home to vote for the Union, and to restore that Union we must vote for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. *That's the man.*

I remain yours with respect,

J. W., 3d Heavy Artillery.

HON. A. H. COFFROTH ELECTED.

SOMERSET, Oct. 29.—The soldiers' vote is counted, and Hon. A. H. Coffroth's official majority in the district over Koontz (Abo.) is forty-nine votes.

☞ All who are in favor of debt, taxation, and conscription, will vote for Abraham Lincoln.

MONSTER MEETING

AT LITTLESTOWN!

THE LARGEST EVER HELD IN THE COUNTY!

Miles of Wagons and Thousands of People!

THE DEMOCRACY JUBILANT!

The Democratic Mass Meeting at Littlestown on Wednesday was a monster demonstration, far exceeding the expectations of the most sanguine. We hardly know how or where to commence a description of the grand display. When we reached the town, at probably 11 o'clock, we saw masses of people everywhere, all over it. But where were the promised big teams? We were soon answered. The grand procession was forming south of the town, requiring a farm or two to manœuvre it upon. Presently it appeared upon the principal street. Such a sight this county never witnessed before. We were compelled to acknowledge that the great gathering at Gettysburg on the 10th of October was excelled. There were more people and bigger teams than we had here. How long the procession was we had no means of estimating. It certainly covered two miles—some think three, and others go even higher. There were in the line two splendid brass bands, with any number of bands of martial music. The Gettysburg Band Chariot was, of course, there, with its fine team of greys. We noticed a team of thirty-six horses, another of thirty, and another of twenty-six, with dozens having six and eight horses. The horses were generally decorated with small flags and wreaths, whilst the wagons bore hickories and evergreens, with large flags, banners, and indeed everything that could be thought of to add to the gay picture. It would require columns of our paper to give all the details—and these we have not now to spare. Suffice it to say, that, without doubt, it was the largest and most imposing political display ever had in the county.—The Democracy of the lower townships deserve credit for their efforts in the matter, and thanks are due to the Democracy of Carroll county, and Hanover and Heidelberg in York county, for contributing so considerably to the grand turn out. Dr. E. F. Shorb was Chief Marshal, assisted by a number of Assistant Marshals, whose names we did not learn. The procession was well managed, and successful in every feature. The enthusiasm along the whole line was unbounded. The hearts of the Democrats were joyful, and those of the Abolitionists correspondingly depressed.

As to the crowd present, we hardly know how even to guess at it. The people were there *by thousands!* Look where one would, large bodies presented themselves to the sight. They came together as men appreciating the country's danger, and felt that it was necessary for every one to raise his voice against the iniquities and usurpations of the party in power—to confer together as freemen in regard to the perils of the times, and the remedy for our troubles. Every man felt that upon the result of next Tuesday depends the fate of this nation—for weal if McClellan be successful, for woe if Lincoln be re-elected.

After dinner, the great mass of men and women assembled in front of the Railroad Warehouse, where a handsome stand had been prepared. Hon. Wm. McSherry called the meeting to order, and after some very excellant remarks, announced the following officers:

President, Joseph Fink, Esq.

Vice Presidents, Dr. Butler, John Maring, John Orndorff, Joseph Hoppe, John Lilly, John Kellenberger, Samuel Isaacs, George Swope, H. D. Wattles, George Lawrence, Nicholas Dallhamer, Elias Slagle, Abraham Krise, of P., Michael Crouse, John Lynch, Henry Myers, Michael Fiscel, Peter Orndorff, Joseph Dellone, Francis J. Wilson, Samuel March, Carl Forney, Henry Spaulding, Martin Getz, Isaac Fisher, Elias Sponseller, Joseph Klunk, Hon. David Ziegler, Thomas N. Dicks, Moses Hartman, Isaac Lightner, Jacob Lott, John Diehl, Henry B. Cromer, Daniel Geiselman, Adam Rebert, John Rudisil, John Ruff, Jesse D. Newman.

Secretaries, George W. Rowe, Samuel Harner, Levi Golden, Samuel J. Shorb, Peter Neiderrer, Geo. W. Welsh, Jeremiah Diehl, Capt. J. E. Miller, Henry J. Myers, Joseph Byers, John L. Jenkins.

After music by one of the Bands, the ladies of Littlestown and vicinity sang a McClellan song, with fine effect—for which, of course, they received three hearty cheers. Mr. McSherry then read letters from Hon. Reverdy Johnson and Hon. Hiester Clymer, containing words of cheer for the friends of McClellan. Judge Black telegraphed that he was too unwell to be there.

John Gibson, Esq., of York, then spoke—followed by Col. Russell, of Hanover, Jno. W. Bittenger, Esq., of York, and John Ritchie, Esq., of Frederick. These gentlemen made able and telling speeches, all of which were received with the livliest demonstrations of satisfaction.

Speeches were also made to a large crowd from the balcony of the Railroad Hotel, by M. B. Miller, H. J. Stable, Geo. A. Codori and J. H. White, Esq.

Thus ends our imperfect description of the Great Mass Meeting of Southern Pennsylvania in 1864, the like of which few in these parts ever before saw.

☞ The SENTINEL most grossly assaults the Democratic Return Judges. It charges them with having been "false to their oath of office." This is a serious accusation, and Mr. Harper may some day regret having made it. All who know Henry J. Ruhn, Peter Orndorff, George Ginter, Daniel S. Diehl, Henry Witmer, Wm. Dutters, Abraham Krise, of A., Wm A. McSherry, John Strasbaugh, Frederick Diehl, John Ruff, Francis Bream, Samuel Blake, and John Baker, know them to be honest, conscientious and honorable men—men who have the intelligence to *comprehend their duty, and when comprehending it*, the manliness to perform it. Such an accusation against citizens so irreproachable comes with a bad grace from a shoddy office-holder, and can only have been suggested by partisan desperation. The National Tax Assessor may feel that office and greenbacks that come by office are about to slip from his grasp, but he mistakes his point if he expects to retain his hold upon the public treasury by such uncalled-for slanders upon Democratic citizens of the highest character and standing.

☞ The SENTINEL coolly says that eight returns of soldier votes were thrown out for "informality." No such thing. They were rejected because they lacked material ingredients—just as a deed of conveyance would be valueless if it lacked the acknowledgment.

The SENTINEL also says the Judges did not apply the law. We were not at the Court-house on the day of the meeting of the Judges, but are informed by several who were present that THE LAW APPLICABLE WAS READ IN EVERY CASE, and made THE TEST of validity.

Is it mere "informality" in voters of other counties voting for this county? Is it mere "informality" when one of the most important ingredients in the election, the oaths of the officers, is lacking? Is it mere "informality" when two companies are included in one return, the law clearly directing that each shall vote by itself?

This plea of "informality" won't do in these cases, and is only resorted to by the office-holders with the hope of deceiving and duping the public, at the expense of the character of some of our best citizens. Will the public be longer deceived by selfish demagogues?

☞ The *Sentinel* charges that the exclusion of several of the returns "was the result of a caucus of the Return Judges, which was attended by three of the McClellan attornies of the town."

We are assured by "McClellan attornies of the town" that this is a trumped-up falsehood, altogether without foundation. The Return Judges decided upon the several cases, by applying THE LAW, without inquiring into their political bearing. It is due to those whom the *Sentinel* thus assails to make this statement, and we belive that after reflection the editor of the *Sentinel* will make it too.

☞ VOTERS! If you esteem trial by jury, free press, and free speech, among your invaluable rights as freemen, vote the Democratic ticket!

GRAND TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

UNPRECEDENTED OUTPOURING OF THE DEMOCRACY!

Soldiers of the Union for McClellan and Pendleton!

50,000 FREEMEN IN LINE!

IMMENSE ENTHUSIASM—THE STATE SAFE FOR McCLELLAN.

Abolition Interference, and How it Resulted.

The most magnificent procession, in both length and brilliancy, which ever occurred in Philadelphia, took place on Saturday night last, in honor of the Democratic victory at the late State election.—The Sunday *Mercury* says there were over 50,000 persons in the line, whilst the procession was resplendent with thousands of gay banners, bright lights and patriotic mottoes, and as the extended column moved along the route, the most enthusiastic cheers made the welkin ring again. The air was continually ablaze with the glare of rockets, and the city never before saw a more superb, brilliant and imposing demonstration. There were nine grand divisions, under marshals and aids—whilst Gen. Wm. McCandless, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, was marshal over the whole.

The procession was at several points interrupted by Abolition rowdies, hired for the purpose. How it resulted is told in the following from the *Age*:

Three weeks ago the Abolitionists had a procession which passed along Chestnut and other streets in this city, and was not molested. The Democrats did nothing to break the peace. The Keystone Club House was stoned, but no police protected it, and the only arrests made were of unoffending Democrats. But as soon as the Democracy began their march on Saturday night, a new order of things prevailed.—From Thirteenth street down to Sixth, by a pre-arranged plan, squads of Abolition rioters were posted at every advantageous point. Circumstances convince us that this was arranged beforehand, and that roughs and bruisers were collected, and in some cases paid to be on hand for the dark and infamous work. At the Union League House, just below Thirteenth street, both sides of the street were filled with Abolitionists. Policemen were scattered through the crowd at that point, but at the Commonwealth building, below Seventh street, though a large crowd of Abolitionists were assembled, scarcely a policeman was to be seen in the early part of the evening. They were at the League House to protect it; but, for the Commonwealth building, they prudently stayed away for fear they might have to arrest some of their Abolition friends.

At a little after nine the procession began to move past the League House. At the very commencement it was greeted with hoots and howls. The police made no effort to stop their hisses. Then stones and mud were thrown. The police did not stop that. Stones were thrown out of the second story windows of the League House, but not a policemen entered it to arrest any rioter. One of these struck Robert E. Randall, Esq., who was at the head of one of the divisions, and severely injured him. Alderman McMullan, whilst expostulating with the police, and reminding them of their duty, and doing all he could to maintain the peace, was struck on the head and on the leg, and badly hurt. Abolitionists rushed out of the crowd, and struck the men in the procession, and threw sticks and stones and mud at the Democratic banners and transparencies, yet not an arrest was made. Almost every banner was injured, and in one case which came under our own observation, a man stood with a large club between two policeman and struck at the horsemen and the banners, yet not an effort was made to stop him. For a while the Democrats, loth to cause a disturbance, bore it. But now forbearance ceased to be a virtue. They rushed at the League House, smashed the lower windows, overset the policemen, and as quick as thought the League window shutters were shut and the lights turned off. The Democracy were masters of that part of the field, and for the balance of the evening the Leaguers did not molest the procession.

At the Commonwealth building a bloody drama was enacted. There is a saloon in the cellar, with two broad staircases leading down to it from the street. The first floor is decorated with full length oil paintings of Lincoln and Johnson. When the procession began to pass the building, the rioters were thick. The house was used as a rendezvous, and the north side of the street was occupied by them. But two policemen were to be seen in the neighborhood. The very first ranks of the procession were greeted with hoots, and the first transparency was received with showers of stones and mud. Every banner was struck, and soiled or broken. The rioters even threw stones and filth into the omnibusses filled with little girls, and at the ladies who rode in the line. Until the Fourth or Fifth Wards came along the insults were received without provoking any retaliation. But these wards were treated with volleys of stones and sticks thrown at the men, and they turned on their assailants, drove them into the building, and for a time kept them quiet.

The police, who kept away so long as their Abolition friends were victorious, came to reinforce them when defeated, and now appeared upon the ground. They flourished their clubs and threatened all sorts of things. They did not arrest a single Abolitionist, however. The procession passed on. One ward after another marched along, and was greeted with stones and mud.—Transpariencies were broken. The rioters became more and more demonstrative.—They had stores of ammunition in the building, and brought it out when needed. The police never interfered, but some smiled and applauded when a good shot was made at a banner. No Abolitionist was arrested. So things continued until the McClellan Old Guard came along. It was received with volleys of stones. It halted, made a left turn, and, with a hurrah, rushed on the rioters. A second time were the Abolitionists and policemen swept pell mell into the cellar, rolling over each other down the steps, and landing on the cellar floor, evidently perfectly satisfied with the McClellan Old Guard. The procession moved on again, for the moment, without interruption.

But reinforcements of rioters and policemen came up. The wounded were carried off and fresh squads were brought forward. The Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards passed. Mud and stones were thrown again. Still no arrests were made. The Abolitionists became worse and worse; huge clubs were thrown out of the second story windows, and the Fifteenth Ward had partly passed by when a rush was made and the line broken. The ward halted and for a moment looked on their assailants. There they were, police and rioters mixed up, hard to tell who were *not* throwing missiles. At last, from up and down and across the street, the Fifteenth Ward Democracy made a rush. They took their torches and transparencies, broke them to pieces and hurled them at the mob. The police got frightened; some tried to get away; some fired pistols and sprung rattles and called for help. The Democracy rushed in, and poured volleys of everything they could lay their hands on, at the buildings. Again were police and Abolitionists rolled down the steps into the cellar. The windows were smashed and the huge lamp in front of the building knocked to pieces. Lincoln and Johnson were peppered, and from their appearance the next day, looked as if they had had enough of it. Foremost among the Democrats was a Zouave who threw stone after stone down the cellar steps; and far back in the cellar itself could be seen policemen and rioters frightened out of their wits, crouching behind benches and tables. For fifteen minutes the battle continued. Nothing could resist the torrent. A large oval space on the pavement and street in front of the building was empty. Over it the missiles were poured into the building, and on it lay at least a dozen wounded men. The rioters, police, and all were cleared off the ground by the Democracy; the lights in the building were put out by some one, and the procession moved on.

This was the end of the riot. There was no more molestation. The line moved forward unbroken. What was left of the police tried to nail up broken doors and patch broken windows, but not an Abolitionist was seen from the Fifteenth Ward to the end of the line; the Democratic column moved forward unbroken.

One man was killed and seventeen are known to have been wounded. The murdered man was a Democrat, and was killed by a stone thrown from the north side of the street. At least ten policemen were hurt. Nothing can equal the indignation against the police. Many Republicans say that the manner in which they allowed the Abolition rioters to do as they pleased was shameful. Mayor Henry should read his men a lesson for Saturday night's work. If he does not he is unworthy to be Mayor of Philadelphia. Yesterday morning thousands visited the battle-field. The Commonwealth Building was most sorrowful to behold. The two lamps in front looked as if they had been on a drunk for a week.—They were bent and twisted most fantastically. The front of the building was hacked and marked by the missiles. The doors and window sashes were kept from falling down by boards nailed across them. The cellar was gutted. The Central Police Station was a huge hospital. The next time Abolition rioters and policemen try to break up a Democratic procession, we trust they will calculate beforehand the cost of the undertaking.

These were not, by any means, all the outrages. A bottle of vitriol was thrown at one of the large transparencies carried by the Third Ward delegation. The vitriol was thrown near the League House. Two men were severely burnt by it. Several horses in the cavalcade were cut with knives.

THE REJECTED RETURNS.

The law directs very plainly the manner in which elections are to be held and conducted by Pennsylvania electors in the military service.

A poll shall be opened in each company, &c. The electors present at each poll shall elect three persons for Judges, and these Judges shall appoint two Clerks. The Judges and Clerks shall *each* take an oath or affirmation that he will studiously endeavor to prevent fraud, deceit or abuse in conducting the election, which oath or affirmation any of the said Judges or Clerks may administer to each other, and the same shall be in writing, or partly written and partly printed, and signed by said Judges and Clerks and *certified to by the party administering the same*, and attached to or entered upon the poll book and there signed and certified as aforesaid.

Separate poll books shall be kept and *separate returns* made for the voters of *each county*. The county and township of each voter shall be endorsed opposite his name on the poll books. At the close of the polls the number of votes shall be counted and set down and certified and signed by the Judges. One of the Judges shall take out the tickets, one at a time, read the names voted for and then deliver it to the second Judge, who shall examine the same and pass it to the third Judge, who shall string the vote for each county upon a separate thread. Two or more tickets rolled together shall not be counted, a ticket containing more than the proper number of names for the same office shall be considered fraudulent as to that office—each Clerk shall keep a tally list for each county.—Then the Act provides in detail the form of the poll book to be substantially adhered to, and requiring the blanks to be carefully filled.

The forms of certificates of oaths of Judges and Clerks and of the return, &c., are also given in the law.

The Judges shall then put in an envelope one of the poll books, with its tally list and *return of each county*, together with the tickets, and transmit the same as soon as possible thereafter to the Prothonotary of the county in which such electors would have voted if not in the service. It is made the duty of the Prothonotary to whom *such* returns shall be made to deliver to the Return Judges of the same county a copy certified under his hand and seal of the return of votes *so transmitted to him by the Judges of the election as aforesaid.*

The Return Judges of Adams county met on the 28th ult., for the purpose of counting the soldiers' vote, according to law.—Every one who observes the provisions of the Act as above given, will see very clearly how the elections were to be held by the soldiers, and how the returns were to be made. The Return Judges have nothing to do with returns made of elections held in a manner contrary to that provided by the law.

The Prothonotary is not required to certify the retuns of any such elections. The Prothonotary did deliver to the Return Judges copies of 31 returns, of these twenty-four were received and counted. Seven were not received, they appearing, as the Prothonotary certified, to be in violation of the Act of Assembly, and his copies of them showing for the information of the Board and the public also, wherein they were defective and illegal. These he need not have certified at all, but he did so doubtless to let all have an opportunity of seeing and judging of their illegality.

The first not received was the return attempted to be made of election held by Co. K, 184th Regt., which included a voter of Franklin county. This of necessity vitiated the whole return. It could not be told how that Franklin county elector voted. The officers of that election had made an illegal return. They had disregarded the law and no man can show how the Board could have counted the votes of such a return. The Return Judges are sworn and they must act in accordance with law.

The next was of Co. C, 202d Regt. In this case *but one Judge* was elected, and but that same one Judge acted and made the return. This was not an election held and a return by the *three* Judges, as directed positively by the law. It was a return unknown to the law and could not be received.

Returns for Mower U. S. Gen'l Hospital, Cuyler U. S. A. Hospital and McClellan U. S. A. Gen'l Hospital, the two former giving each one vote, the last three votes, were not received, because they did not contain the oaths and certificates of oaths of the Judges and Clerks. There was nothing to show that the officers holding these elections were qualified according to law.

A return of an election held at one poll, before one set of election officers, by Companies B and G, of 138th Regt., was sent to the Prothonotary. This was in glaring opposition to the law, which, as has been seen, directs emphatically that "*a poll shall be opened in each company.*" No excuse could be given for the admission of such a return and it could not be received.

Duplicate returns for Co. I, 210th Regt., contained names of voters of Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bradford, Columbia and Perry counties. There was no certificate of the oath of two of the Judges and the Clerks. If the Board of Return Judges is a mere machine to count votes, not to examine what is before them, but to "go it blind," as some of the opposition wanted them to do, then of course these *double returns* of this Co. must be counted. They were not according to law and the Board did not receive them.

The return for Co. B, 21st Regt. Cavalry, was so defective and illegal that the Prothonotary could not and did not certify a copy of it. It contained names of voters of Franklin, Adams and York counties, and a return of votes for the different officers voted for in the three counties. An election was attempted to be held by Judges and Clerks who were qualified by a person not an election officer, in violation of the law. The effect was the same as if they had not been qualified at all. Therefore those Judges and Clerks had no right to hold an election or make a return of it.—It also appeared that there were in this return more votes cast for Coffroth and Koontz than there were Adams county voters. The Judges could not, for the reason given, count those votes. There was no legal paper before them to enable them to do it.

Not a solitary argument worthy of the name was or could be presented in support of the illegal returns. The election officers were amply provided with blanks, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, for conducting the elections according to law. $15,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose and to carry the law into effect, but in many cases its provisions have been disregarded.

Mr. Sweeney, the Return Judge of Gettysburg, offered a motion to throw out the returns of Franklin and Cumberland townships, for some alleged inconsistencies between the certificates and tally lists, but his motion was properly declared by the Board out of time and out of order. The day for the district returns had passed, and those returns are governed by the general law. Mr. Sweeney's motion was sustained by the seven Republican Judges, and the right the Board had to examine the returns and not receive such as were not returns under the law, was by the course of the seven Judges on this motion, not only conceded but unanimously ratified.

Notwithstanding, these seven, "a rebellious minority," only one-third of the whole number, refused to sign the certificates, refused even to sign a certificate showing the action of the Board in not receiving the eight returns, but left the Court House in the wake of a few Abolition leaders to do their bidding.

It was objected by one of the seven that the Act provided that no mere informality shall invalidate the elections under it.—Certainly not, and not a single return was not counted on the ground of "*mere informality.*" Informality is want of form. Illegality is another thing, it is contrariety to law. The Judges are to count legal returns and such only, intolerant McPherson and his vile slanders upon good men, and the wrath of a few other intolerant bigots, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The action of the Board is right in the opinion of eminent legal counsel of different parts of the State, and of law abiding people. Illegal returns were not even laid before the Return Judge of Bedford co. The Prothonotary could not certify any but such as were in accordance with law. There is no "military necessity" compelling the Return Judges to suspend the operation of a law so recent as the 25th of August, 1864. Although it is to be sincerely regretted that any of the returns of the soldiers' vote, of their elections, were not legal, adherence to law was the only right and safe course for the Judges.

A LAST CARD.

The New York *Tribune* has given publicity to a wonderful story about the detection of certain parties in substituting Democratic for Republican electoral tickets in the ballots sent home from New York soldiers to be voted in November. In Greeley's own words:

The charges are in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original envelopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto.

It is added that Holt is investigating the matter, that whole boxes of votes have been seized, and that the "Government" is making arrests. These last statements are doubtless true, but, as for the charges themselves, we have no hesitation in pronouncing them *basely and willfully false.*

The whole thing is an artifice to defraud the army of its vote, and a downright lie invented to affect the approaching election. The military and all other post offices are entirely under the control of the Abolitionists, the mails pass through their hands alone, and if letters have been tampered with, it has been by their own wicked agents.

The above is from the Reading *Gazette* of Saturday. The following is from the *Age* of Monday:

More About the Army Fraud.

The secret of the seizure of the army vote of New York, by order of Mr. Lincoln, is to be found in despatches like those which we print below. Unable to control the soldiers in their choice, the Administration is determined, by confiscating their votes, to maintain itself in power, in defiance of the popular will. The boxes containing the very ballots referred to in these despatches, have been taken charge of by Mr. Lincoln's deputies, and if they ever design to give them up, it will only be after they have stuffed them with enough fraudulent votes to control the result. We copy from the New York *Express*. It is well to say, that the statements here given were published before the vote was confiscated, and probably furnished Mr. Lincoln with the information which decided him to seize the boxes, and to destroy returns so fatal to his political prospects:

"The voting in the army on James River, is now nearly over, and the result of the New York vote is known to be a decided majority for General McClellan. The New York 69th voted all but one for McClellan. The 2d Corps voted 1,680 Democratic, to 76 Republican. Many Democratic votes have been sent by mail. The 10th Corps is reported to have given a decided Democratic majority. The New York army vote is thought decidedly favorable."

FIRE ON LINCOLN AND JEFF. DAVIS.

[Correspondence of the Express.]

"We have cheering news from the army, (throwing out the fraudulent votes.) Mac and Seymour will be way ahead in the 5th Corps. On Sunday there had been 1,854 votes cast; out of which number Mac had received 1,125; the 2d Corps about the same result. And so it is throughout where we have a fair show. The Republican canvassers have every facility, whereas we are working against the whole power of the Administration."

We are gratified to find the