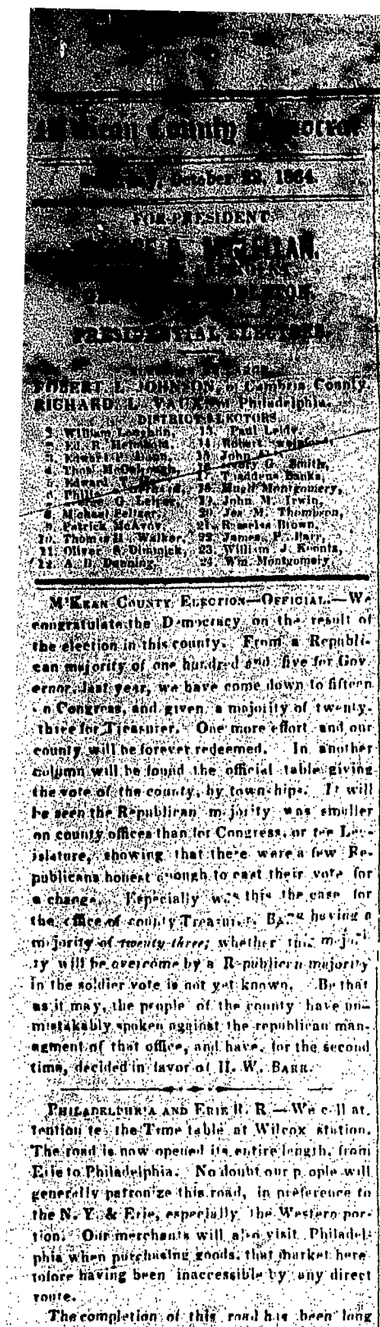


M'KEAN COUNTY ELECTION—OFFICIAL.—We congratulate the Democracy on the result of the election in this county. From a Republican majority of one hundred and five for Governor, last year, we have come down to fifteen. In Congress, and given a majority of twenty-three for Treasurer. One more effort and our county will be forever redeemed. In another column will be found the official table giving the vote of the county, by townships. It will be seen the Republican majority was smaller on county offices than for Congress, or for Legislature, showing that there were a few Republicans honest enough to cast their vote for a change. Especially was this the case for the office of county Treasurer. Base having a majority of *twenty-three*; whether this majority will be *overcome* by a Republican majority in the soldier vote is not yet known. Be that as it may, the people of the county have unmistakably spoken against the republican management of that office, and have, for the second time, decided in favor of H. W. Barr.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE R. R.—We call attention to the Time table at Wilcox station. The road is now opened its entire length, from Erie to Philadelphia. No doubt our people will generally patronize this road, in preference to the N. Y. & Erie, especially the Western portion. Our merchants will also visit Philadelphia when purchasing goods, that market heretofore having been inaccessible by any direct route.

The completion of this road has been long hoped and waited for by the people of this portion of the State. The road will be of immense value to McKean county, as it opens up a wilderness portion, rich in undeveloped wealth which now becomes available.

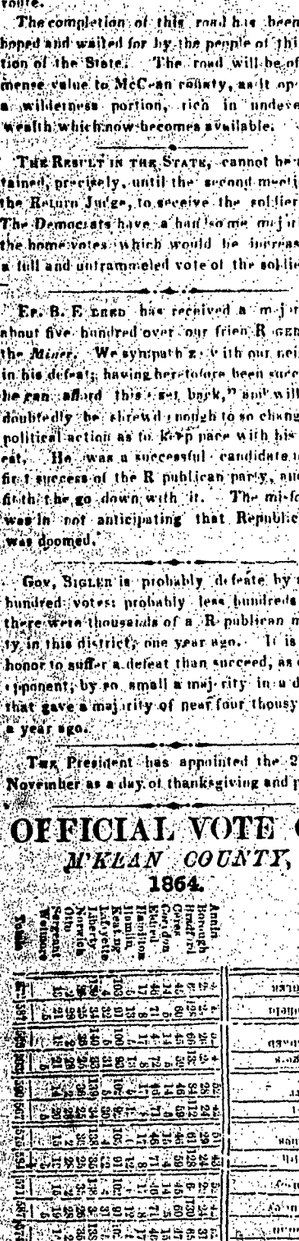
THE RESULT IN THE STATE, cannot be ascertained precisely, until the second meeting of the Return Judge, to receive the soldier vote. The Democrats have a handsome majority on the home votes which would be increased by a full and unhammered vote of the soldiers.

ED. B. ERNO has received a majority of about five hundred over our friend ROGERS, of the *Miner*. We sympathize with our neighbor in his defeat, having heretofore been successful "he can afford this set back," and will, undoubtedly be shrewd enough to so change his political action as to keep pace with his interest. He was a successful candidate in the first success of the Republican party, and it is fit that he go down with it. *The misfortune was in not anticipating that Republicanism was doomed.*

GOV. SIGLER is probably defeated by a few hundred votes; probably less hundreds than there were thousands of a Republican majority in this district, one year ago. It is more honor to suffer a defeat than succeed, as did his opponent, by so small a majority in a district that gave a majority of near four thousand but a year ago.

THE President has appointed the 24th to November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF *M'KEAN COUNTY*, 1864.



The Richmond Examiner, organ of the rebel government, advocates the plan of organizing a military force of 200,000 negroes to subdue their freedom shall be given. It will be a nice time for white people North and South, when there are vast negro armies in the field to be supported by white labor.

ONE RUSSIDE ON GEN. MCCLELLAN.—*After Gen. Burnside's return from his successful campaign in North Carolina, he made a speech at the Cooper Institute, in which he said:*

"Whatever comes to pass never let your faith in George B. McClellan falter. I have examined him, and wintered him and know him through and through."

VOTE BY PRECINCTS.—There are some facts connected with the recent election in Indiana which we think do not look fair men of the Abolition party in the face. We think they show the manner in which the Abolition faction was enabled to accomplish a thorough and ruinous defeat in that State on Tuesday last. The facts are these: In Wayne township and city of Fort Wayne, Allen county, which are Democratic, 3,000 persons between the ages of 20 and 45 were enrolled for military service, and the vote polled was 2,878.

Now, mark the contrast. In Indianapolis and township, which are controlled by the Abolitionists, 4,762 persons were enrolled for military service, and the vote polled was More than the Abolition candidate for Governor, is claimed to be 6,000. This difference is worthy of attention. It shows the means by which the abolition party are endeavoring to cheat the people out of their rights, and make the election subserve a farce.

In one more fact. In a Democratic county, where the judges of election acted under the solemnity of an oath, and in strict accordance with the election laws of the State, out of four hundred and fifty soldiers who were brought to the polls, only seventy-two would take the oath and submit the proofs that would entitle them to deposit their ballots. And yet, in an adjoining county, where the Abolitionists *ruled* the polls, *two regiments* of Massachusetts soldiers, with their State numbers on their caps, were allowed to vote, and in this way nullify the wishes of the legal voters of Indiana.—*Age.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13th, 1864.

Returns from the elections, held on Tuesday, last have come to hand, sufficient to prove beyond question, that we have triumphed in the State by a majority of seven to ten thousand of the home votes. The votes of the soldiers in the hospitals, may, or may not, reduce this aggregate.

We congratulate you on this glorious result. All honor to the noble and faithful who have achieved such a victory, in spite of the lavishness of power, the corruption of money and the audacity of a blind and remorseless fanaticism.

Our victory, however, is but half accomplished. We hold the vantage ground, but gloriously obtained, only for one great movement. That is to reclaim in November the threatened tribute of our country, and restore to it the peace and prosperity of former times.

We conjure you, then, by all that freemen hold dear, to rally once more for a final struggle. Organize anew! Shake off the sleeping apathy which comes too often after a successful contest; and let us hurl from power the insolent enslavers of the people's rights, overthrowing at the same time the band of public plunderers which follow in their train.

By order of the Committee:

C. L. WARD, Chairman

ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Democratic National Committee has issued the following congratulatory address:

A glorious victory has been achieved in the gallant State of Pennsylvania, by combinations of fraud, government patronage, and the most lavish expenditure of money. The cause of *the Union at all hazards* has triumphed.

The battle has been the South Mountain of the campaign, which will be followed in November by another Antietam for the Union and the Constitution.

The result assures the State for McClellan and Pendleton, and justifies our expectation of triumphant success in the national election in November.

It is recommended to the various Democratic and Union organization in the city of New York to illuminate their respective headquarters, and to assemble the great on Monday evening, the 17th instant, in honor of the auspicious result in the Keystone State that nation salutes be fired in the public squares; and that the city of New York, true to the cause of the Union and the Constitution, under their chosen leader McClellan, send congratulations to our brethren in Pennsylvania on their hard-earned and triumphant success.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The elder FRANK BLAIR owns up that he tendered propositions to General McClellan to withdraw from the canvass. Mark the ingratitude of Old Abe—he directly kicked Frank's boy out of the Cabinet.

"THE LAST HOPE"—Ex President Fillmore, in his recent letter of September 28, says: "I look upon the election of General McClellan as the last hope for the restoration of the Union, honorable peace, and the security of personal liberty."

ANDREW JOHNSON.—Abolition candidate Vice President made a speech in the Senate of the United States at the time the Southern States were leaving the Union reported on page 142 of the Congressional *Globe*, 1860–61, in which he said: "I want to retain and maintain my place here, *and put down Mr. Lincoln!*" and then added "in four years from this time Lincoln and his administration will be turned out! *the most defeated and broken down party this* every came into power. We (the South) want additional guaranties, and they are necessary for *the preservation of the Union*; and then, when they are refused deliberately and calmly, if we can't do better [let the South go together] and let the North go together, and let us have a division of this Government without the shedding of blood if such a thing be possible; let us have a division of the navy; let us have division of the army and all the public lands. Let it be done in peace."

This is the same "conscientious" individual who is running on the Abolition ticket with "A. L."

OHIO SURE FOR MCCLELLAN—LET EVERY DEMOCRAT REJOICE.—It will be seen by the following dispatch to the Morning *Leader* this morning, to our good Buckeye State are so enormous that two additional votes in every township will give the State to Gen. McClellan:

"COLUMBUS, Oct. 14.—The returns, mostly official, from seventy-three counties, give a Union majority of 27,275.

"It is estimated the remaining fifteen counties the Copperheads are 19,000 ahead, thus reducing the majority to 15,375." Their is one error the *Leader* makes. Takes 19,000 from 27,275 leaves only 8,275 Republican! These are the *Leader's* figures.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that Syrups made from Sorghum, cider made of farm and wine not mixed with other spirits are taxable five per cent. *ad valorem*.

The next decision will include milk from the cow, and perhaps water from the spring. Well, well!

THE USURPATION IN TENNESSEE.

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 17.

The following is a copy of a protest which on Saturday last was submitted to the President of the United States by John Lellyett, Esq., of Nashville, Tennessee (one of its signers), in behalf of the loyal citizens of Tennessee, whom the Hon. Andrew Johnson, the military Governor of that State, and the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, has sought to disfranchise by a proclamation issued on the 30th of September last:

To his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned loyal citizens of the United States and of the State of Tennessee, on our own behalf and on behalf of the loyal people of our State, ask leave to submit this protest against the proclamation of his Excellency Andrew Johnson, military Governor, ordering an election to be held for President and Vice-President, under certain regulations and restrictions therein set forth. A printed copy of said proclamation is herewith inclosed.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "each State shall appoint, *in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct*, a number of electors," &c. Under this provision of the Federal Constitution, the Legislature of Tennessee, years before the present rebellion, prescribed the mode of election to be observed, which will be found to differ essentially from the mode prescribed by the Military Governor. He herewith inclose a copy of the law of Tennessee governing the holding of said election.

The Military Governor expressly assumes by virtue of authority derived from the President, so to alter and amend the election law of Tennessee (enacted under authority of the Constitution of the United States, as above set forth) as to make the same conform to his own edict as set forth in the proclamation aforesaid. He assumes so to modify our law as to admit persons to vote at the said election who are not entitled to vote under the law of the Constitution of Tennessee. Instance this: our Constitution and law require that each voter shall be a citizen of the county wherein he may cast his vote for six months next preceding the day of election;" while the Governor's order only requires that he shall (will or he qualifications named) be a citizen of Tennessee for six months, &c.] This provision would admit to vote many persons not entitled by law.

We will not, for the sake of brevity, pass over some less important points of conflict between the proclamation and the law, but will instance in this place one fact. By our law it is provided that the polls shall be opened in every civil district in each county in the State, but the proclamation provides only for their being opened at one place in each county. The place would put it out of the power of many legal voters to exercise the elective franchise.

We solemnly protest against these infringements of our law, resulting, as they do, with the very letter of the Federal Constitution, because they are without authority, and because they will prevent a free, fair, and true expression of the will of the loyal people of Tennessee.

But we protest still more emphatically against the most unusual and unprecedented oath which it is proposed to require of all citizen voters in Tennessee.

[The oath is as follows: "I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of all enemies; that I am a friend of the Government of the United States, and the enemy of a secret Confederate States; that I will not desire the suppression of the present rebellion by foreign intervention of the United States; that I never by word or act have given aid and comfort to the rebels, nor lent aid and assistance to the armed combinations in the interest of the so-called Confederate States; that I will cordially oppose all armistices or negotiations for peace with rebels in arms, until the restoration of the United States, and the proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over the people of every State; and I will heartily aid and assist the loyal people in whatever measures may be adopted for the enlargement of these ends; and further, that I take this oath freely and voluntarily and without mental reservation. So help me God."]

A citizen, qualified to vote, and whose loyalty cannot be disproved by other testimony, is to be required to swear, first, that he will defend and support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against all enemies. This obligation we are willing to renew daily. But this is not yet deemed a sufficient test of loyalty. He is required to make oath and subscribe to a mass of vain imaginations concerning his activity as a friend of the Union and the enemy of its enemies—concerning his desires, his hopes and his fears—and that he finds it in his heart to rejoice over the scenes of blood, and wounds of anguish and death, wherein his friends, his kindred, his loved ones are slain, or maimed, or made prisoners of war—when by the land of his birth or adoption is made desolate, and lamentation and mourning are spread over the whole nation. While all the civilized world stands aghast in contemplation of the unequalled horrors of our tremendous strife, the citizen of Tennessee is called upon by her Military Governor, under your authority, to swear that in these things he finds occasion to *rejoice*. As if this were still too much, the citizen is further required to swear to the indefinite prolongation of this war, as follows: "That I will cordially oppose all *armistices or negotiation for peace with rebels in arms* until the Constitution of the United States, and all laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, shall be established over all the people of every State and Territory embraced with the national Union;" until (in brief) the war *shall be at an end*. Now, we freely avow to your Excellency, and to the world, that we earnestly desire the return of peace and good will to our now unhappy country; that we seek neither pleasure, profit, nor honor in the perpetuation of war; that we should feel bound as Christians, as patriots, and as civilized men—that we are bound by the oaths we have taken—to countenance no encourage any negotiations which may be entered into by the proper authorities with the object to restore peace and union under the Constitution we have sworn to support and defend. We should be traitors to our country. Else to our oath—false, indeed, to the primary clause of the oath we are now discussing, to oppose such negotiations. We cannot consent to swear at the bidding of a war of extermination against our countrymen and kindred, or to prolong by our opposition, for a single day, bitter it be brought to an honorable and lawful conclusion, a contest the most sanguinary and ominous that has scourged mankind.

You will not have forgotten that in the month of July last you issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This is certainly a proposition to treat with rebels in arms—with their chiefs. Are we now to understand by this proclamation of one acting under your authority, and himself a candidate with you for the second office, that even the above proposition is withdrawn—that you will henceforth have no negotiations upon any terms but unrelenting war to the bitter end? Or are we to understand that while you hold this proposition open, or yourself free to act as your judgment may dictate, we the citizens of Tennessee, shall *swear* to prolong your negotiations?

In the next breath, the voter who has already been thus far *qualified* is required to swear that he will cheerfully aid and assist the loyal people in *whatever measures may be adopted* for the attainment of these ends." Adopted by whom? The oath does not say. We cannot tell what measures may be adopted. We cannot comment upon the absurdity of the obligation here imposed without danger of departing from that respectful propriety of language which we desire to preserve in address ing the Chief Magistrate of the American people. But this is the clause of an oath which the candidate for the Vice Presidency requires of the lips of the loyal and qualified voters of Tennessee, before these citizens shall be allowed to vote for or against you and himself in the coming election.

For these reasons and others which for the sake of brevity we omit, we solemnly protest against the interference of the Military Governor with the freedom of the elective franchise in Tennessee. We deny his authority and yours, to alter, amend or annul any law of Tennessee. We demand that Tennessee be allowed to appoint her electors as expressly provided by the Federal Constitution, which *you have sworn to support*, protect and defend, in the manner which the Legislature thereof has prescribed. And to that end we respectfully demand of you, as the principal under whose authority this order has been issued, that the same shall be revoked. We ask that all military *interference* shall be withdrawn, so as to allow to the loyal men of Tennessee a full and free election. By the loyal men of Tennessee we mean those who have not participated in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort; or who may have complied with the terms which to them of amnesty as have been offered them under your authority.

On the 8th of December, 1863, you, as President issued a proclamation declaring that "a full pardon is hereby granted," "with restoration of all rights of property," &c., to each and every citizen having participated, directly or by implication, in the existing rebellion, (with certain exceptions) upon the condition that every such person shall take a solemn oath, and thereafter shall keep and maintain said oath inviolate. And it is further provided in the proclamation aforesaid that in the contingency of the overthrow of the rebellion in Tennessee, or certain other States named, the person having taken the oath referred to, being otherwise qualified by the election laws of the State, shall be entitled to vote. The undersigned would state that many of our citizens have complied in good faith with the terms of amnesty proposed in your proclamation aforesaid, and are, therefore, by reason of the full pardon granted to them fully entitled to vote and exercise all other rights belonging to loyal citizens, without let or hinderance; and we respectfully appeal to you, as President of the United States, to make good your promise of pardon to these citizens by the removal of all other and further acts to their exercise of the elective franchise.

But if it be claimed upon the plea of the military necessity that guards and restrictions shall be thrown around the ballot box in Tennessee, we shall ask the withdrawal of the proclamation of the Military Governor, because the conditions therein imposed upon the loyal people of Tennessee as a qualification for voters are treasonable, unreasonable, and not in any sense a test of loyalty. But they plunge the citizens to oppose the lawful authority in the discharge of their duty. The oath required only calculated to keep loyal and *rightful voters* from the polls. We suggest that no oath be required but such as is prescribed by law. Our people will not hesitate, however, to take the usual oath of loyalty—for example, in the language of the primary election law in question. "That I will henceforth support the Constitution of the United States, and defend it against the assaults of its enemies". Denying your right to make any *additional* test by the law in the case, we shall, however, feel no hardship in this.

The convention to which Gov. Johnson refers was a mere partisan meeting, having no authority, and not representing the loyal men of Tennessee in any sense.

The names of the signers of the protest have been placed before the people of Tennessee as candidates for Electors, who, if chosen, are expected to cast the electoral vote of Tennessee for George B. McClellan for President and George H. Pendleton for Vice President.—By virtue of such position of becomes our province especially to appear before you in the attitude we do. We are aware that grave questions may arise, in any event, with regard to the regularity of the vote of Tennessee, in consequence of the partially disorganized condition of the State. The friends of your reelection, however, announced an electoral ticket, and the public became aware that preparations were being made for the holding of the election, leaving that matter to longer a question. Some little thereafter our electoral ticket was placed before the public, and within a few days to follow the proclamation complained of. We, for ourselves, and those we represent, are willing to leave all questions involving the right of Tennessee to participate in the election to the decision of competent authority.

WM. B. *Campbell, of Wilson County.*
THOS. A. R. NELSON, of Washington Co.

For the State at Large.

JAS. T. P. *Carter, of Carter County.*
JOHN WILLIAMS, of Knox County.
A. BLAZER, of Marion County.
HENRY COOPER, of Bradley County.
ROBIE PEYTON, of Sumner County.
JOHN LELLYETT, of Davidson County.
EM ETHERIDGE, of Weakley County.
J. D. PERRYMAN, of Shelby County.

For the Districts.

After the foregoing paper had been read, the following conversation between the President and Mr. Lellyett, as described in the following communication:

WASHINGTON, October 15th, 1864.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

I called upon the President to-day and presented and read to him the above protest. Having concluded, Mr. Lincoln responded:—"May I inquire how long it took you and the New-York politicians to concoct that paper?"

I replied: "I was connected in Nashville, without communication with any but Tennesseans. We communicated with citizens of Tennessee outside of Nashville, but not with New-York politicians."

"I will answer," said Mr. Lincoln, emphatically *"that I expect to let the friends of George B. McClellan manage their side of this contest in their own way, and I will manage my side of it my way."*

"May we ask an answer in writing?" I suggested.

"Not now. Lay those papers down here.—I will give no other answer now. I may or may not write something about this hereafter. I understand this. I know you intend to make a point of this. But go ahead. You have my answer."

"Your answer then is that you expect to let General McClellan's friends manage their side of this contest in their own way, and you will manage your side of it to your way?"

"Yes."

I then thanked the President for his courtesy in giving us a hearing of all, and took my leave.

Judge Mason of this city was present at the interview, to whom I refer in regard to the correctness of this report. On stepping outside the doors of the executive mansion, I immediately wrote down the President's emphatic response, and submitted it to Judge Mason and another gentleman, who happened to be present, and they both pronounced it accurate.

And now I have a word to say to the people of the United States, who are to be the masters of Abraham Lincoln. The paper which I had the honor to present to the President is not the concoction of New-York politicians," however that might affect its merits. It is the solemn voice of a once free and proud people, protesting against their own disfranchisement by the agent of Abraham Lincoln. It is the voice of those loyal men in Tennessee who have borne the reproach of a people they still loved, supporting the President in all lawful efforts to preserve the Union. The reward of our loyalty is disfranchisement. The Copperhead jury is commended to our lips because it is known that we will not touch its contents. Judge ye between the people of Tennessee and Abraham Lincoln. It may be well that our solemn and respectful appeal should be thrown aside with a contemptuous sneer. Look to it. If you, the people of the Northern States, shall sustain this act of tyranny your own time will soon come. If the President of the United States may "manage his side of this contest" by setting aside the very letter of the Constitution and altering the election laws of two States as to disfranchise his opponents, liberty is already dead.

J. HUBLEY LELLYETT.

The Hon. Charles Mason having accompanied Mr. Lellyett in his visit to the President, and having been present at the interview recorded in Mr. Lellyett's letter, has been called by the latter to the following notes to authenticate his report of the conversation had with the President. The reply of Mr. Mason is also appended.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 15th, 1864.

HON. CHAS. MASON—DEAR SIR: I submit to your inspection what I have written in reference to my interview with the President to-day, and will ask you to regard the same as an accurate report.

Respectfully, JOHN LELLYETT.

WASHINGTON, October 15th, 1864.

JOHN LELLYETT, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request in your note of this day, I have only to say that I was present at the interview referred to. Your statement of what took place is substantially correct; and on all material points I believe it fully so.

Yours truly, CHARLES MASON

WHAT LINCOLN WANTS.

While President Lincoln is scheming for is shown in his contempt with all who visit him. One of these conventions was held with two city officials from Baltimore, political friends of Lincoln. We copy an account of it as quoted from a Baltimore letter by the Washington *Union*, as follows:—

"The President assured them, in the most solemn manner, that he would never consent to an armistice, or to peace, on any other terms but the explicit abolition of slavery in all the Southern States; that he was satisfied that if any other candidate except himself should be elected that the result of such an election would be an immediate armistice, which would be followed up by peace; that he considered peace, without the abolition of slavery, to be a great deal worse a calamity than a separation of the South from the North would be; that, in plain terms, he preferred such a separation, on a peace that would leave the South in the enjoyment of that institution, and that therefore he felt it to be his duty to oppose by all means in his power, the election of any other candidate, and that he intended to do so.

He said, further, that he had no doubt now that the South had the power and the means to continue the war four years longer, though he had thought otherwise at one time; but that he was determined to prosecute the war with all the means at his command until the rebels were conquered or exterminated, even if it took four years more. He appeared quite sanguine of his re-election."

This is given as the deliberate expression of Mr. Lincoln. He has uttered sentiments of the same import on many previous occasions. Will any true patriot say he is fit to be trusted with the destinies of this great nation for an hour after his present term expires?

McClellan's failure as a commander, and his bankruptcy in every quality of a soldier, are history, the most shameful in the annals of American politics, and the most humiliating in military biography.—*Express.*

We pity the poor wretch who can coolly pen a paragraph like the foregoing, and send it forth to the public. Does he suppose that all men are fools? Does he suppose that his envenomed pen and tongue can falsify American History? Does he suppose that he can deceive any sane man that Lincoln is a better, or more competent soldier than General McClellan?

When and where did Gen. McClellan's failure as a commander take place? When and where did he come bankrupt in every quality of a soldier?" Was it during the peninsular campaign? If so how came Abraham Lincoln to again entrust him with the command of Pope's defeated legions to the defense of Washington? Did Abraham Lincoln entrust the fate of the Capital and the cause of the nation to the hand of a bankrupt soldier in that most perilous hour?

Did McClellan become a bankrupt soldier by virtue of the subsequent victories of South Mountains and Antietam? Did saving the Capital from capture, and the country from ruin make his record the most shameful in American political and military biography? No! the *Express* knows better, and the idea of November will tell in thunder tones that Abraham Lincoln, and Gen. McClellan, is bankrupt before the American people.

As an offset to the above allowing authority the editor of the Watkins *Express* reads the following from H. J. Raymond, S. Wilkinson, of the *Tribune*, and J. W. Forney, Written "on the spot," after McClellan's seven days' battle before Richmond, and the withdrawal of his army to the James River:

[FROM RAYMOND.]

That he saved the army against such odds and under such circumstances, and that he has been able to place it upon a new base of operations, from which he may renew his attack upon the rebel capital with increased chances of success, affords such proof of consummate generalship as few living soldiers can show.

[FROM WILKINSON.]

The world will regard it as a masterly stroke of genius. The army will so regard it, and will tell for its commander the admiration and gratitude that saviors of men ever enkindle in loyal hearts.

[FROM FORNEY.]

If Gen. McClellan is able to hold his new position after his wonderful battles, running, with various success through five long and bloody days, the cup of his glory will be full. But whether he holds it or not, there can no longer be any question that he is a military chief of great and commanding ability, and that in a maze of unparalelled complications, and against a fanatic and fierce antagonism, he has exhibited patience, perseverence, genius and courage. I say this much, not by way of praise, but as an act of simple justice to a man in whom so many great trusts have been reposed, and who has not disappointed public confidence.

GOV. BIGLER MOBBED.—We learn that Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler was mobbed by a set of drunken rowdies, at Tyrone, yesterday. He had his lady along and could not defend himself well. We have not learned the particulars, but believed that such an occurrence did take place in this land we love the best committed too, by men that are shouting the battle cry of *freedom* every day. This is a strange kind of *freedom*, indeed, where men cannot transact their worldly business in a peaceful manner without being mobbed.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE WAR.

By far the most important military news of the week comes from the West and Southwest, in some respects it is certainly alarming. The rebels have shown an activity altogether unprecedented, and evidently unanticipated.—Hood, with the bulk of his army, has succeeded in getting in the rear of Sherman's army.—The garrison at Dalton, Ga., surrendered to the enemy, and the place was for some time occupied by the rebels. The latest official despatches, however, represent that Hood had fallen back before Sherman, retreating Southwest; and it is believed that a great battle cannot be long delayed.

The rebel invasion of Missouri has not been short of its alarming proportions, Pesgah, Sedalia, Lexington and Warrensburg have been occupied by Price's forces. We are informed that it is an easy matter to defeat and capture Price's army, as it is divided, &c. The people will suggest probably, that if it is so easy to do that thing, it had better be done immediately, as the presence of a large rebel force in Missouri alters entirely the whole face of the campaign, and seriously interferences with General Grant's plans.

General Sheridan reports that every attempt that has been made to harass him during his retreat down the Shenandoah valley has been defeat, and upon each occasion disastrously.—There is something about these Shenandoah valley movements; we confess, that we do not understand. Sheridan seems to be falling back toward Harper's Ferry, leisurely, while at the same time the rebels are said to be on the keen run" the other way. How, then, *do* these constant conflicts occur?

Everything "quiet" at present, or was at last accounts, in General Grant's army. Skirmishing and artillery firing continued. A reconnaissance went toward Richmond on the 13th returned without loss. Rumors of the removal of Gen. Meade and Warren for disobedience of orders have been prevalent, and have been seemingly well authenticated, but our latest reports from the front say nothing of the matter, and it is hoped these glories have no foundation in fact.

Wholesale arrests have been made in Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria within the past two or three days, some of the most prominent citizens and one less men of those places having been taken into custody by the military authorities. The charges made are correspondence and contraband trade with the rebels, blockade running. Those citizens of Alexandria who have been arrested have been placed prominently on the platforms of the Manassas railroad cars as a prevention against firing upon trains by guerrillas.

Corruption of the Lincln Administration.

WHAT THEY PROMISED.

That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which prevades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to right economy and accountability is indispensable to arr st the systematic plunder of the public Treasury by favored partisans, while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis, show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.—*Republican Platform*, 1864.

AND HOW THEY PERFORMED.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, Rep.]

Contractors have fattened on fat jobs, adventurers have found the war a source of private gain, moral desperadoes have flocked about the National Capital and lain in wait for prey. The scum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defiled thereby, its reek and offensive odor.

[From the N. Y. Times, Rep.]

The mighty interests of the nation have been made subordinate to the greedy avarice of swindling contractors. The War Department have been virtually in the hands and at the mercy of men who care nothing for the sufferings of the people except as they serve their own ends, and give them a chance to enrich themselves out of the calamities of the country.

[J. P. Hale, Senator from New Hampshire.]

I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator, that the liberties of the country are in greater danger to-day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practiced in the various departments of the Government, than they are from the enemy in the open field.

[Brigadier General Wilcox.]

Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of our wounded, the tears of the orphan, the wail of the widow, have been coined into money. Men thought patriotism and wisdom, have urged military plans which have not accomplished anything.

[From the New Haven Courier, Rep.]

"Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of our wounded, the tears of the orphan, the wail of the