CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Oct. 23, 1863.

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OVE MORE RALLY FOR THE UNION

## 300.000 Volunteers Wanted.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRRSIDENT. The Usual Advance, Premium and

Bounty. BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION. Whereas, The term of service of a part of the volunteer forces of the United States

the present draft, it is deemed expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers ever exceeding three years; Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States and Commander-

in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted from their respective States, their quotas of three hundred thousand men. I do further proclaim that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall re-

ceive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department, through the Provost Marshal-General's office, by special letters. I further proclaim that all volunteers re-

ceived under this call, as well as all others dured no wrong, but had even more than her not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draft for the deficiency in said quota shall be made on said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota; and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or those which may be issued, for the present draft in the States where it is now in progress or where it has not yet

regard being had for the men heretofore furnished whether by volunteering or drafting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that Department. In issuing this Proclamation, I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their willing, cheerful, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing forever the fountains of sedition and civil war. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set

States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

By the President: WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

# Our Platform Vindicated

The recent Union victories in Pennsylvania and Ohio, have been won upon the identical platform laid down in the Express in January line druing all the charges of individuals and parties in the intervening time. During that time this platform of "Union for the sake of the Union" has been both rejected and accepted by the leaders of both parties in this coun In 1861 the leaders of the Republican party rejected it, and their principal candidates were defeated, as we warned them in ad vance they would be. The Democratic leaders went into that campaign on our platform and won. They then fell back on their old party tactics, and some of them had the ef frontry to suppose that the Express would abandon its cherished and declared principles by either supporting their candidates or re-They forget that while in ordinary times "to be neutral is to be nothing," in a state of war, with the life of nation at stake, neutrality is a crime. This year the issue was distinctly drawn between party lines and the Union, and the result is a complete victory of national significance and impor tance. The Philadelphia Press truly says, this victory was "not won by any party."-That is the first great truth. The victory was won by the people, irrespective of all parties, and in the purest devotion to the Union. The Government is sustained not merely by the Republicans who elected Mr. Lincoln, but by the Douglas Democrats, who voted against him, by many who supported Mr. Bell, and many, even, who repent of their adherence to Breckinridge. It is thus sustained because it is the Government of the Union-an Administration attacked by open traitors, and secret traitors; because to strengthen it is to strengthen the Republic. This primal truth underlies the success of the campaign; it must be remembered, if the speedy subjugation of the rebellion is desired; it must not be forgotten, if the North is to be united against

As announced nearly three years ago, the Express will consistently adhere to this plat-from until the rebellion is crushed and the national integrity restored. We are with all men, of whatever party, who stand upon that platform. We are against all men, without distinction of party, who attempt to interpose their party between the Government and

IMPORTANT ARREST OF RAILROAD CONDUC-TORS-ALLEDGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF LARGE Sums of Money. - Quite a sensation was oreated in this city, yesterday, by the arrest of several of the conductors on the Lebanon Val ley and the Reading and Philadelphia railroads, charged with having, at several periods, while running their trains, embezzled ·large sums of money. Other arrests were made at different points on the road, inclu ding baggage masters and conductors, who are all implicated in the same charge. It appears that the company have had in their em ploy a number of detectives, who had been traveling on the different, in cog., noting the number of passengers who were in the cars. the distance which they travelled, &c., and on the returns made by these detective officers, when they were compared with the returns made by the conductors themselves, the evidence of embezzlement is derived, and the arrests in question have been made. -- Har risburg Telegraph. Sold also spile.

## HARPING ON PEACE.

War is terrible evil, says the Philadelphia North American even when it presses most lightly upon the territory when the combatants join issue. It has alleviations in certain cases, and perhaps there never was a war which exhibited more of these, so far as the loyal States are concerned, than this of ours, where the conflict rages in the midst of the wicked men who began it, leaving our northern domain unscathed, and even prosperous. Our heroes who fall in battle die willingly; for to their eyes the case of freedom hallows the men will honor them through all coming time. The sick and wounded are centent under their afflictions from a similar spirit of patriotism, and the knowledge that they will be kindly cared for by a nation most able and willing to perform that grateful duty, and shame the falsity which charges republics with ingratitude.

But with all this, who among loyal men de theme? We knew well enough the inevitable waste and bloodshed, and all the train of will expire during the coming year; and attendant calamities, which make so melanwhereas, in addition to the men raised by oholy the perusal of human history. Therefore was it that we forbore so long, and took to serve for three years or the war, not how- so many insults patiently, and even saw our n rihern citizens scourged, robbed, or murdered, as they were passing through the dismal realm of slavery. We saw that to enforce therr constitutional rights was impossible where ruffiancy ruled the country, and were too magnanimous to retaliate on southrons in our midst for the misdeeds towards our own rhous companies and regiments in the field people. Only when, in addition to these wrongs, truitors in arms attempted revolution, did we resist with similar weapons; and her determination to preserve the Union withhence this war, which unworthy partisans would charge upon the north, knowing full well its origin in a southern conspiracy. -Frankly and truly did the Vice President of

the southern confederacy acknowledge in the

beginning of the revolt that the south had en-

shere in the a lotment of common benefits. We resisted the armed violence because we saw that even a division of the republic just as the traitors chose to dictate, with the loyal States thrown in as their victims, and every loyal man abandoned to a cruel persecution, would fail to satisfy an arrogance and a tyranny that had never yet been checked, and that imperatively needed a check before any dwellers upon this continent could find repose or safety. Every blow we strike in this great war against the evil spirit of slavery and des potism, is a blow for the protection of humanity itself -for the exemption of Central America The quotas of the States and Districts will he assigned by the War Department, through and other weaker nationalities beyond from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, due the brutal sway of a slave empire, looking to their conquest and oppression. We expect to restore the national unity, and at the same time cripple a diabolism dangerous to all the world 'Forced into the war, our honor and safety equally demand its vigorous prosecu tion The common enemy has more than once announced, when he thought his arms were triumphant, that a mere separation was insufficient—that the agents of slavery were to keep on in their malignant agitation until the whole north was convulsed with social disorganization, so as to make the slave em pire relatively strong and secure. The same my hand and caused the seal of the United idea is significantly dwelt upon also in that article in the London Quarterly Review for-

an instrumentality. --------As the enemy began the war for such ends, o does he continue it. He asks no peace, and spurns the proposition to return to his alle giance on any terms He has been beaten in pute. many encounters, and deprived of half his usurped territory; but still, in his pride and without making a sign; yet it is no sooner 1868, and from which we have not deviated a desperation, he fights on, seizing with frantic energy on every material within his reach. and forcing into the field thousands of unwil ing combatants. He is sorely pressed by many wants, and has nearly reached the point parted company with the Copperheads. It is streated the Rebellion, which is the cause of manifestly an object of prime concern with him to keep himself identified, as completely this "wicket war" from the spokesmen and copperheads ask us to desist, and declare an armistice. What other effect could arise from such a measure but reinvigoration of the wicked rebellion, and a prolongation of the all the score or two of Major Generals of the war'?

merly alluded to by us, and which was evi

The recent elections have declared that such are the unalterable views of the American peo ple. Abhorring war for conquest or glory, they accept it when forced upon them by an unreasonable enemy. They resist him in the attempt to overthrow the noblest republic of at his displacement from the command of the all the earth. The blood guiltiness rests on the heads of the traitors alone. Every true Democrat should recognize these manifest truths, and, renouncing the unfaithful leaders who have belied every principle which distinguished the old Democracy, join heart and hand with the national party whose ascendancy is now so powerfully affirmed Let all unite in the great endeavor, and the very knowl edge that the north is no longer divided will of itself dispirit the traitors and hasten their overthrow.

CHARLESTON. General Gillmore has achieved one triumph. He has at last succeeded to masking his operations and plans so effectually that neither the rebels nor the correspondents of the north. era press can gather the least clue to them .-All that is known is that he is very busy in various directions; that Morris Island is being rendered impregnable by immense works and very heavy guns; that he is pushing forward his works toward James Island, and that he has strengthened Forts Gregg and Wagner, and mounted many enormous guns there. But what does all this portend? Is he going to attack the works in the harbor from Forts Gregg and Wagner by means of his heavy artillery, or to demolish Charleston, or to take

James Island? One of the correspondents alleges that Gen. Gilmore does not intend to destroy Charleston, as he hopes to take and occupy it. The rebels on their part appear to thick his preparations all directed against their works on Sullivan's Island, which they have therefore strengthened greatly, so that the whole island bristles with cannon. Meantime he has silenced Fort Johnston by his fire from Gregg, and having rendered his works on Morris lsland strong enough to be easily held by a limited garrison, has removed most of his troops to Folly Island for other operations.

AWFUL TO KICK.—A mule will kill a lion by his hoofs. One box of Byran's Pulmonic Waters cures a sore throat, hoarseness, cough and cold most speedily, 25 cents a box. Elliott's sell it.

## THE REPUBLIC LIVES!

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa have spoken, in tones not to be misunder-stood, declaring that THE REPUBLIC SHALL LIVE! The joyful tidings have flashed from the coast of Maine to the slopes of the Pacific; from the North western wilderness to the mouth of the Father of Waters; from the swelling hearts of a loyal people at home to the threatened veterans of Rosecrans and Meade, and there is rejoicing and gratitude wherever unmingled loyalty has a home, that the great States of the North have resolved o strengthen the bands of the government; sacrifice, and they know that their country | to cheer the brave defenders of its Flag, and to preserve unimpaired and unspotted our acred Nationality.

contest waged against her patriotism and idelity by subtle, insidious, sleepless foesafter a season of bewildering defamation and unscrupulous appeals to every passion or prejudice that warred upon the Country-afer denouncing everything but treason to the ignorant, and promising everything to the patriot-the people have vindicated their nies that war is a dreadful scourge? Does it undying devotion to the Institutions of their require peace Democrats to tell us that, and Fathers, and hurled back in hapless despair read us hypocritical homilies on so trite a those who sought power to paralyze the gov ernment in its deadly struggle with treason. The Keystone State has spoken in behalf of her martyred dead-declared that their grave, shall be sepulchres of honor, not of shamehas defended her living from that sordid cow ardice that would barter a Republic for the shadow of Peace, with anarchy and degra

dation as its truits. Ohio has joined with Pennsylvania in spurn ing treason of every shade; and Vallandig ham, in the retreat that his government and people has assigned him, has heard with crushing mortification the verdict: The Reublic must live-Treason shall die! Indi ana has mingled her voice with ours, and announced her purpose to support the friends; to dethrone the toes of the government: and little lowa, away on the sunset side of the Mississippi, answers across in thunder tones, out cowardly compromise or humiliating concession to give life and hope to future traitors.

-Especially do we rejoice that Pennsylva-nia has a faithful Executive. Andrew G. CURTIN has served his great State and his Country's cause with a devotion and single ness of purpose in which none but himself has been his parallel. His herculean labors and ceaseless care for the brave sons of Penn sylvania, have stricken him with untimely trosts -- have dimmed his eye, and borne him down life's rapid stream with quickened pace; but his heart beats with all the ardor of youth in behalt of his imperiled Nationality People, and while treason lives to hate and to orimson the steps of Freedom, the power of his mighty State will be ever wielded as its dendly foe. All honor to Gov. Curtin-all hail faithful, loyal Pennsylvania! THE RE PUBLIC LIVES! - Franklin Kepository.

## General McClellan and the Pennsylvania Election.

Gen McClellan says the New York Times, who was so slow in the military field, is rather faster in the political. We have at last a dash from him—a regular sap dash. At his ecreat in New Jersey, he learns from "a.re liable gentlemen" that there is danger that the Copperhead line will not come up to the scratch; and he no sconer hears of it than he speeds, as he never sped before, to the rescue.
The lightning could not cutstrip him; or, if it did, it was only to carry the message that General McCiellan was only a little behind, and that "he regards the election of Judge Woodward, as Governor of Pennsylvania, to be called for by the interests of the nation." The tidings reached Philadelphia just as the sun was descending beyond the Schuylkillengagement commenced with suprise, and isted through the day, with terrible effect, we hear, upon the followers of Judge Wood ward They are routed, it is said, horse, foot and dragoons. Gen. McClellan, it is dently written by some agent of the rebellion, or from assumed data furnished through such expected, will reach the field in person to-

McClelian, who has been so stoical in regard ing his military credit, should be so exceed ingly sensitive concerning his political re-pute. He submits unmoved to the severest, and, if we are to believe his friends, the falsest statements concerning his military career, given out that he is in favor of the re election of a Bovernor who is a friend of the Adminis tration, than he is off like a shot to put down the lie. It would seem that the General can stand anything but the suspicion that he has | the people, but the great criminals who in as possible, with the men who are not war ring against the rebels, quarking with the constituted authorities of the Government. Of United States, in service and out of service, there probably is not another one, who, what-ever his former political associations, would have treated as a stander to be publicly re pelled, a story that he was for sustaining the Executive which gave him his commission. Maj Gen McClellan has the peculiar dis-Whether it be owing to resentment tinction Army of the Potomae, or to an ambition of being made, as has been talked of, an Anti-Administration can idate for the Presidency, we shall offer no conjecture His motives are known only to himself. But we do say that it is not conduct which would become a true

oldier in his peculiar position. Gen. McClellan, in his letter, represents himself as bound to favor Judge Woodward by "the principles of humanity and civilization, respect for "private rights and property," and fidelity to the great objects of the war, which he specifics to be "the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country." Now, if this means anything, it means that the Administration of President Lincoln is unfaithful to those principles and objects. If he thus believes, we should like to know when the conviction first dawned upon him? Was it before or was it after Nov. 2, 1862, on which day he received an order from President Lincoln to turn over his command to Maj. Gen. Buruside? If it was before, what words are strong enough fitly to reprobate the man who would lend imself to the official carrying out of a policy which he saw was hostile to civilization, to humanity, to private rights, to the laws, to the Constitution, to the Union. If this enlightment did not come until after that date why was it so long delayed? The prelimina ry Emancipation Proclamation had been is ued many weeks previous; the Confiscation bills, and the bills against the rendition of fu citive slaves, had been passed months previous; and summary arrests of distoyal perons had been made from the beginning of he war In respect to these arrests, Gen McClellan had himself, more than a year pre vious, not only cheerfully but zealously en gaged in the boldest and the most question able act of the kind that has ever been per formed, even up to this day—we mean the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legis. lature. It appears from the official corres pondence, just published, that Maj Gen. McClellan wrote from Washington to Maj Gen Banks, in Baltimore, to arrest the

whole party, and be sure that none escape,!

and took occasion to enforce his directions

with the declaration that " if this be success-

fully carried out, it will go far toward break-the backbone of the rebellion." Now, if Gen-

McClellan was so long in attaining his present preceptions of "private rights," and the

"rights of property." and "the supremacy of the laws," and "the principles of humani-

ing unhorsed and sent to Trenton that would aturally sharpen his faculties?

Really, we think there is much here tha

requires explanation. No fair minded man can help wondering that during the fifteen mouths Gen. McClellan was in high command, he should, without one word of protest or complaint, have been so forward to serve the Executive in its complete development of a policy; and that yet, during the eleven months he has been out of command, he should have sought to make that policy a justification for is turning against the Executive and attaching himself to its worst enemies. There is no possible escape from the conclusion that there is some strange deficiency here, either in mind or in heart; that there was not the understanding reasonably to comprehend the policy of the President when it was plain to verybody, or not the moral resolution to sep-There is Pennsylvania-behold her! After arate from that policy. This dilemma is complete in itself, even allowing the perfect hon esty of his pre-ent language, and that it was not distated either by overweening ambition

or low-lived resentiment. The letter, as a political venture, has failed wretchedly. With all its specious phrases, and all the fancied prestige of the name attached to it, it has not saved Judge Wood ward from an inglorious defeat. General McClellan has thus openly joined the side of faction in the very hour when the people were bracing themselves to overwhelm it with pa triotic indignation. He has gratuitously linked himself to the fortunes of a party which was just about to be prostrated never to rise He seems to be persecuted by an vil fate in politics as in war. There is no nelp for him. His case is hopeless.

## LIFE IN RICHMOND

Terrible Suffering of the People-Confessions of the Southern Press. Judging by the tone of the Richmond news-naper- the domestic affirs of the Rebels must be in a deplorable condition. They have all eschewed the jaunty, jolly, rollicking air which they whilom affected, and have taken to Of Cerberus and blackest midnight born.

n Stygian cave forlorn. Mongst horrid shapes and shricks and sights onholy." There is not an exception to this remark a. mong the papers received in our last files.—
The Sentinel is unhappy concerning the 'Creakers and grumblers' who assail Jeff. Davis, and in another article pours out its grief over the "Sufferings of the people."-The Dispatch mourns the "Distress from high prices" in one column, and renews the subject n another, where it seeks to enforce the idea that said high prices are "The greatest dan-ger to the Confederacy." The Whig bewails the sad condition of the 'Carrency;" the Exminer enlarges on the "High prices," and the Sentinel, in addition to what is above

he new "Conscription. Referring to the "croakers and grumblers." he Sentinel denounces them as the authors of he depreciation of the currency, and as mischief makers who "have but one other work o perform in order to effect our (Rebel)ruin' and "they seem to be laboring diligently for They have but 'to introduce their sentiment (distrust of Davis) among the sol. U inevitably and speedily follow." So says the

tated, deals in some very sharp remarks on

Sentinel, and the statement is remarkable as being the confession of Davis' personal organ. In the same lugubrious tone, the Sentinel complains of the operation of the conscription laws which "have been executed with more severity in Virginia than anywhere else.' "draining the State of its labor," which re suits are now to be followed up by the sweep ing militist act contemplated by the " dema-

gogy es of the Legislature."
But its most melancholy and truly distressful strain is under the head of "Sufferings of the People." It relates "the tale of sorrow of two ladies of Goochland county, widows of soldiers, who have been striving to live on the cannot earn enough to pay even for a passage dread and alarm. All they ask is work en according to usage in such cases, to Sentinel fears that "the curse of Heaven will be upon the land if these widows and their children are allowed to cry for bread in vain

This is, in truth, a sad story. Yet these wo adies and their children are but units a mong the millions of like cases in the South all of whom have been reduced to the depths of distress by the wanton and wicked proceed. ings of just such scoundrels as they who con trol and give inspiration to the Sentinel. It will be wonderful, indeed, if "the curse of organs of the Northern malcontents, but they fail to apply the "wicked" epithet where projerly belongs, viz: To the unutterably "wicked" Secessionists and conspirators who

brought the dire calamity upon the country. Following all this, the Sentinel calls upon Davis to "tax the people high," and to "sup press high prices by law." And it demand f the people to pay their taxes cheerfully (as if it were possible for people in such distress to pay taxes at all, much less cheerfully), and give all to the Government. Thus far the Sentinel Let us next hear the

Dispatch on the subject of distress:

"The rapid advance in all necessaries of clothing and subsistence threatens us with great distress. There is no disguising the fact. We cannot see how unemployed persons, and how those who live on incomes and salaries, are to get along, especially at the in clement season of the year now rapid y ap proaching. How are they to buy shoes and clothing at the present rates? Nay, how ong are thes rates to prevail? A great auction may in a day or two run them all up fifty per cent! An auction thus has become to be re garded by the people with as much dread as a battle! A defeat on the battle field equil hardly bring more suffering upon them.— These questions are growing more important. Something must be done .-Produce must be distributed, prices must be reduced, gains must be disgorged, or there will be suffering intense, and

ing will beget, what? Think of it. And in another article, the same journal speaks of the distress resulting from these high prices as ' the greatest danger of the Con federacy at the present moment " The Dispatch then goes on to deplore the inevitable augmentation of these sufferings if more men are drafted into the army. "Already," it says, "we are beginning to feel the want of labor in those employments that are indispensible to existence. What are the people to do this winter for clothing, fuel and for other prime necessities of life, if the few producers who are left are turned into the army. Our "most pressing danger is the immense privation and suffering or people must endure if the producing power is any further dimin-

It was our purpose to reproduce the more pointed passages from all these articles, but space fails. What we have given presents a fair average of the existing gloom which dark ens every page of every newspaper in Rich mond. We lay before the Northern people what is above recited, not in any spirit of ex ultation over the suffering people of the Southern country, but in a sad sorrowing spirit that such things should be. The au thors of such dire calamity, brought needless ly up n a happy and prosperous people, should be subjected to the united execution of all Christendom, and above all the people of the Loyal States should by as one man in their condemnation of the conspirators and perpetrators of such an enormous crime.— Oh! that our armies, scattered over the far southwest were once consolidated to strike t ty," and all that, how are we to account for sure death blow at the head of the despotism it? Was it from mental duliness of appro- which perpetuates this fearful distress, and hension? Was it from sluggishness of the that the suffering people of the South might moral sense? Was there anything in his be- be delivered.

Eventful History of a Soldier Wo-

The Grand Rapids (Michigan) Eagle, tells the following romantic story:

ton culisted as a private, with her husband in a Minnesota regiment, some two years since. She was in Rosecrans' army, and did full duty as a soldier nearly a year be fore her sex was discovered. While in the army, the better to conceal her sex, she learned to drink, smoke, chew and swear with the best, or worst of the soldiers. She stood guard, went on picket duty, in rain and storm, and fought on the field with the rest, and was

She is a very tall, masculine looking woman, bronzed by exposure to the weather, and attracted universal attention by her masculine stride in walking, erect and soldierly carriage, and generally outre appearance Some soldiers following her rather too familiarly, Thursday evening, she drew a revolver and promptly scattered the crowd. She was recognized as an old acquaintance by the keeper of an eating house on Monroe street, who knew her before her marriage, and knew of her disappearance when he husband enlisted, and who provided shelter for her Thursday night.

# REBEL TERMS OF PEACE.

The Richmond Enquirer, of the 16th instant, in an editorial upon "Peace," says:— Save on our own ferms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an iota of them; and our terms are :-

lence of the Confederate States. Withdrawal of Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Ken tucky and Missouri.

Withdrawal of Yankee soldiers from Mary land until that State ishall decide, by a frevote, whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Conteder

Consent, on the part of the Federal Gov ernment to give up to the Confederacy its propor ion of the navy as it stood at the time Secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up all protensions on the part of he Feder, I Government to that portion the old territories which lies west of the Con federate States.

our absolute in lependence and equal rights, of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and of the advantages accruing from

the minimum of what we must require bethriteen hours and three quarters, by the best mackery of an allowance made by the County watches, before the opening of the fight. The shades of night, we understand, were used, to the best purpose, in working the dirt. The them to get food for their children. But they must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were on the boat. In the mean ime winter is coming on, their orphan children are without clothing, and the look to the tature with they ought, in strict justice, to be required, ough to eurn bread." After this recital the burse to us the whole of our expenses and

Whether this last proviso is to be insisted osition, not only to demand and exact, bu our own reimbursement out of the wealth cities in the enemy's country. In other words unless we can destroy or scatter their armies and break up their government, we can have Heaven' does not fall upon, not the land or | no peace, and if we can do that, then we can and ought not only to extort from them our stigated the Rebellion, which is the cause of own full terms, and ample acknowledgment this "wicke I war" from the spokesmen and nity of the trouble and expense caused to us by their crime.

# THE LEGISLATURE!

COUNTIES

Adams.

Beaver.

Bedford,

Bradford.

Berks,

Bucks,

Cambria,

Carbon.

Centre,

Chester.

Clarion.

Clearfield.

Crawford

Dauphiu.

Erie,

Fayette

Forest.

2 Huntingdon,

Indiana,

Juniata,

Lehigh,

Luzerne,

Mercer.

M Kean,

1 Mifflin,

Mouroe,

Pike.

Potter.

Schuylkill,

Surqueliatina,

Somerset.

Sullivan

Tiogs, Union,

Venango

Vayne,

Total.

52

'48

Washington,

Westmoreland

Lycoming,

Montgomery,

Northampton.

Perry. Philadelphia,

Northumberl'd,

Jefferson.

Lancaster,

Lawrence,

2 Greene,

Franklin.

Elk.

Delaware,

Cumberland

Clinton

17

16

Union. Dem.

Allegheny,

Armstrong,

Ū.

2,689 2,917 2,698 2,918

17 708 10,053 17,570 10,355

3,146 2,977 3,046 2,992 8,057 2,056 8,035 2,059

2.430 2.704 2.858 2.680

6,005 12,627 5.936 12,671

2 483 1.526 2,484

1,801 3,842 1,801 8,346 6,141 4,286

5,065 3,875 5,015 8,908

6,269 8,260 6,178 3,258

8,091 8 791 3,098 3,771

8,876 8,710 3,869 8,710 761 1,022 750 1,026

8,260 2,167 8,225 2,204

1,787 1,448 7,650 18,854

8,063 1.251 3,064 1,289 8,658 2,653 3,645 2,653

7,022 9,809 6,910 9,849

622 709

2,649 8,856 2.608 3,888

44,274 37,193 43,914 87,516

270 1,184 258 1,166 1,442 597

3,408 8,897 8,408

1,967 1,695

1,742 7;668 1,289

. 1.458

2.304

8,568 1,744

1,826 711

4 866

4,098 2,980

5,557

3,961 1,955 8,904 1,754 1,698 1,739

3,414 8,865 3,847

1,709 1,626 1,694

7.489

1,112 1,447 1.100...

6.358

2,296

8,064 1,788 8,060 1,758 1,881 1,755 718 854

4,627 4,871 4 617

6,506 8,547

4,184 2,982

684 2.712 648

18.341

727

6,238

2.328

Majority in the Senate, House, On joint ballet, SENATE. Union Senators certain, Copperhead,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. in the State give the following result:

Jefferson, Clearfield, &c.,

Crawford and Warren.

Potter and Tioga,

Perry,

# man.

Ħ.

Mrs. Frances Louisa Clayton called at the Provost Marshal's office, in this city, Thursday, with letters from officers, to procure a pass to her home in Minnesota. Mrs. Clay considered a good fighting man.

At the battle of Stone river, while making

charge, her husband was instantly killed b a ball, just five paces in front of her, in the ront rank. She charged over his body with the rear line, driving the rebels with the bay onet; but was soon struck with a ball in the hip, and conveyed to the hospital, where her sex was, of course, discovered. On recover ing sufficiently to travel, she was discharged on the 3d of January last, and sent North On the way between Nashville and Louisville, a gaerrilla party attacked the train, and robbed her of papers, money, &c. After reaching home and recovering from her wounds. Mrs. Clayton started for the army a gain, to recover the papers belonging to her ushand; but was furned back at Louisville, and ordered home. By mistake her pass carried her to Kalamazoo instead of Chicago, and she was compelled to apply to the Provost Marshal there, who sent her through this

Recognition by the enemy of the indepen

An equitable settlement, on the basis o

foreign treaties. These provisions, we apprehend, comprise

osses in the course of that war. apon or not, certain we are that we compa have any peace at all until we shall be in a also to enforce and collect the treasure for of their wrong, but also a handsome indem-

A Union Majority Certain! Majority

The House of Representatives consists of ne hundred members, of which the Union men have elected 52 and the Copperheads 48. Complete returns from all the counties

	Philadelphia,	11	
ı	Delaware,	1	
ı	Chester,	3	
١	Montgomery,		
ł	Bucks,		
1	Northampton,		
	Lehigh and Carbon,		
	Monroe and Pike,		
	Wayne,		
ļ	Luzerne,		
į	Susquehanna,	1	
1	Bradford,	$\bar{2}$	
1	Wyoming, Sullivan, &c.,	-	
	Lycoming and Clinton,		
1	Centre,		
1	Mifflin,	1	
1	Union, Snyder and Juniata,	$\dot{f 2}$	
1	Northumberland,	2	
	Schuylkill,		
	Dauphin,	2	
	Lebanon,	ĩ	
	Berks,	•	
	Lancaster,	4	
	York,	-	
	Cumberland,		
	Adams,		
	Franklin and Fulton,		
	Bedford,	1	
	Somerset,	ī	
	Huntingdon,	ĭ	
	Blair,	-ī	
	Cambria,	_	
:	Indiana,	1	
	Armstrong and Westmoreland,		
	Fayette,		
	Greene,	-	
	Washington,	2	
	l Allegheny.	2 5 2 2 2	
	Beaver and Lawrence,	2	
	Butler,	2	
. !	Mercer and Venango,	. 2	
	Clarion and Forest.		

# OFFICIAL Majorities **YOTE** ..... ,woaŋA 183 61 33 61 42 8 7 7 6 8 8 12 13 6 8 4 12 1 6 8 12 1 6 9 Cartin,.. **CUMBERLAND** Shireman.. Strock... Miller..... $N^{o_1(y)}$ COUNTY .. սռայուդ Ritter · Ko, j à K Sparp. יאַ כּרוּנוֹתוֹיזים י Sener.. ٤ 186 ...1811.03

## OFFICIAL RETURNS

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Of the votes polled in the several Election Districts of Cumberland

-		Co	ounty	, Oct	ober	13,	1863	:				
d d		Carlisle District.						Newville District.				
r-		$\overline{a}$	<u> </u>	×	Z.	3	 		- 3			
7-		Carlisle, East Ward.	Carlisla, West Ward	North	South Middleton	Frankford	Dickinson	Newville	Frankford	est Pennsboro	Newton	Mifflin
8		ş.	SIS			25	ins	Ë	F To	Ā	On.	
e	CANDIDATES.	ۍ. ا <del>ندا</del>	٠,٠	Middleton	. Ē	ž	noj	. 0	ž.	CE.	÷	•
	•	9.3	7. e	14	141	:	:		:	nsi	:	•
ſ		-	35	e	, e	:		:		707	•	•
ı£	,	7,	=	, m	αO	:	:	:	÷	۰.	•	:
3 -	*	r d	arc			•	•	•	i	•		:
	Governor,	•		•		٠	•		-	-	•	•
of	A. G. Curtin, R	170	290	39	210	46	65	84	60	116	140	47
s,	G. W. Woodward, D	260	197	`127	314	80	94	82	7.4	132	166	230
C	Supreme Judge											
n	Daniel Agnew, R		280	39	210	46	65	86	60	114	140	50
	Walter H. Lowrie, D	263	207	127	313	80	95	82	75	135	167	230
e	Assembly,							0.0	0.0	114	1.40	7.0
3-	A. G. Marlatt, R		283	39	209	45	64 95	86 82	60 75	117 134	140 167	50 229
О	John D. Bowman, D	265	209 >	127	316	81	95	04	13	134	101	. 449
g.	Prothonotary,	171	289	39	213	45	65	86	60	117	140	50
3-	W. Emory Strock, R		202	126	312	80	95	82	75	134	167	229
8	Samuel Shireman, D  Clerk of the Courts,	201	-0-	120	015							
1-	Daniel Miller, R	137	241	38	210	46	65	85	GO	. 116	142	54
·e	Ephraim Coruman, D		250	128	314	80	95	5 83	75	135	164	225
y	Register,											
3,	Chas. E. Kaufman, R	175	284	40	214	45	66	81	58	116	138	45
ł,	Geo. W. North, D		205	126	309	80	94	87	77	135	169	235
1-	Treasurer.											
d .	Jacob T. Zng, R	-145									143	61
d	Henry S. Ritter, D	285	229	129	314	83	96	82	75	134	163	228
	Commissioners,				011		0.5	0.0	0.1	117	120	52
ı	S. W. Sharp, R., 3 yrs.		278	39	211	46	65 65	86 87	61 60	117 117	136 140	51
8.	Jacob Sener, R., 2 yrs.		293	41	$\frac{214}{313}$	45 80	งอ 95	82	74	135	168	225
it	John M'Coy, D., 3 yrs.	268	$\frac{214}{197}$	$\frac{127}{125}$	310	80	95	80	75	133	167	239
r	M. M'Clellan, D., 2 yrs.	252	197	123	310	80	55	80	13	100	101	220
y ·	Director of the Poor,	161	278	39	210	46	63	86	60	117	147	50
d,	John W. Faust, R Christian Hartman, D		212	127	314	80	95	. 82	75	134	167	230
e e	Auditor,	201	212				• -	, 02				
	Peter S. Artz, R	162	275	39	209	46	65	86	60	117	139	44
ı,	D. B. Stevick, D		215	127	314	80	95	82	75	134	167	236
			-									

## Official Vote for Governor. The Ohio Election. CINCINNATI, October 17. - Returns from the Agnew, eighty five counties give Brough 61,482 majority on the home vote, a gain of 66,639.— There are three counties to hear from. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. The returns thus far so Brough, 18,931;

Vallandigham, 625. This includes most of the army under Rosecrans. FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY-OHIO VOTING-BROUGH, 9,424; VALLANDIGHAM, 252

CHATTANOOGA, October 14.—Returns thus far of the Ohio volunteer infantry in this army give 9,424 for Brough, and 252 for Vallandig-3,283 2,886 3,259 2,418 6,722 2,954 6,565 2,929 ham. Seven regiments of infantry and eight 6,206 6,836 6 247 6,858 batteries not yet heard from. Over four reg-3,228 3,054 3,236 3 023 iments of cavalry did not vote: they were ab-2,164 8,000 2,138 8,020 sent, writing history with their sabres on the heads of Vallandigham's friends. Ohio lost 1,542 2,119 1,531 2,114 5,000 Union votes at Chickamauga. We that 2,714 8,058 2,680 3,058 are left greet John Brough again. Give us 7,988 5,498 7,958 5,521 the news from home J A GARPIELD. 7,988 5,498 7,958 5,521 1,618 2,598 1,591 2,608 1,607 1,911 1,592 1,908

Offic Solviers at Elmira, New York. The following is the vote of Ohio soldiers at Barracks No. 8, Elmira, New York, belonging to the Invalid Corps After the vote 3,434 4,695 3,400 4,116 Was taken they burned Vallandigham in effigy, but refused a burial of the remains within the 8,462 1,789 3,421 1,820 precincts of their camp. It was altogether an coasion of rejoicing over the success of the vote for the Union. 68

Vallandigham MEMPHIS, October 14.—The voting by the Iowa and Ohio soldiers passed off quietly.— The vote of General Foller's Ohio brigade is: 1.681, Vallandigham 91.

The Union Pyramid for 1863. The elections held thus far this year form the following pyramid:

OHIO. MAINE. INDIANA. VERMONT. NEBRASKA KENTUCKY. CALIFORNIA CONNECTICUT. RHODE ISLAND. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
PENNSYLVANIA.

Middlesex Teachers Institute. Agreeably to a previous appointment, the Teachers of Middlesex Township, convened at "Harmony Hall," on Thursday evening. Oct-15th 1868, for the purpose of reorganizing a "District Institute."
The house was called to order by Mr Stock.

2.024 1 250 1 995 1.258 and the exercises opened with singing by a 3.295 2.979 3.271 2.981 olass of his pupils, after which a very appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev L Horn-berger in behalf of the cause of education. The Teachers then proceeded to the elec-4,494 5,581 4,473 5,581 tion of officers, when, on motion, the following 1,3 2 1,418 1,355 1,431 named persons were unanimously elected for named persons were unanimously elected for the ensuing winter Pres. Jno. Zeigler, Jr. Sec. J. C. Stock, Asst. Sec. Wm. W. Hengy. On motion, the old Constitution was then