The Herald.

CARLISLE, PA. Friday, Oct. 30, 1863.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., O. 37 Park Row, New York, and 6

300,000 MORE MEN.

As our readers are aware, the President has issued a proclamation calling for three hundred thousand more men, and allowing until January 1, 1864 to recruit them; after which they will be drafted. The quota for left Pennsylvania and removed to Illinois; Pennsylvania and Cumberland county has not yet been made known, but as soon as it is, Gov. Curtin will issue his proclamation, calling the attention of the people to the impor tance of raising them immediately. As soon as the quota of the county is known, we will have some suggestions to make, which we hope will induce our people to take the matter in hand and raise our quota without a draft. At this time we shall do no more than farm of GEO. SEARIGHT, where we have no refer to the matter, and hope the attention of doubt he found the sympathy and comfort his our citizens in each of the districts will be antecedents entitled him to. The circumturned to the subject.

During the draft just ended the Copperheads took occasion to array the poor against the rich, because of the three hundred dollar exemption clause. It is now proposed that immediately on the meeting of Congress in December, that Congress repeal that clause, and compel all to go or furnish a substitute. This, we guess, would make some Copper heads "fall into line" who have been very loud in their denunciation of this rich man's

The late triumphs of Unionism in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Iowa, have shown to the world that Gov. SEYMOUR is a pretty shrewd man. When the Pacsident called which is very patriotic and at the same time of meaning, in their own declarations. will not offend any copperhead who has "eyes to see." He knows how it would affect the election if he were to oppose the President's Proclamation and he sees by the result in Pennsylvania and Ohio, that the "mad-dog" that the great people of the Union cannot be swerved from their fidelity to our cause, even on, and may the converts to Unionism and loyalty to our institutions, multiply!

Post says that there is talk in military circles of an early repeal of one of the sections | the Smth. of the Conscription act by the new Congress -that w ich provides for temporary exemtion by the payment of three hundred dollars. takable: "Sowery is the natural and normal This will be urged in December, and it is not improbable that when the next draft is made, | bluck." should the quotas not be made by volunteering, exemption by the payment of morey will be impossible.

The repeal of the \$300 exemption clause the Conscription Act.

PROSPERITY OF THE OIL REGION.-Venango county, Pa., is the seat of the famous ty itself. petroleum trade. All the wells are located in the valley of Oil creek, Venango county. At the Governor's election, in the year 1860, election, in the year 1862, the aggregate indicate in some degree the steady and re indicates a population equal to that of Lebishing counties in the commonwealth. At be apt to reach some 8000. It seems scarcely conceivable that a few years since this county was one of the wildest and most sparsely settled in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia Evening Journal, for a long time the espouser of those principles which falsely hear the name of Democratic, has drawn its last breath. It issued its last number on Saturday afternoon, and one of the proprietors informed the hands that they might go to the devil for their pay. We have

THE Old School Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore convened in Washington, D. C., a few days ago. Five Presbyteries (Carlisle, Baltimore, Winchester, Eastern Maryland, and Potomac,) are represented in this Synod. We notice by the proceedings published, that the Sabbath services were couducted principally by clergymen belonging to the Presbytery of Carlisle. On Saturday afternoon the members of the Synod called upon the President, in a body, at the Executive Mansion. The Moderator introduced as for their prayers in his behalf.

that of Harrisburg. The members, in a too bare of fruit trees. There should be sufbody, paid their respects to the President on | ficient to furnish cattle with a shade during Thursday last, and were kindly received. The Synod has adjourned sine die.

PARTRIGE SHOOTING .- This sport commenced on the 15th inst., and will continue until the 1st of January next. As a natural ner!

The South Middleton Majority. Last week we gave our readers a glimpse the causes which produced the enormous opperhead majority in South Middleton township. We specified several of these among which were the notorious malversations of the assessor; we then cited the case of Thos. Wilson, a rebel-soldier as indisputable evidence of the truth of these charges, giving the names of the men engaged in the State St. Boston, are our Agents for the Heralb disreputable swindle of jockeying his vote in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates. our article in its own happy style, says that there is not a particle of truth in our state. ment," Now the sworn statement of this reb el-whose veracity the Volunteer will certain ly not question-is that almost five years ago, when he was but twenty years old, he after about a year's residence in that State, he removed to Louisiana, from which State ebel army. He further states that for al was captured at Gettysburg and subsequently escaped from his captors, came into Cumber land county and had been employed on the stances attending his voting are substantially as detailed last week. Now to prove the truth or falsity of this statement we call the attention of the District Attorney to it, and ask that he simply do his duty in the premi ses, and if the result does not show that there are several other persons equally culpuble with Wilson, we will admit that Woodward's majority is an honest one. Come, Mr. Vol unteer, holo us to sift this matter, and clear your own skirts of the charge of aiding the stuffing of Pennsylvania ballot-boxes with the

The Interest of American Laborers If American laborers need any insight into the designs of the Southern leaders of this refor "300,000 more," and asked for them as | bellion as regards labor and American laborvolunteers, SEYMOUR issued a proclamation ers, there is no lack of light, no doubtfulness

otes of JEFF DAVIS' soldiers.

Said DeBow, in the New Orleans Review The right to govern resides in a very smill minority: the duty to obey is inherent in the reat mass of mankind."

Spratt, of South Carolina, in address to the cry of draft, enormous taxes, habcas corpus, | Confederate Congress at Montgomery, in 1861 un constitutional, etc., are played out and said: "The contest now penting is not between the North and South as geographical sections;" "nor between people of the North by his " friends," more commonly known as and the people of the South, for our relations New York rioters. May the good work go have been pleasant," "But the real contest hes between the two forms of society." Society is essentially different from government ' In the one, the reins of government come The \$300 Exemption.—The Washington from the heels; in the other, from the head correspondent of the New York Evening of the society." The principle that all men are equal would have ben destructive of slavery as

> But the declaration of the Charleston Mer cury - so well known - is outright and unmis condition of the laboring man, whether white of

Such, then, is the issue distinctly present ed before American laborers, in this war of the rebellion. On the one side, slave labor, -on the other, free labor; on the one side, of the Conscription Act, will take away the labor degraded, -on the other, labor hon great argument of the Copperheads against ored; on the one sile, the acknowledgement of universal equality under the Constitution, al of the constitutional declaration of equali-

General Rosecrans' Successor. Major General George II. Thomas, the this county polled 4713 votes. At the State | successor of General Rosecrans to the command of the Army of the Cumberland, is vote polled in the county was 5060. This spoken of as a splendid officer, and, indeed, year the vote rolls up to 6265. These figures the noble manner in which he acquited himself at Mill Springs, Stone River, and recentmark the progress of settlement and increase | Iv at Chickamanga, where his single division of population in the oil region. The vote | foiled the maneuvers of Bragg's entire army, must entitle him the highest credit. The anon county, so that Venango is fast be- National Intelligencer, several weeks ago, coming one of the most populous and flour- said of him: "He was in the regular army for twelve years without being absent a day the rate of progress already shown, the vote from his post. Just before the breaking out of the county at the election next fall well of the war he obtained twelve months' leave of absence, but before the expiration of three months of the time Fort Sumpter was fired upon he returned to duty, where he has been ever since, without being absent a single day." This is high praise, but assuredly not undeserved., An officer of the regular service, who has long enjoyed the acquaintance of General Thomas, states that e was eighteen years in the army without being absent from his post. The following anecdote, as serving to show his rare fidelialways thought his Satanic Majesty, or some ty to the claims of duty, is eminently charother fiend, wrote its editorials. These rebel acteristic of the man: While our army was sheets have a hard time of it. In the south lying at Murfreesboro, Gen. Thomas was they perish for want of paper, and in the asked when he intended to visit Nashville, North they die on account of so few traitors | thirty miles distant, "Why," he replied, "I to read them. Verily, "the way of the have been trying for some time to find an transgressor is hard," even though they kneel excuse to go up there, but cannot do it. I at the shrine of the "divine blessing" of sla. am not sick; have duties here, and really don't know what excuse I could offer for going away." So it would seem that fidelity and courage are qualities not lacking in the composition of General Thomas; and though he should possess but a tithe of the dash and energy that have distinguished Major General Grant, now his superior, he must win for himself a still prouder name in the annals of the Western army, and exercise a controlling influence in moulding the issues of the Tennessee campaign.

TRANSPLANTING TREES .- This is the best season of the year for transplanting fruit the members to the President, in a few re- or shade trees of all kinds. Any time in marks, which were responded to by Mr. Lin- the fall before the ground freezes deeply will coln, who thanked them for the visit, as well | do. Persons having unoccupied lands, yards, &c., should plant them with trees. The re-The Synod of Pennsylvania (New School) sult will amply pay the cost of labor and is also in session at Washington. Among | yield a thousand per cent. in satisfaction, the Presbyteries embraced in this Synod is | comfort and beauty. Our Farmers' fields are the heat of the day under a summer sun.-There is land enough that might be well occupied for this purpose.

A Monster Gun .- The patterns have been made and preparations commenced at consequence many of our citizens started the Fort Pitt foundry, Pittsburg, for the castupon the war path of poor "Bob White." who lings of a gun which will have a bore of will be obliged to keep cover very closely if twenty inches. Its length will be twenty he wants to escape the vigilant and untiring | feet, and its greatest diameter at the breach, search of his remorseless enemy—the gun- five feet four inches. It will weigh about Island United States Senator, on the 12th of 114,000 pounds.

Changing Commanders.

The New York Tribune, in speaking of the recent change of commanders in the Army of the Cumberland, truthfully remarks that there two reasons for borrowing less trouble than do some of its cotemporaries in regard to charges of commanders for several armies of the Union. One is a consciousness that the President and his civil and military advisers are far better informed than we or any of the writers can be with regards to the capacities, the merits, the achievements and the shortcomings, of our various generals in the field. He who can imagine that there is any warrant for the insinuations of the viler Copperhead journals that generals are displaced under the impulse of jealousy, or any other unworthy mo tive, ought to let his feet follow his heart into the Confederate camps. Of all mention he claims to have been conscripted into the this earth, the President and his Cabinetare most anxious that the war shall be honormost two years he was an active, earnest reb. | ably closed at the earliest moment, and are el in arms against the United States, that he straining every nerve to that sole end. Mistakes and errors they may and doubtless do too successful or too popular, is a calumny too absurdly malicious to deserve refutation. They are doing their very best to bring the War speedily to a beneficent close; and they promote or relieve generals with a sin- at any former election in our history. gle eye to this end. When we know all the facts in any case, we may judge that they have erred in their decision with regard to it; but not till then.

> In the second place we feel sure that here are men now filling subordinate positions in the national services that are emineatly qualified for high commands, and we the world had regarded as impossible things are anxious to see them so placed that they may conclusively demonstrate their capacity. Now every change increases probability that | had but to call them, and they came, pr these may be soon placed where they should be. If a general proves not fully up to his work it is sheer imbecility to keep him in command on the plea that you know not who would do better. Replace him by the best man you know; he can at the worst but fail, and thus give you opportunity to make a fresh selection. If your predestined Napoleon is yet a corporal this change may very possibly advance him to the rank of a sergeant and to get one step nearer to him is worth an effort. Almost everybody was who have served in the army at least nin troubled and depressed by the tidings that Meade had replaced Hooker; yet the Army of the Potomac fought its most creditable battle under its new commander only five days afterwards, and won a victory that elect as an exemption from services shall cons trified the country.

Le' us trust our Government. It is doing its very best; and its progress during the present year has been great. Copperhead oracles dilate on the fact that Lee's army was within a day's march of Washington and, draw thence the conclusion that the war has [made no progress during the past two years. | ing rates : They shut their eyes at Port Royal, Roanoke Island, Newbern, New Orleans, Fort Donelson, Nashville, Corinth, Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Helena, Port Hudson, Little Rock, &c., &c., and confine their vision to one spot, and test the success or failure of the war by our thus unfaily considered, our progress has they shall by nonorably mustered out below be a considerable since the rebels obstructed the lower Potomac on one side and the on the other, express and irrevocable deni. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the other, term had been served. Legal heirs of i belonguering with fifty thousand men the cruits who die in the service, shall be entiti Federal Metropolis and McClellan's army one hundred and fifty thousand strong .-These days of humiliation are happily passed, and can hardly return but through position he so grossly forfeited. Our acting Generals may not be Marlboroughs, but they are certainly a great improvement on those

of our earlier and darker day, We entreat those in authority to put faith in the people, and never fail to do the right. thing at the very instant that its wisdom becomes apparent. Never fear to do exactly what ought to be done, and you will infallibly secure that public confidence which weak timidity would righteously sacrifice while seeking to preserve. "Be just and fear not."

MODERN ECONOMY OF TIME. The Scientific American thus shows how time has been economised by the application of machinery:

Cotton-One man can spin more cotton done in the same time in 1760, when Arkwright, the best cotton-spinner, took out his first patent.

Flour-One man can make as much flour in a day now as a hundred and fifty could a century ago.

Lace-One woman can now make as much lace in a day as a hundred women could a hundred years ago.

Sugar-It now requires only as many days to refine sugar as it did months thirty years ago.

Looking-glasses-It once required six months to put quicksilver on a glass; now it needs only forty minutes. Engines-The engine of a first rate ironclad frigate will perform as much work in a day as forty-two thousand horses.

A JEALOUS BLUNDER.-A laughable incident is related of a jealous woman, at Lewiston, Maine, who went into an auction room the other day, and saw (as she supposed) her husband very familiarly sitting beside a young lady. Stepping up softly, she seized them togeth ra number of times in great rage. Her surprise may be imagined when she found that the innocent stranger was not

The Reading Gazette is horiest enough party; but after the lesson they have learned, it is not likely they will ever be caught in so foolish and censurable a scrape again.

Miss Kate Chase, daughter of the United States Secretary of the Treasury, will construction superintended by him. be married to Hon. William Sprague, Rhode November.

Statistics of the War.

An official statement of the number of roops raised by the several States and territories for the defence of the Union in the pending war, down to January 1st, 1863. makes the aggregate 1,276,246 of all classes, of which over a million were for the full term of three years. This enormous array of figures sufficiently attests the fighting capacity of the republic, and when we consider the vast number of troops raised in the rebel States by conscription and every other means, the total is well calculated to excite the amazement even of our own countrymen. inparalled for magnitude, few of us have been prepared to find the official statistics of it reaching such formidable proportions. Our own commonwealth appears to have contributed no less than two hundred thousand men, an army in itself, raised from a population of only three millions. No nation of Europe, great or small, can equal this relatively. No people of the same number have, within our recollection, raised such commit; but that they ever displaced a an array of troops. And yet we show no general because they feared he would prove | signs of exhaustion. Our resources of fighting men are as great now, apparently, as when the war broke out; and after this great drain of our male population, we have polled more votes at the recent State election than

Nothing could more forcibly illustrate the terrible strength of the republic. We are but a single State of the thirty five, and no the largest, and yet we have sent forth from our borders an army nearly equal ng numbers that upon which England depend for her defence. Our paper armies, which have shown in the hour of trial that the were realties of the most fearful kind. W pared for battle to the direst extremity.

Important Recruiting Regulations The following regulations approved by the Secretary of War, are being promulgated b the Provost-Marshal-General:

District Agents are to be appointed t the Provost-Marshal-General to arrest dese ters and procure recruits. \$30 reward will be paid for the apprehe

on and delivery of a deserter. \$25 premium-will be paid to the agen for each accepted recruit presented by their months, and been honorably discharged f other cause than disability.

\$15 premium will be paid for all o her a cepted recruits. The money received from drafted perso tute a substitute fund for the payment premiums and bounty to recruits.

The total amount of bounty paid to each recruit is \$402, of which he will receive \$ cash before leaving the general rendezvon The balance will be paid to him by insta ments according to existing regulations. The monthly compensation of soldiers en listed under this order will be at the following

If continued in the so vice three years .-Veteran Volunteers \$24; other volunteer not veteran, 21 30. If honorably mustered out in less than tw

years, the monthly rate of compensation will be increased as the term of service If the Government shall not require the

the expiration of their term of enlistmen they shall receive the whole amount of b u ty remaining unpaid the same as if the to to the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death. Any person practicing or attempting to

practice fraud or imposition either to the Government or the recruit shall be sumthe restoration of their master-spirit to the marily dealt with, by a military commission. Men enlisted under this order will be as signed to old regiments.

Consecration of the Sodiers' National Cemetery.

David Willis, Esq., of Gettysburg, Pa., the agent of the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the projector of the idea of erecting a cemetary and monument in memory of the dead who fell at the battle of Gettysburg, states that the consecration will take place on Thursday, the 19th of November next, when it i expected an immense concourse of people will be present to participate in the ceremonies Hon. Edward Everett is to deliver the dedicatory oration, President Lincoln will be pres ent and participate in the ceremonies ode or dirge prepared by the poet Longfellow is to be sung. besides other ceremonies. The Marine Band will be in attendance fr m Washington, besides other bands of music from other States. T e Governors of all the loval States are expected to be in atten dance, as well as the members of the Cab. inet of the United States and the foreign varn now than four hundred men could have ministers, besides many other distinguished personages. The Marshal of the district of Columbia will have charge of the civic and Major General Cadwalader of the military portion of the procession, composed of cavalwill be made with all the railroad companies to accommodate those who may wish to be present on the occasion The cemetrey enclosure will contain seventeen acres. It is flict occurred, and where hundreds were killed

Order of Major General Birney.

HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S DIVISION,) THIRD CORPS, October 17th, 1863 General Orders, No 93 - The Major Gen eral commanding Division thanks the officers and men for their admirable conduct during the late movements Especial credit is due to the 1st Brigade, Col. Collis, to the 5th Michigan Volunteers, the 1st U. S. Sharpshooters, and to the 10.h Massachusetts Bat tery, Captain Sleeper, for their gallantry in repulsing the enemy's attack on the head of the column at Auburn, and to Colonel Collis for his skill and promptitude in making the dispositions ordered

F BIRNEY, Major and A. A. G. N. B .- The 1st Brigade is the one which published the patriotic appeal to the loyal cit a head in each of her hands and pounded izens of Pennsylvania to vote for Curtin, and consists of the 57th, 63d, 68th, 105th, 114th and 141st Pennsylvania regiments.

LARGE LOCOMOTIVE. -The largest loher "worser half." She apologized and comotive in the United states, if not in the passed out amid the laughter of the crowd. world, has just been built for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in the machine shop of this city. It has twelve o admit that, instead of being surprised at | driving wheels, 43 inches in diameter. The our defeat, we ought to wonder that it was oylinder is 20 inches in diameter, and the not more crushing." It is a wonder that so stroke of the piston 26 inches. The fire boxes many could be seduced into voting for such a 10 feet 8 inches long, and 412 inches wide .-Inside diameter 48 inches. The weight of the locomotive when in running order is 106.320 pounds This locomotive is intended for a pushing one, to force the heavy coal trains up the grades of the road at the Falls. It was designed by Mr. James Millholland and its

It has received the appropriate name of "Ponnsylvania," of which it is a good representative. It has been tried and works to ad miration.—Reading Times.

Fifteen Thousand Three Hundred and Twenty Five Majority for the Government!

We give below a carefully revised and complete tabular statement of the official vote for Governor and Supreme Judge, as cast in Pennsylvania, October 13, 1863. It will be seen by this vote, that the majority for Governor Curtin is 15,825, and of Judge Agnew 12,308, and that Gov. Cartin leads the Union candidate for the Supreme Judgeship 5.017 votes. These results are highly gratifying. The majorities are large enough to give the most sublime prestige to our cause, and to ad-Much as we are apt to say that this war is monish us in the future as to the results of a thorough, active and vigilant organization.

In this connection, it is not out of place to refer to the fact that Gov. Curtin ran ahead of the Union county nominees in a majority of the counties of the State. Wherever our political opponents made the bitterest fight on our candidate personally, in these lo calities he received his largest vote, a fact which seems to indicate the deep hold he has upon the people, and the determination of the popular will to sustain Gov. Curtin in his pop ular position.

Below we give the figures of the vote as it officially recorded in the Secretary of State's office:

| | n, | , M | . | įė, | by our gallant soldiers | . We give be | low the |
|---------------|--------|------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| COUNTIES | Œ. | lward, | ₫ | C | votes of the army as fa | raithey have | e come to |
| | | , C | • | • | hand: | | ` |
| | | • • • | | | | Brough. | Valham |
| Adams, | 2,689 | 2,917 | 11 (:11) | 13 1118 | Troops at Buchanan, V | | none |
| Allegheny, | 17,708 | | 2,698 | 2,918 | 12th Regiment, | 450 | none |
| Armstrong, | 3,146 | 2,977 | 17,750 | | 93 I Regiment, | 430 | none |
| Beaver, | 8,037 | 2,056 | 3,046 | 2,992 | White's brigade, | 200 | 8 |
| Bedford, | 2,43) | 2.704 | $\frac{3,035}{2.358}$ | 2 059 | Ohio men in 5th Virgin | nia, 231 | none |
| Berks, | | 12,627 | | $\begin{bmatrix} 2.680 \\ 12.671 \end{bmatrix}$ | G lbert's brigade, | 1.500 | 22 |
| Blair, | 3,283 | 2.386 | 3,259 | 2 418 | Troops at Charlestown. | Va 2,733 | 50 |
| Bradford, | 6,722 | 2,954 | 6,565 | 2,929 | 100th Ohio, in E. Tenu | . 295 | 81 |
| Bucks, | 6,256 | 6,836 | 6.247 | 6,858 | 144th Onio, in E Tenr | | none |
| Butler, | 3,328 | 3.054 | 3,236 | 3 023 | 104th Ohio, in E Tent | n. 475 | 4 |
| Cambria, | 2,164 | 3,000 | 2,138 | 3,020 | Konkle's battery, in E | . Tenn. 67 | none |
| Cameron, | 318 | 216 | 309 | 219 | Shield's (19th) bat in | E. T 98 | none |
| Carbon, | 1,542 | 2,119 | 1.531 | 2,114 | 79th Regiment, Edgefic | eld, T. 413 | 5 (|
| Centre, | 2,714 | 3,058 | 2 680 | 3,058 | 28th Regiment, Beverl | y, Va. 617 | none |
| Chester, | 7,988 | 5,498 | 7,958 | 5,521 | Ohio men at Clarksbur | | 11 |
| Charion, | 1,618 | 2,598 | 1,591 | 2 608 | Camp Dennison, | 135 | 11 |
| Clinton, | 1,607 | 1,911 | 1.592 | 1,908 | Ohio troops at Nashvil | | 25 |
| Clearfield, | 1,531 | 2 488 | 1.526 | 2,181 | In two hospitals at Na | | none |
| Columbia, | 1,801 | 3,342 | 1,801 | 3,346 | Hoffman Battal., John | | |
| Crawford, | 6,141 | 4,236 | 6 056 | 4,163 | Island, | 193 | 16 |
| Cumberland | 3,434 | 4,075 | 3,400 | 4,116 | Ohio troops at Cairo, | 66 | 4 |
| Dauphin, | 5 065 | 3,875 | 5 015 | 3,908 | Invalid Corps, Elmira, | | 1 |
| Delaware, | 3,462 | 1,789 | 3 421 | 1 820 | In Rosecrans' army (in | | 252 |
| Erie, | 6,259 | 3,260 | 6,178 | 3 258 | Faller's brigade, Mem | | 91 |
| Etk, | 336 | 722 | 317 | 734 | 1st Regiment, Heavy | | |
| Fayette, | 3,091 | 3 791 | 3,098 | 3,771 | lery, Covington, E | | 29 |
| Franklin, | 3,876 | 3,710 | 3,8-9 | 3,710 | Troops at Washington, | | |
| Fulton, | 761 | 1,022 | 750 | 1,026 | 📝 — andria and Anapp | | 42 |
| Forest, | 91 | 58 | 91 | 56 | Troops at St. Louis ho | | none |
| Greene, | 1,481 | 2 960 | 1,440 | 2,953 | Troops in Philadelphia | | _ |
| Huntingdon, | 3,260 | | 3,225 | 2,204 | pitals. | 60 | 1 |
| In liana, | 3,961 | 1,955 | 3,904 | 1,967 | 27th; 39th, 431, 63 | | |
| Jefferson, | 1,754 | 1 698 | 1,730 | 1,695 | Inf, Memphis | 1,881 | 91 |
| Juniata, | 1,456 | 1.737 | 1.443 | 1.742 | | | |
| Lancaster, | 13,311 | 7,650 | 13,354 | 7,668 | Total, | 25.309 | 628 |
| Lawrence, | 3,063 | 1.251 | 3,061 | 1,236 | . Majority for Brot | | |
| Lebanon, | 3,658 | 2.653 | 3 615 | 2,653 | Where are the Copp | erhead soldier | 's ? |
| Lehigh, | 3,696 | 5.526 | 8 636 | 5.523 | V TE OF OHIO SOLDIER | s on monnis | ISLAND |
| Luzeine, | 7,022 | 9.808 | , 6.910 | 9,849 | Mr. E. B. Olmstell, o | | |
| Lycoming, | 3, 4:1 | 3.6 | 3 347 | 3,911 | to take the Vote of Ol | 7 | |
| Mercer, | 3,907 | 8,408 | 3,897 | 3, 103 | | | 911 15101113 |
| M Kean, | 727 | 622 | 709 | 6.31 | I-band, reports the foll | owing: | |
| Mildia, | 1,709 | 1,626 | 1,694 | 1,627 | - | Brough. | Vul'ham |
| Monroe, | 684 | 2,712 | 643 | 2,659 | 25th Ohio, | 199 | .7 |
| Montgomery, | 6,238 | 7,489 | 6,175 | 7,512 | 624, Ohio, | 272 | 41 |
| Martour | -1,112 | 1,417 | 1 100 | 1.458 | 67th Ohio, | 233 | 29 |
| Nath impton, | ა, 165 | 6,538 | 2.459 | 6,540 | 75th Ohio, | 130 | 0 |
| Northumberl' | | 3,356 | 2,608 | 3 383 | 107th Onio, | 25 | 0 |
| l'erry, | 2.328 | 2,296 | 2,312 | 2,304 | Hospital, | . 89 | 1 |
| Philadelphia, | 44,274 | | 43,914 | 37,516 | | | |
| Pike, | 270 | 1,184 | 258 | 1.166 | Total, | 898 | 78 |
| Potter, | 1,470 | | 1,442 | 597 | l — | | |
| Schuylkill, | 6,506 | 8,547 | 6.462 | 8,563 | IOWA EI | ECTION. | |
| Somerset, | 3,064 | 1.738 | 8,060 | 1,711 | The election in this | State has also | resulted. |
| Snyder, | 1,758 | $^{-1}331$ | 1,755 | 1,326 | | | |
| Suttivan, | 359 | 713 | 354 | 711 | in the State has given | | |
| Susquehanna, | | 2,932 | 4 098 | 2,930 | ities. | | • |
| frogu, | 4 504 | 1,617 | 4,126 | 1.160 | HOW THE IOWA | SOLDIERS VOT | E. |
| Coren, | 2,024 | 4-250 | -1.995 | 1.258 | D. I. D D | | |

NATIONAL GROWTH.

2.274 - 1.386

Westmoreland, 4,494 5,581

4.627 4.371

1,3,9 1,418

269,496 254,171 267,197 254 889

254,171

15,325

254,889

12,308

Venango,

Washington,

Wyoming,

Gov Curtin's vote,

D Agnew's vote,

1 W. Woodward's vote.

Gov Curtin's majority,

W. H. Lowrie's vote,

Agnew's majority.

Total.

Warren

The President in his most admirable proamatian for a National Thanksgiving, enu nerates among our national blessings the fact hat "Population has steadily increased not withstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battle-field. and that "the country rejoices in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, This growth in numbers springs, firstly, from the natural increase in the existing population of the country, and, secondly, from im migration. Few people here expected that the latter source of national strength would be maintained in a period of civil war. It seemed preposterous that hundreds of thousry, artillery and infantry. Arrangements ands of people would leave their native land, when they enjoyed peace and "strong gov" ernments," to come to a land resounding with the clash of arms, and recling unde the mightiest struggle ever witnessed. The south of Gettysburg, and embraces a part of the battle field field where the fiercest con war, the immigration to which we owed in war, the immigration to which we owed in part our wonderful growth, would dry up .-But we have been mistaken as well as they. During the nine past months of the curren year, one hundred and sixty thousands souls and bodies) arrived at this port alone from Europe, or more than double the entire im migration of last year. During the bygone month of September the arrivals numbered 11,384 persons. During the first three days of this month, nearly 3,000 immigrants ar rived. The gross arrivals of the year will not fall much short of two hundred thous-

and. Notwithstanding the fearful losses and embarrassments of the war, we believe that the next censes of the United States will show a population of forty million freemen —including, of course, the States and people of the South, who will all then be back in the Union, and will all have taken the eath of allegiance, except Jeff- Davis and other rebel chiefs, who will either have taken refage in Mexico or in Hades. -N. 17. Times.

The True and Only Democratic Party

We are heart and soul a democratio people

and the only party entitled to the democrat

ic name is the party which best embodies and carries out the popular inspiration. That ourly just now is not the one which is in sym onthy with the wicked insurrection formed to destroy our institutions (and which on that account ought to be called the party of Destructives), but the one which is earnestly struggling, at the cost of so much blood an reasure, to preserve whatever is good and valuable in those institutions. The Unior War party, therefore, composed of the sineere men of every previous party, which does not keep its voters at home to divide the pick office, but sends them in a stalwart chalanx to the field, to defend the menaced life of the nation, is the true and only democratic party. It alone expresses those great to coughs, colds, popular truths which lie at the foundation of 25 cents a box.

OFFICIAL VOTE COMPLETE. our system; it alone, as it appears by the late elections, possesses the popular confidence or the hearty good will of the people; and it alone promises for the future to bear up that noble inheritance of freedom which we received from our ancestors, and to apply in all its justice and beauty that magnificent theory of equal human rights which has been the source of our prodigious growth and prosperiy herefore - of our unexampled development of the finest and highest power of civilization and which is certain to lead us onward in ac career of wealth, of strength, and of gloryof popular content and happines, and of na ional grandcur-which the great historic nations of antiquity, at the summit of their fame, but dimly foreshadowed and prophesied. -New York Evening Post.

> BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION Bultimore, on Wednesday, held an election for City Councils, resulting in the success of all the unconditional Union candidates. We hope the above record will convince our copperhend friends that the North is true to horself, and will stand by the Government.

OHIO ELECTION.

A table of the official and unofficial returns of the Ohio election for 1863, embracing all the counties in the State, makes the majority of Brough, the Union candidate, on the home vote. 62,000! The soldiers' vote will proba bly increase this to 100,000! or more.

VERDICT OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS. The return of soldiers' votes continue about the same rate as first received. The traitor Vallandizham, who "waits and watches" on the Canadian frontier, is properly appreciated our gallant soldiers. We give below the es of the army as far as they have come to

| | | Brough. | Val'ham |
|-----|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| 698 | 2,918 | Troops at Buchanan, Va., 1,257 | none |
| 750 | 10,155 | 12th Regiment, 450 | none |
| 046 | 2,992 | 934 Regiment, 430 | none |
| 035 | 2 059 | White's brigade, 200 | 8 |
| 358 | 2.680 | Ohio men in 5th Virginia, 231 | none |
| 936 | 12.671 | G lbert's brigade, 1.500 | 22 |
| 259 | 2 418 | Troops at Charlestown, Va 2,733 | 50 |
| 565 | 2,929 | 100th Ohio, in E. Tenn. 295 | 81 |
| 247 | 6,858 | 144th Onio, in E Tenn. 499 | none |
| 236 | 3 023 | 104th Ohio, in E. Tenn. 475 | 4 |
| 138 | 3,020 | Kenkle's battery, in E. Tenn. 67 | none |
| 309 | 219 | Shield's (19th) but in E. T 98 | none |
| 531 | 2,114 | 79th Regiment, Edgefield, T. 413 | 5 |
| 680 | 3,058 | 28th Regiment, Beverly, Va. 617 | none |
| 958 | 5,521 | Ohio men at Clarksburg, V. 24 | 11 |
| 591 | 2 608 | Camp Dennison, 135 | 11 |
| 592 | 1,908 | Ohio troops at Nashville, 627 | 25 |
| 526 | 2,181 | In two hospitals at Nashville 121 | none |
| 801 | 3,346 | Hoffman Battal., Johnson's | |
| 056 | 4,163 | Island, 193 | 16 |
| 100 | 4,116 | Ohio troops at Cairo, 66 | 4 |
| 015 | 3,908 | Invalid Corps, Elmira, N. Y. 60 | 1 |
| 421 | 1 820 | In Rosecrans' army (in part) 9,420 | 252 |
| 178 | 3 258 | Futter's brigade, Memphis, 1,590 | 91 |
| 317 | 731 | 1st Regiment, Heavy Ariil- | |
| 098 | 3,771 | lery, Covington, Ky. 940 | 29 |
| 89 | 3,710 | Troops at Washington, Alex- | |
| 750 | 1,026 | / andria and Anappolis, 857 | 42 |
| 10 | 56 | Troops at St. Louis hospitals 60 | none |
| 440 | 2,953 | Troops in Philadelphia hospi- | |
| 225 | 2,204 | pitals. 60 | 1 |
| 901 | 1,967 | 27th, 39th, 431, 634 Otto | |
| 730 | 1,635 | Inf, Memphis 1,881 | 91 |
| 413 | 1,742 | | |
| 354 | 7,668 | Total, 25,309 | 628 |
| 061 | 1,236 | Majority for Brough, 24 681 | |
| 615 | 2,653 | Where are the Copperhead soldie | rs? |
| 636 | $\frac{5}{5}$ 523 | V TE OF OHIO SOLDIERS ON MORRI | S ISLAND |
| 910 | 9,849 | Mr. E. B. Olmstel, commissioned | |
| 317 | 3,911 | T | |
| 897 | 3, 103 | to take the Vote of Ohio soldiers | on Morris |
| 709 | 631 | I-land, reports the following: | |
| 694 | 1,627 | · Brough. | Vul'ham |
| 613 | 2.659 | 25th Ohio, 199 | 7 |
| 175 | 7,512 | 624, Ohio, 272 | 41 |
| 100 | 1.458 | 67th Oalo, 233 | 29 |
| 159 | 6,540 | 75th Ohio, 130 | 0 |
| 608 | 3 383 | 107th Onio, 25 | 0 |
| 312 | 2.304 | Hospital, 39 | 1 |

| Total, | 898 |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| IOWA | ELECTION. |
| ie election in t | his State has also re |

HOW THE IOWA SOLDIERS VOTE

one of the Commissioners appointed to take of this false pretension, and flung to the dust 2.245 1.382 4 617 4.306 vote of Iowa soldiers, furnishes the following in spite of the fact that a hundred thousand 2,194 3,135 4.473 5.581returns of the vote of lowa regiments at and 1.355 - 1.4315,512 8,069 5,557 8,097

| about Corinth: | | |
|----------------------|--------|------------------|
| | STONE, | TUTTL |
| Regiments. | Union. | Copp |
| 24, | 93 | - 11 |
| 4th, | 294 | 1 |
| 5th, | 302 | 1 |
| 6th, | 175 | |
| 7th, | 859 | 1 |
| 9th, | 327 | |
| 10:h, | 280 | ä |
| 17tb, | 177 | 4 |
| 25th, | 207 | 4 7 9 9 |
| 26th, | 162 | 7 |
| 30th, | 152 | ç |
| 31st. | 167 | (|
| 39th, | 848 | ç |
| 2d Cavalry, | 671 | 10 |
| Pioneer Corps, | 36 | |
| Detachment Infantry, | 60 | |
| 1st Bittery, | 51 | |
| 14th Infantry, | 252 | 8 |
| 323 Intantry, | 158 | : |
| - | | |

4.174 Total. The Burlington Hawkeye, of Saturday says From the returns now received we believe nat upon the home vote the copperheads will rave eight, no gove, out of the ninety counies composing the State. Counting the sol diers' vote, they will probably, lose every county excelt Dubuqe, but may possibly car ry two more. The majority for the Union 25,000 to 30,000 in all.

INDIANA.

Union majorities in 48 counties, 3,167 .-The entire Democratic majority last year was

- ELECTION IN COLORADO. An extract from a letter conveys the folowing welcome intelligence:

0.542.

"DENVER CITY, Oct 3, 1863 "The Territorial election, which came off on the 1st ult, albeit, it was hotly contested blow yesterday. The elections are disclosing all over the Territory, resulted in a uniform a state of public sentiment which neither the unconditional Union victory. But one Cop-perhead was elected to either House. Many age calculations on the influx of sympathizers and refugees from other States have ion, which will strengthen by many hundred roven fallacious. Loyal emigrants out numered them, or let the election go by default At all events, we have a clean Union Council, House and Territorial officers from County Judges down to Constables - glory enough for one season. The Legislature will not until the first Monday of February next It s confidently expected that it will be the last Legislature under our present organization, the ensuing Congress will doubtless pass an Enabling act, under which Colorada will present herself for admission into the Union n the first Monday of the ensuing session.-The people are ripe for it.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

Nebraska, on the 13th, held an election for mombers of the Legislature. The House will stand 27 Unionists to 12 Democrats; the Council 8 Unionists to 5 Democrats.

DON'T COUGH AND CRY SO, CHILDREN. Bryan's Pulmonic Waters will relieve you in ten minutes after use, cure your sore throat and hoarseness, give tone and compass to your voice, and leave you in perfect singing order. Procure a box without delay, put a handful in your pocket, and then bid farewell to coughs, colds, &c. For sale at S. Elliott's 25 cents a box. your voice, and leave you in perfect singing

The Great Union Victories. Not victories in the field, but better yetat the ballot box. It is strictly true that the most glorious triumphs over the rebels -Donelson, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg

-were of less moment than the victories over the Copperheads gained at the polls, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, last Tuesday. The battle won in the field of blood to-Jay might be lost on the next week or the next day ; but that won at the ballot-box stands. Tues day's work secured loyal Governors for the great States of Ohio and Penusylvania for wo and three years to come. No vicissitudes of fortune can take away the fruits of these great successes. Combined with similar results in the other leading States, they in fact put the triumph of the national cause beyond all contingency. From the beginning it has been certain that the North had a strength sufficient to subdue the rebellion, and sure to do it if kept true to the Government. The only real danger has been that this strength would be divided and made of no effect, by the arts of seditious and factious men. The most untring efforts have been made to accomplish this. Every machina-tion known to political craft has been ap-plied. The Confederate generals who have fought against the Government have not displayed one whit more skill or perseverance than the Copperhead leaders who have intrigued against the Government. It is the grande-t event of the times that these intrigues have been baffled by the intelligence and patriotism of the people. It is now substantially settled that the North, in all its official agencies, will stand firmly by the Government to the end of the war, and that its factious minority will remain powerless for

war itseif. Yet the result is a matter of no surprise to men who understand the real character of the American people. With such, there never was any very serious apprehension that the great heart of the North could be alienated into a practical desertion of their Government, when it was struggling with arm d traitors for its existence. They could not help believing that the popular heart was too sound for any recreancy; that its honest instincts would prevail over all the to the popular mind.

mischief. The settlement of this fact was

all that was wanted to settle the issue of the

wretched sophistries so constantly addressed Demagogues thought they were a doing grand business in holding out Vallandigham as a martyr to the constitutional right of free speech. They really imagined that they had only to make out "by the card" that his arrest was out of the line of civil precedent, to induce the people to put the highest trusts of the State into his hands. Their whole theory was, that the people were weak enough and falsa enough to be ready to sacrifice the Government itself, rather than any of its forms and ordinary precedures. There never was a more complete delasion. The present gen. eration of Americans understand the value of fixed proce-ses of law quite as well as their fathers did, and in ordinary times insist with quite as much earnestness that they shall be followed. But, for all that, they are none the less able to realize that a state of war brings with it us peculiar war powers, a d that the President, as Commander in Chief, may use those powers, on his official responsibility, for the public safety Knowing that Vallandigham was abusing his tree speech for the promotion of sedition and rebellion, and assured that President Lincoln in good faith considered it a public necessity that he should be stopped in his evil carter, the people of Ohio have, without the slightest misgiving, crushed him with their mountainous vote. Just so in Pennsylvania. It was fancied that the people could be induced to make Julge Woodwar : their Governor by pretences that, while he was an opponent of the Administration, he was still for a vigorous prosecution of the war. Stump orators vociferated this into the popular ear through all the State; and not content with the impression this might make, Gen. McCiellan gave his teatimony that the Copperhead candidate was a good bater of the rebellion, and a thorough war man. But no artifice could blind the people to the plain fact that there could be no honest support of the war which did not involve an hone-t support of the authorities who prosecuted the war. The patriotic spirits E. J. Pratt, Esq., of Independence, Iowa, of the people instructively revolted against all of the best patriots of the State-engaged in their country's service far away -had no part

in the business.

The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania ought to give faction its final queetus all through the North. The canvass was conducted on 12 different grounds in the two States, and alike thoroughly in both. Its similar termination 10 in both ought to be taken as a demonstration that the struggle of the Northern mulcontents 37 is as futile as the struggle of the Southern rebels. If any additional proof is needed, New York will turnish it in a shape that will satisfy the most incredulous. But the man must be stone blind who cannot discover 90 already that Copperheadism has had its day. Take what form it may, the people recognize it, and put their heel upon it .- N, Y. Times.

- ----A Glorious Democratic Triumph. THE ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA &

No man of a particle of practical understanding can mistake the meaning of the practical results achieved in the Middle State pesterday. They bear but one interpretation. That is, that the people of this country-the great democratic masses - without regard to parties or prejudices, are determined to maintain their government in all its integrity and strength. In other works, the elections show licket will reach 16,000 in the home vote, and a glorious democratic uprising in defence of democratic institutions. A wretched and pestilent faction, which has falsely assumed the time honored democratic name in the interests of its hypocritical leaders, has been swept away by the mighty popular flood. The peo-Copperhead majority in the same last year way by the mighty popular flood. The peo-4.646. Union gain in half the State 7.812 — plc, scorning all party designations when their country is in danger, say to these mousing schemers : "We are the only democracy, and we mean to sustain the Covernment and fight the battle until every insolent traiter has laid down his arms."

That's the primary lesson of the hour, and lesson involving the future in many ways.

Both the peace men of the North and the war men of the South received a stunning rebels nor copperheads were prepared-a union of men of all parties in support of the Government and in stern opposition to the rebellthousands the peace party in the South, and do as much to persuade the Southern people of the hopelessness of rebellion and of the wisdem of submission to the laws as any victory in the field.

In Ohio, Vallaudigham, the special friend of the rebel leaders, has been beaten by an unprecedented majority. Governor Brough has been elected by a majority of probably seventy-five and perhaps one hundred thousand .-In Pene sylvania, Governor Curtin has been re-elected in spite of the utmost efforts of the copperheads, and by a heavy majority, In Newark the local elections held yesterday astonished even the Union men by their result; the democratic majorities were cut down, an the Union men elected their ticket in wards where they did not look for success. In Indiana, a few days ago, local elections were held, with almost uniform success for the

Union ticket. The people at home are affected with the same spirit which animates their brothers, the soldiers in the field. They feel that it is necessary above all things to present a united front to the enemy; they know that the rebels