

Democrat and Sentinel.



J. S. TODD, Editor & Publisher.

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AT THE GOOD WORK AGAIN.—The young ladies of St. John's Catholic Congregation, of Albion, we learn, are busily at work getting up a Fair for the benefit of their Church, and in such hands, it is needless to say, it cannot fail to be a success. We have it confidently that our lady friends at the foot of the hill are proverbial for their good looks and persuasive tongues, and while we hope that none will be able to resist the insinuating appeals to take chances in the many articles of value and beauty to be disposed of at the Fair, we caution all male lips to tether their hearts, or they may find themselves minus that precious article. We shall announce the time of holding the Fair.

What the Election Decided.

From the Pittsburg Post. Forney made a speech in Philadelphia on the night of the election, in which he announced as follows what the Abolition re-election of Curtin decided:

"You have declared in favor of the entire policy of the Federal Administration. You have declared in favor of that much maligned and misrepresented draft. You have declared in favor of the splendid financial policy of Mr. Chase. You have declared in favor of the vigorous, honest and intrepid management of the War Department, by Mr. Stanton. You have declared that whether in the Administration of the Government or out of it, no man that belongs to the Republican party shall dare to set himself up against the Federal Government or against the policy of that party. Whether that man be a ward politician or a cabinet officer, you have, by this great vote of to-day, decided that he who is not with us is against us."

Before the election came off, the Abolitionists insisted that the contest was simply one of "loyalty against disloyalty," in which every citizen, no matter what his peculiar opinions were, in relation to other questions, was cordially invited to participate. But now, that a sufficient number of Democrats were fooled into the "Union" trap, to carry the election for the Abolitionists, we are informed authoritatively by the President's dog, that the election not only endorsed all the infamous measures of the Administration, but that it also announced that no man belonging to the Republican party shall dare to set himself up against the Federal Government, or the policy of that party.

Without stopping to congratulate the "loyal Democrats" who deserted their honest old party to assist in electing a set of Abolition conspirators against the integrity of our Government, we desire to direct attention to what we conceive to be the true significance of Forney's declaration. It is already known that there are rival candidates for the Presidency in the President's Cabinet, besides the President himself. Secretary Chase is the radical favorite in whose interest Forney is. It is also well understood that the Chase interest did not favor the nomination of Curtin, but wanted him "postponed," but now that Curtin is re-elected, the extreme Abolitionists are determined to use it for the interest of their extreme faction. Those of the Republicans who favor a less radical policy than Chase, are represented by Postmaster General Blair, who in a speech the other day in Maryland denounced Chase's extreme opinions, and alluded to some of his organs as follows:

Simultaneously three leading organs: the Chronicle Washington, boasting a sort of official sanction; the Missouri Democrat, the ultra abolitionist of Fremont graft at St. Louis; and the Atlantic Monthly, which leads to the parent stock at Boston all it can boast of literary strength and elegance, HAVE STRUCK THE KEY NOTE OF REVOLUTION, the sheer abolition of State constitutions in the region suffering under the yoke of the rebellion."

The Chronicle mentioned by Mr. Blair is Forney's court organ, and is the special mouthpiece of Chase and Stanton; the Missouri Democrat is the organ of the Fremont German juddels of Missouri, and the Atlantic Monthly is the organ of the revolutionary doctrines of Charles Sumner. The radical Abolition element, which favors the continuance of War, not for the restoration of the Union, but for its destruction, expects to control the next Congress and the next Presidential nomination, and hence Forney's announcement that no "Republican shall dare to set himself up against the policy of that party." The conservative Republicans, who like the Democrats, desire to prosecute hostilities in order to save the Union, are informed by one in the councils of the Sumners and Stevens that they must not even question the infallibility of their intentions. But we very much doubt whether the infallible pluck of the Blair is likely to quail before the threats or the thrusts of such pugnales and pat-troons as Forney and Sumner. Best in the stubborn school of Jackson, they are not likely to give way to the destructive schemes or Abolition anarchists, whose aim now is to destroy the sovereignty of the States, and carry on hostilities until the people of the South are utterly exterminated. When that is accomplished, and New England rich with the spoils made off the Nation's misery, we may then realize the development of the last act in the Abolition drama, which will be the erection of a monarchy or a despotism upon the ruins of our once stupendous Republic. That Sumner and his school aims at something of the kind there can be no question. To resist it will be the duty of every patriot. But, in the meantime we can not but congratulate those "loyal Democrats," whose votes enabled Forney to make the announcement he did, when he ascertained that Curtin was re-elected.

The Election is Over.

From the Patriot and Union. We now trust that the political waters, which have been lashed into such violent turbulence, will quietly subside, and that a calm more conducive to reflection will follow. The Republicans have got their victory; they will enjoy it with their accustomed enthusiasm, while the Democracy, now quiescent, will look forward to the future, when they will roll back defeat and obtain in its place a substantial and permanent triumph. To our Democratic friends we say, then, be up and doing; while you submit to the will of the people, you can look forward with confidence to the other second thought which will succeed the deliciousness of passion that has just spent its force, and upon its correct wisdom the fabric of Democratic ascendancy will be built. The Democratic party is only obscured by a temporary cloud, and will soon blaze out with refulgent luster. You have polled a vote throughout the State that is enormous—by far the largest you ever gave—and in that fact, and by your firm, compact and solid organization, you have won the respect, if not the fear, of your opponents. When more than half the loyal votes of the State march in solid column to the ballot-box, and deposit their votes for Woodward and Lowrie, it is high time that the venal and unscrupulous men should cease their clamor about traitors and treason. If they keep it up after that demonstration, they will simply expose themselves to contempt and derision.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Memphis, Oct. 14.—The Jackson Messenger, of the 6th inst., says that the election for Governor, State officers and Congressmen, took place on the 5th, and it supposes that all the present State officers were re-elected. A sharp fight had occurred on the Big Black, in which the rebels were driven back, but being reinforced they compelled the Federals to retreat beyond that river. The Selma Reporter says that Gen.

Bragg has 30,000 stand of small arms to spare.

Four Companies of the 2d Iowa Cavalry surrounded the town of Hernando on Saturday night last and captured three men, formerly of the Memphis police, who were engaged in the recent burning of Steamboats on the Mississippi river, with the price to be paid for their destruction. They are now in irons in Irving Prison, and will be tried by a military commission.

The vote of the 2d Iowa Cavalry for Governor of Iowa is: Stone, Republican, 574; Tuttle, War Democrat, 107.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—It is ascertained from the Army of the Potomac that the heavy rain of yesterday prevented any field operations. Our cavalry scouts failed to find any considerable body of the enemy, and our signal men, owing to the fog and haze, saw indications of only one large camp at Bristow Station.

It is believed the enemy, having during the previous day reconnoitred our position, and finding our lines impregnable, retired rearward, and feinting a rise in the Rappahannock would interfere with their base of supplies, have expedited their movements towards that line.

Our troops are equally well posted for an advance or for defence. The enemy's forced marches and scarcity of supplies render it impossible to actively advance or retreat. If they attack us their defeat is considered beyond a doubt.

General Sickles arrived in front last night, prepared to take the field if a fight should ensue. His friends there, however, think his valor carries him too far in his present physical condition.

A report reached headquarters that the enemy were in force this morning at and around Manassas Junction. Some of our troops prepared immediately to advance, and probably to reconnoitre.

Our movements have recently been of a strategic character, in which General Lee has thus far been completely outgeneraled by General Meade.

No fears exist of our not being able to cope with General Lee in the field if we can get his force in a mass without our having a large base of supplies to provide for.

It is said a General Order will be issued by the War Department in a few days, providing for the enlistment of negro troops in the State of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia. All loyal owners will be allowed three hundred dollars for each slave that may enlist, the slave to be free at the expiration of his term of enlistment. The slaves of disloyal masters will also be enlisted, but they will not be paid for them. Five officers were arrested to-day for remaining in the city without authority after their regiment had left for the front. They were ordered to report under arrest to the Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac. To show the expedition with which such matters are attended to, these officers were arrested within less than one hour after the telegram informing against them was received.

The Republican says that the government has information contradictory of the report that General Lee's army has been thrown across the Upper Potomac into Maryland. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Last night, about eight o'clock, according to passengers from the army, information came to General Meade that a corps of the rebel army, supposed to be General A. P. Hill's, had moved from our front in the direction of Leesburg. The Star says a heavy reconnoissance was immediately started in the direction of Abbie, the reconnoitring party moving light, without knapsacks, and the enemy will make little by their motion should they be undertaking any surprise game in that direction. There was more or less skirmishing along the pickets on either side, and several casualties are reported. Yesterday there was skirmishing all along the lines of our army, and some firing also on the old Bull Run battle field, but there was no general engagement. Our army last night was in line of battle. The whole baggage and transportation train was sent to the rear, and the sutlers were ordered to Alexandria. The skirmishing yesterday was principally for position, and the report is that

in every instance General Meade has succeeded in getting the advantage.

The 102 prisoners of war captured on Wednesday last, near Bristow Station reached the city last night and were committed to the Old Capitol prison.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

From information received from the army of the Potomac to-night, it appears that a body of the enemy were seen passing southward, opposite Blackburn's ford, last night, and our batteries shelled them. They replied for half an hour, and then disappeared. They made no other demonstration yesterday.

It was rumored that one corps of the enemy was approaching Fairfax last night by the Chainilly road, and our heavy batteries were sent out in that direction. They have returned and report all quiet. Our army is in a perfect safe position, and is prepared to repel any attack the rebels may make.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

New York, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Chattanooga, dated yesterday, says no hostile demonstrations had been made by the enemy on the front since the 9th instant. The rebel batteries on Lookout Mountain and on the left ascent. Our batteries have driven the rebels from Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain. Up to noon to-day all was quiet. Deserters from the 3d Kentucky state that a fight occurred on the 6th between a Georgia brigade and the rebel regulars, the former refusing to go out of the State.

Several of our men and animals have been killed by rebel sharpshooters from the south bank of the Tennessee river. Our trains are again running regularly on the Nashville and Stevenson Railroad. The rebel cavalry raiders are now completely scattered between Duck and Elk rivers.

A strong rebel picket guard, with a Lieutenant, came into our lines in a body yesterday, reporting that the rebels were building positions. This is thought to be an indication of an attempt to dislodge us by a flank movement across the river, which General Rosecrans has amply provided for.

There has been no communication with General Burnside for several days. His army is doing good service, but not in the measure generally supposed at the North. General Longstreet has suspended Gen. Polk. The latter has issued a farewell address.

The rebel papers report that Jeff. Davis is about to take command of Gen. Bragg's army.

The 20th and 21st corps have been consolidated as the 4th Army Corps, under Gen. Granger.

Generals McCook and Crittenden have been ordered to Indianapolis with their aids-de-camp.

THE REBEL FORCE IN MISSISSIPPI.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.—The Memphis Bulletin of the 16th says information received from a Union refugee, just escaped from the blood-hound conscription in Mississippi, shows that Joe Johnston's force, with the exception of one division, has been sent to reinforce General Bragg, and that there are not over 10,000 troops in the State of Mississippi. Gen. Loring was at Canton on the 8th with 5,000 infantry. Joe Johnson has gone to Holly Springs on a tour of inspection. Richardson, Ross, Whitfield, Blythe, and Chalmers, with hands about five hundred strong, are in different parts of the State conscripting and robbing. In the counties around Atlanta over one hundred blood-hounds are being used to capture Union men.

The Memphis and Charleston Railroad and telegraph are extended to Iuka. The steamer Lady Jackson struck a snag, and sank near the mouth of the White river. Loss 25,000. No lives were lost. Gen. Wadsworth, late of the army of the Potomac, arrived to-day, bound on a tour of inspection of the contrabands. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad will be opened from Columbus, Kentucky, to Jackson Tennessee. Thence to Corinth it is in operation. A large force is now working on the road from Corinth to Decatur, and it is designed to open it from the latter point to Chattanooga. The rebel steamers Argus and Fulton were recently captured in the Red river.

THE STATE QUOTAS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The quotas for the several States, under the President's proclamation for 300,000 volunteers, have been prepared, and will without delay be forwarded to the respective Governors.

The Alexandria Journal, this afternoon in noticing the reports that strenuous efforts are being made to induce the President to exempt the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia from the operation of the Emancipation proclamation, says the proclamation especially exempts them, and therefore any such efforts as these mentioned would be gratuitous and useless.

A sutler's train was attacked to-day this side of Fairfax Court House by guerrillas, who were driven off by the cavalry escort. The latter had an officer captured and our man killed.

ATTACK ON CHARLESTOWN, VA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It is understood that official information was received to-day stating that our forces by the rebel attack on Charlestown, Va., yesterday was not more than one hundred and fifty men. Assuming this to be true, the accounts from that quarter have been exaggerated.

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that there are no signs of Lee's whereabouts, as he has recently mysteriously changed his position. Such dispositions have been made of our army as will meet all contingencies.

Heavy firing of artillery was for an hour or two heard this morning in the direction of Manassas.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

CAIRO, Oct. 18.—General Grant and staff arrived this morning. All is quiet at Little Rock.

The expedition under Major Reed, of the Eighth Missouri, broke up the camp of the notorious guerrilla Carter, in Jefferson county, killed him, and took all his men prisoners.

Provost Marshal General Chandler has issued an order requiring all negroes not in possession of a certificate that they were in an employment adequate for the support of their families, to be placed in the contraband camp, and provided for.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTAHOOGA.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, 12th inst., to the Cincinnati Commercial, says: "Deserters from Bragg report the enemy still in force in front. They say he had eleven divisions, beside his cavalry force, in the late battle. Longstreet's reinforcements consisted of two divisions, and one brigade." Atlanta papers say that Bragg had fifty heavy and two lighted light guns, and was to have commenced shelling on the 5th inst. A general order was issued on the 7th inst., in accordance with orders from the War Department, consolidating the Twentieth and Twenty-first Corps into the Fourth. Also ordering Gen. McCook and Crittenden to Indianapolis to appear before a Court Inquiry. The same order announces Major General Reynolds, chief of staff, in place of Gen. Canfield, who vacates the position to take a seat in Congress.

All divisions of the army will be consolidated into six divisions, to form the 14th and 15th Corps, with Generals Thomas and Granger as commanders. The three under the former will be commanded by Generals Bird, Davis and Rousseau. Those under the latter by Generals Wood, Sheridan and Palmer. General Brannon will be Chief of Artillery.

It is rumored that a fight occurred on Monday last between the Tennessee troops of Bragg and Longstreet, in which six hundred were killed and wounded. Other accounts say it was between Georgia troops and Withers' division, the former having refused to cross the Chickamauga. A fight or sham battle certainly occurred, as it was seen from the mountain tops. The information of a fight comes from deserters.

IMPORTANT MILITARY REGULATIONS.

General Lockwood, in command at Frederick county, Md., has issued the following important regulations: "No citizen shall be permitted to enter or take passage in any car, at any of the stations within this command between Monocacy Junction and Duffield's depot, Frederick included, without a proper pass. "No officer or soldier, other than General officers, and officers of their personal staffs, shall be permitted to take passage from any railroad station within this command, except upon exhibition of orders permitting their absence. "Passes shall not be given to citizens to pass any ferry, ford or bridge, within this command, or go beyond any picket, without it shall appear that applicant is in every respect, a proper person to receive such pass.

All strangers who may appear at any of the stations of this command, shall be questioned as to their business, and regarded as suspicious persons, unless they shall be detained. "No goods, wares or merchandise, shall be permitted to pass, unless it appear that the same has been permitted as prescribed by the respective State regulations."

The Election.

Annexed are the results of the election for Governor, State officers, and Congressmen, as far as received, up to the 14th inst. our going to press.

Table with columns for State, Name, and Votes. Includes entries for Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Chester, Columbia, Carbon, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Erie, Elk, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hagerstown, Harford, Hamilton, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Northampton, Northumberland, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

Another Draft.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1863. By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the next year;

And whereas, in addition to the raised by the present draft, it is expedient to call out three hundred thousand volunteers to serve for the term of the war, not however exceeding three years.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby order, and of the militia of the several States when called into active service, I do hereby issue this my proclamation, calling on the Governors of the different States to raise and have called into the United States service for the various companies and regiments in the field, from their respective States their quotas of three hundred thousand men.

I further proclaim, that all volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premiums and benefits 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 received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited on and deducted from the quotas established for the next draft.

I further proclaim, that if any State shall fail to raise her quota assigned to her 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