Franklin Repository.

Wednesday, October 19, 1864.

UNION NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
ROBERT M'CLINTOCK. | THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. King.
2. G. HORSTON COATES.
3. HENRY BUEHLER.
4. WILLIAM H. KERR.
5. RANDOLPH L. GEORGE.
6. CHARLES M. REYNOLDS.
7. ROBERT PARKER.
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR.
9. JOHN A. HERBSTAND.
10. RICHARD H. CORTELYOU.
11. EDWARD HARDAY.
12. CHARLES F. REPP.
13. ELIAS W. HALE.
14. CHARLES H. SHENEK.
15. JOHN WETTS.
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY.
17. DAVID W. WOODS.
18. ISAAC BROWN.
19. JOHN PATTON.
20. SAMUEL B. DICK.
21. RICHARD BEERS.
22. JOHN F. PERSHY.
23. EMBREE S. SLUSHER.
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

"RALLY ONCE AGAIN"

The great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana have declared in thunder tones against a humiliating peace with murderous traitors, and in favor of the prosecution of the war, until its crowning victory is achieved by the submission of rebels to the majesty of the laws. The verdict, so significant on the threshhold of a great National struggle, is in no respect indecisive. Pennsylvania, with thirty thousand brave sons just sent to the field, held the enemy at bay on the home vote, while her gallant soldiers have announced in most emphatic language that the men who libel their heroism, hate them for their victories, and rejoice at the misfortune, shall not rule the fair land they have sought to destroy. Sixteen loyal, faithful members are returned to the next Congress, displacing four of the men who ever voted alike to embarrass the government and its noble armies in its fearful contest with traitors; and a Union legislature in both branches and a decided Union majority on the popular vote, determine beyond all cavil that the Keystone State cannot be seduced or intimidated into suicidal hostility to her brave sons in the field and to the great Nationality of which she is one of the brightest and proudest ornaments. Ohio has swept the Vallandigham, the Pendletons, the Longs and their followers into dishonor by an utterly overwhelming majority—one that consigns the sympathizers of treason to open shame and the authors and followers of the Chicago platform to perpetual obscurity.—Scarcely a M'Clellan Congressman is left to tell that his party has an existence in Ohio, where but five out of nineteen in the present Congress fail to vote as Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis would dictate. In Indiana, where Democracy had culminated in open, insolent treachery—in positive and thorough and armed organization to plunge the Nation into anarchy, the loyal people of all parties have made common cause to hurl the faithless into obscurity by a majority entirely unprecedented.—With their gallant soldiers deliberately disfranchised by a disloyal legislature, they confidently hoped to save the State for M'Clellan and Pendleton; but they are routed by a majority of 22,000 and but two of the eleven Congressmen elected are of the M'Clellan school.

—Such is the verdict of October. It points with unerring certainty to the utter discomfiture of the Chicago trickster-in November, and declares that neither by traitors in arms nor by the less manly siders in the North shall the great cause of an imperilled Nation be lost. IT HAS DETERMINED THE NOVEMBER STRUGGLE! It has fixed the policy of the People, and while loyal men and the friends of Freedom in every clime will rejoice that self-government is vindicated, the last hope of traitors will fade out as they reel in despair from the overwhelming verdict that TREASON MUST DIE—THE REPUBLIC MUST LIVE!

Loyal Men!—rally once again for your own and your Country's cause, and let your triumph already well assured, be so decisive that treachery of every shade must cease to breed disorder, and strife, and death in the most beneficent government of the world. The battle is already won, but let it leave no future for perfidy; no hope even for mean ambition, but in fidelity to the Union, the Constitution and the majesty of the Laws!

ORGANIZE FOR VICTORY!

While Ohio and Indiana give overwhelming majorities for the Union cause without the aid of the army, Pennsylvania was well nigh lost in this momentous struggle by over confidence and the absence of organization. Had there been a systematic, thorough organization of the entire State, the Union majority on the home vote must have been from twenty to thirty thousand. Philadelphia alone of the Union strongholds was prepared for the contest when the day of trial came, and that was due mainly to her complete local political machinery and the consumate skill with which it was directed. Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, Lebanon, Union, Snyder, Huntingdon, Blair, Somerset and all the strong Union counties of the West and Northwest were entirely without organization such as a Presidential contest demands, and the result was that three Congressmen, three Senators and half a score of Assemblymen are lost on the home vote, and perhaps hopelessly lost, and the State is made to appear as faltering in fidelity to the Country in this crisis of our history. True, one thousand would have elected Stevens, Broomall, Williams and Moorhead to Congress as well as twenty thousand; but the popular verdict of the State is tested by the Congressional vote, and the prestige of victory united on organization and a full vote. So wisely reasoned our foes, and so they acted. They gave their outside vote in Berks, Northampton, Lehigh, Monroe, Pike, Schuylkill and other counties, solely to determine the preliminary struggle of October in their favor. They had organization—perfect, systematic discipline, and that they have not triumph is the fault of their cause, not of their want of skill and ceaseless energy.

Let us learn from our foes. Our cause is not lost—not even failed, for Ohio and Indiana have rescued it, and our brave army has shielded us from dishonor.—Henceforth let organization be the motto, the purpose, the effort of every Union man, and our verdict of November will be no less decisive than that of other loyal States. Let the Union men of every election district see *at once* that a complete list of their voters is made out; that their wants are supplied; that documents are on hand to meet every sophistry of our foes; that means are provided to have the feeble, the infirm and the doubting brought to the polls, and Pennsylvania will be carried for Lincoln by fifty thousand. Let no Union man feel that his district is small and therefore unimportant, or that a few votes will make no difference. It is by losing a very few votes by supineness and neglect in each of the three thousand election districts of the State that great aggregates are lost. While the State is in no sense doubtful for Lincoln, half the moral triumph will be lost if the overthrow of the base propositions of Chicago and their supporters is not so decisive that men of all shades of treachery will learn that in fidelity only is there safety with the People.

Let organization therefore be the work of every loyal man at once, and the Keystone State will not blush when Indiana with a disfranchised soldiery, rolls up thirty thousand for the Union cause. The time is short. Each golden moment lost is a wrong to a threatened government and to a heroic army. Forward loyal men! the hour of triumph is at hand!

WANTED—RE-INFORCEMENTS.

WE do not vouch for the genuineness of the subjoined document, but it so fully meets the wants of our sore-headed Democratic friends, that we insert it conspicuously without charge:

WANTED.—Reinforcements are sadly needed just now for the shattered Democracy, and must be had at once in large numbers, or the struggle must be abandoned to the Abolitionists. In vain did we declare that our armies were defeated; that the war was a failure; that our debt is beyond computation, and that the only road either to peace or war, whichever the people preferred, was through Democratic success; but the malignant Sherman confused the country by the most unexpected and unforeseen premature capture of Atlanta just as we were about to prove the war a failure, and President Lincoln, instigated by a selfish purpose to distract the Democratic party, ordered Gen. Sheridan to defeat our ally General Early, and sent him "skurrying through Winchester," with the loss of everything "he had on wheels", besides many brave, devoted soldiers from the ranks of our "southern brethren," thus defeating successful resistance to the odious draft, and restoring the distracted border to peace and its natural love for Union. Gen. Grant, an appointee of Lincoln's, would not retreat even when he was whipped, and to this day has persistently defeated the Nation by insisting that he has driven Lee from the Rapidan south of the James, and Farragut has defied all well accepted rules of "strategy" by taking all the forts about Mobile without even the formality of a siege. Beset with this mountain of embarrassments we were compelled to accept battle on the 11th inst., and we have found it utterly impossible to overcome the stupidity of the people sufficiently to make them believe that we carried the State when the returns show a decided majority against us on the popular vote, a loss of several members of Congress and both branches of the legislature. And even the grief of defeat at home has been aggravated by the vote of thousands of "Lincoln's hirelings," commonly called soldiers, who regardless of the ties of consanguinity and the claims of comity and fraternity which have hitherto obtained between enemies and our house but misguided "southern brethren," have deliberately voted that the war is not a "failure" and against "an immediate cessation of hostilities."

Being without even the luxury of gun boats in which our commanders may take refuge on this retreat, we must have at least "five hundred thousand more" recruits at once, or it will be difficult to preserve the fact in history that we had a Presidential candidate in 1864. Recruits must be had NOW! War men will call on Hon. F. M. Kimmell; Peace men on C. M. Duncan, Esq., or any of the many revolting stations recognized by Gens. Lee and McClellan. No bounty paid, and rations extremely doubtful.

W. S. STENGER,
Chairman Dem. Co. Committee.

THE *Age* seems to be relentless in its vengeance upon a loyal people for maintaining the integrity of their government at the polls. It announced on its bulletin on Friday last that the Army of the Potomac had voted for the Democrats, and that Gens. Meade and Warren had been relieved. In its issue of Saturday it announced disaster to our gallant armies at every point—manufacturing wholesale falsehoods to libel our brave soldiers. By such means it hoped, in its blind desperation, to stagger loyal men and drive them into the deadly embrace of its slimy treachery to a common country. While the *Age* thus daily announces the successes of the rebels, the defeats of the Union armies, to prove the war a failure, the Richmond *Examiner* is discussing the propriety of deposing Jeff. Davis, for utter failure on *their* side, and says:

"We write with the knowledge that our army has been driven back from Chattanooga, and that *a triumphant enemy pretends to dictate terms in the heart of Georgia—with the knowledge that the enemy has driven our forces up the Valley and are ravaging the fields upon which we rely for subsistence—with the sound of a heavy cannonade in our ears, and the news that the enemy has carried an outpost of the defences of Richmond.*

Jeff. Davis has just been itinerating in the cotton States to plead and beg the despairing rebels not to desert his sinking cause, and the Montgomery *Mail* prayed that God might deliver them "from the dispensation the past teaches us to anticipate" from Davis's speeches and visits to the army. Mr. Stephens, the rebel Vice President, had just written a letter proposing a convention—anything almost to end the war and restore the South to government. Still the *Age*, the sickly spawn of treason in the loyal North, forgetful of the utter despair of its masters in the land of crime, insists from day to day that our armies are repeating but "failure" and that treason is triumphant in every hand. It may for a time deceive some of its readers as to the utter defeat of the aiders and abettors of traitors at the polls. Will the *Age* just once tell the whole truth, and inform its readers that Copperheadism has lost Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio, Maine, Vermont and every State that has voted in 1864, and that it has lost with equal decisiveness at Atlanta, at Mobile, in the Shenandoah and even lost "the outpost of the defences of Richmond? Try it on just once, mournful, distracted *Age*, and when the loyal States thunder on "Little Mac," and "an immediate cessation of hostilities" you will have some place of refuge from the loyal people whom you have so persistently and maliciously defamed!

WANTED—re-inforcements for the grand army of the Peace Democracy commanded by Gen. Geo. B. M'Clellan, Vallandigham, Pendleton & Co. It was vigorously assaulted along its entire line of battle on the second Tuesday of October. Its right wing resting on Pennsylvania, withstood the onset with some vigor until the reserves, consisting of veterans under Gens. Grant, Meade, Sheridan and Sherman were brought up, when it was sent "whitling" up Salt river with the loss of its baggage, Rigler, Miller, Lazear and other division commanders were also lost, and a committee on "the conduct of the war" is about to inquire whether they defeated M'Clellan or he defeated them. The centre rested on Ohio, and it broke on the first fire, scarcely withstanding the advance of the Union skirmish line, and the rout was complete. Sunset Cox, Pugh, and half a score of other division commanders fell early in the action. Fears are entertained for the safety of one Clement C. Vallandigham, a refugee, from the land of chivalry, who came upon the field by way of Wilmington and Canada, just before the skirmishing commenced, and has not since been heard from. The left rested on Indiana, and it also fell back in confusion and surrendered the field with the loss of all the officers, many rank and file, various banners with strange devices, and a large assortment of small arms and munitions designed to defeat the draft. It has been expected that the army of Peace would but "feel" the Union position on the 11th of October, and proffer a general engagement on the 8th of November, but the "failure" of the preliminary engagement has been so signal and overwhelming that the grand army will probably go into winter quarters in some security either at home, for repairs and re-inforcements. We learn that the "Major General commanding" was sadly stunned by Gen. Sherman recently at Atlanta, and seriously if not fatally wounded by Phil. Sheridan in the Valley, before the engagement of the 11th. It is confidently expected that he will propose "an immediate cessation of hostilities," based on the preservation of his sovereign right to do nothing and draw a Major General's pay!

We give in to-day's paper the official vote of Franklin county, as returned on the home vote, and the official vote for Congress, Judge and Assembly. The Union County ticket is beaten by an average majority of about 70 on the home poll, but the army vote gives not less than 150 and it may reach even 200 Union majority, thus electing the entire Union local ticket handsomely. Messrs. J. M'Dowell Sharpe (Dem.) and A. K. M'Clure (Union) are undoubtedly elected to the Legislature. Sharpe has 53 majority on the home vote—more we suppose than the army vote will overcome, and M'Clure has 14 majority on the home vote in the district, which will be increased to probably 300 by the army vote. Judge Kimmell leads Judge King 235 on the home vote, fully one-half of which will be overcome by the army vote of this county, and probably two-thirds of it, although in some army returns already received Kimmell leads his ticket. If the other three counties give Judge King 100 majority on the soldier vote, he is elected, and we confidently look for it. Gen. Coffroth leads Gen. Koontz 698 on the home vote, and is probably elected. Franklin will give Koontz nearly if not quite 200 majority on the full vote, leaving 450 to be overcome in the other counties. Adams promises a reduction of from 150 to 200 in her majority by the army, and if so, Gen. Koontz should be elected. Confronted as we are with doubt and uncertainty at every point as to the extent of the army vote, we do not pretend to calculate the result. Mean time we shall wait with patience and hope for the best.

FRANKLIN county did well at the late election; but she can do much better. The entire Union County ticket is chosen, putting Davison, Criswell, Skinner and Wertz—all men of capacity, fidelity and unfaltering loyalty—into the local offices; but with a decisive National victory clearly decided, Franklin can and will give Lincoln a majority on the home vote. Mercersburg, the old Gibraltar, can swell up to her old two hundred, and Washington and Antrim can add not less than fifty to their majority of October. Chambersburg and the immediate districts will improve fully fifty, and noble Greenvillage, ever faithful, will surpass her decisive vote of last week. Orrstown staggers under her own banners of defamation, and cannot recover her lost ground, while the Union men of Letterkenny, Welsh Run, Warren, Lurgan, St. Thomas, London and the Valley will gain in every district. Let there be a general rally for the Union in every district, and Franklin will mingle her loyal voice with that of her brave soldiers in opposition to all that savors of treachery.

THE last issue of the *Spirit* publishes a most false and scandalous charge against President Lincoln. It alleges that the President made various overtures to Gen. M'Clellan to induce him to withdraw from the Presidential contest—including any military command he might wish or any civil office he might name. The slander was based upon an interview had with Gen. M'Clellan by Mr. F. P. Blair, Sr., who, while a political friend of the President, has also been a warm personal friend of Gen. M'Clellan. Mr. Blair, having seen the statement, publishes the following relative to his interview with Gen. M'Clellan:

"I had an hour's conversation with him, which I preface by telling him the notice which had brought me to New York, as I have stated them above, *and by stating distinctly to him then I did not come from Mr. Lincoln; had no authority, or even consent, from him to make representations or overtures of any sort or purpose*, which was in part to advise with him (the General) as one whom he knew to be his friend with regard to the public interests and his own."

It will be seen that Mr. Blair acted solely as a friend of Gen. M'Clellan, without either the knowledge or authority of the President. Will the *Spirit* retract its slander? We think it might afford to do so, since the PEOPLE of Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania have given Gen. M'Clellan a hint of the Paddy strip that he is not wanted in either a civil or military position very badly just now. If ever Gen. M'Clellan, needed re-inforcements it is about this time!

THE Chicago platform has a new and able advocate in the person of the rebel Vice President Stephens. He says of it:

"This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim, *'Hail holy light! Offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal eternal beam. May I express the unbiased, for God is light!'*"

How felicitous and jolly the rebel Vice President is over the Copperhead platform! Vallandigham could not say more for it. Stephens sees and admits that the war has failed on the side of treason, and in his despair he grasps with insane delight the proffered aid of Northern traitors, who would hide the triumphs of our armies by unblushing falsehood, and save treason from its speedy and ignominious death. Will the *Spirit* and *Age* add the name of the rebel Vice President to their list of converts to Gen. M'Clellan? They certainly should, for with all the characteristic arrogance of new converts, Stephens throws all of them in the shade.

M'CLELLAN, dazzled by the embrace of traitors who proffered him their fatal friendship and flattered his ambition, turned upon the gallant army he once led and declared their sacrifices vain—their bloody triumphs a "failure;" but the day of reckoning has come, and the veterans who once honored their leader when he was true to himself, to his flag and to his brave warriors, have thundered their disapprobation and sealed his once honored name with dishonor. For particulars see election returns from the gallant armies of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. With such a record behind him, and the soldiers of Antietam turn from the Vallandighams, the Woods, the Riglers and others who have covered him with perfidy to sink him in infamy.

GOV. BIGLER went to Chicago and declared the war a "failure;" demanded "an immediate cessation of hostilities;" nominated McClellan to cheat the Wat men and Pendleton to please the Peace men, and then returned to be elected to Congress. He got the nomination, stumped the district most industriously, and the people declared him and his platform a "failure" to the tune of twelve hundred! Hadn't Bigler better resolve that the political campaign is a "failure" and propose a "cessation of hostilities" between one Gen. McClellan and the people? As to Bigler no formal cessations needed, as they dont get up such things with dead meat. Stand aside, fellow citizens, and let the mourners pass!

HADN'T Gen. McClellan better get Col. Marcy, his chief of staff, to write another letter demanding another draft immediately to fill up the shattered Democratic ranks? No exemptions must be allowed, for a man with a speck of patriotism left would promptly commute to escape such service. *That* war is a "failure," and no conscription could be rigid enough to gather conscripts for such a cause. Nothing but an "immediate cessation" with the people by an unconditional abdication, can avert the Waterloo of November.

OUR Democratic leaders in Franklin county entered on the present contest with a vim and vigor that denoted their confidence in their cause. So far their party has not carried a single State, and the chances are that it won't carry any unless *Price's* soldiers in Missouri carry that State for M'Clellan. Better put the trappings away, hang up the banners, save your throats and powder, and close the show for the season. What says Mr. Stenger?

THE rebel Vice President Stephens calls for a Convention of the States, but they the disowned States are to be united. must not have power to decide the way Treason is exhausted in its strength and resources, and "an immediate cessation of hostilities" to enable them to rally for another bloody campaign and hope still longer for the triumph of treachery in the North, is its last hope. Shall it be granted? Let loyal men determine at the polls.

THE New York *Herald* struggled long to save its favorite candidate, Gen. McClellan, but at last sensibly cast him overboard as past mending. After an elaborate review of the late elections, it says:

"The conclusion inevitably follows that the results of the State elections of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday last, *have determined the issue of the Presidential contest of 1864.*"

Of course they have—they have ever done so. Will the Democracy still go on with the campaign?

BUT three States remain debatable on the Presidency. Kentucky may vote for McClellan, Missouri will do so if Price's army gets time to scatter and vote, and the State of Camden and Amboy, sometimes called New Jersey, may give him her electoral vote. Better give up "an immediate cessation of hostilities" and let Lincoln go as by default. A loyal people have willed it, and what's the use of kicking against the pricks!

LAST year Pennsylvania gave 15,000 for Curtin and New York followed with over 40,000 for the Union ticket. By the same rule how much will each defeat analready defeated candidate in 1864?

We shall next week publish a correct portrait of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Democrat candidate for President, with careful biography and history of his political and military career. In the home following, we shall do the same for Pendleton. We wish to preserve some tangible evidence for history that they really were candidates in 1864.

MANY Union votes were lost at the late election for want of thorough assessments. Let no vote be lost in that way at the next and final struggle. *See that every Union man is assessed without delay*, and especially see that all the soldiers are assessed. Dont ask how they will vote—let them *all* have the chance!

THE FRUITS OF VANDALISM.

The evil fruits of rebel vandalism as displayed in Maryland and Pennsylvania under Early, McCausland and Johnston, seem to be endless. Hitherto have the rebel journals been compelled to lament the demoralization and utter worthlessness of their troops since the plundering of Maryland and the burning of Chambersburg. The Savannah *Republican* of the 1st inst., complains that Hood's army has been sadly impaired in usefulness by its licentiousness, and says that by the people of Georgia it was "more dreaded than was the army of Sherman." It compliments Sherman's army for having "pursued its stern and ruthless path from Chattanooga to Atlanta without straggling," and concludes with the following significant confession relative to the brutality of Early's cavalry. It says:

"License is fatal to discipline and to efficiency. Even the *modified licence of Maryland* in Pennsylvania *ruined the cavalry of the Army of the Valley of Virginia, and it has done nothing worthy of its reputation or its real force since its return to Virginia.*"

If indiscriminate robbery and the burning of Chambersburg, regardless of the claims of the aged, the infirm and even of the deaths a "modified license," we think we begin to know what the *Republican* would regard as "unbridled license!"

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 8th inst. treats on the same subject, and confesses that the fatal fruits of rebel vandalism are now realized by them in the shape of disaster upon disaster. It complains that drunkenness prevails in Early's army since its return from Maryland and Pennsylvania, and demoralization is the key to their reverses. It says:

"The cavalry forces that had been operating in the Valley, and flitting hither and thither along the Potomac and Shenandoah, were already demoralized, *and since their last visit to Maryland they have been utterly worthless. They were in the habit of robbing friend and foe alike. They have been known to strip Virginia women of all they had—widows, whose sons were in our ranks*—and then to burn their houses. At Hancock, in Western Maryland, they stopped a minister of the Gospel in the street, on the Sabbath day, and made him stand and deliver his watch and money. These monstrous truths are stated on the official report of the officer commanding a brigade of cavalry forces, and which I have read. *Do you wonder, then that McClellan's and Bradley Johnson's commands, just returned from such a career, were demoralized with plunder, should have been disgracefully surprised and disgraced as they were some weeks ago near Mount'ville?*

The *Enquirer* was swept the journals that reposed at the burning of Chambersburg. Now it is compelled in sorrow and shame to declare that their plundering commands have been lost as soldiers, and remain only as thieves to prey on their own already poverty-stricken people!

The political Billy McMullin, of Philadelphia, the bully of the 4th ward and leader of the wharfrats and boomers who vote the Democratic ticket well, has come into the rescue of the Democracy in this its last extremity. He is chairman of the Democratic committee on town meetings, and as his army is routed, dispirited and in danger of disbanding, Billy denotes a column and a half of an advertisement in order to tell the people how they won the last election, and how they can win the next one. Billy dont indulge in figure-work—in fact he rather despises the old fashioned rules of addition, especially when it makes majorities against him; consequently in his face of a decisive defeat of the Democracy in Philadelphia, in the State, in Indiana, and in Ohio, he announces a "grand torch light procession in *commemoration of the brilliant victory achieved by the gallant Phanomency of the Keystone State!*" Bully for Billy! He has scarcely elected a Democratic member of the Legislature in Philadelphia, and only here and there a straggling member of Congress on the 11th; but Billy nevertheless insists that a brilliant victory has been achieved, and he is going to "commemorate it with torch lights, tinsel-foil and poetry. Nor does he borrow all his poetry, but mingles the original with the adopted thus:

Come with your Banners and Torches!
Come with your Colors and Lights!
Come as the starry canopy of heaven are stretched,
Come of the windows when the forests are reeded.

Will some kind friend—say Hon. Sam. Randall—please send Billy a simple arithmetic! A few of the modern poets might be thrown in for Billy to read to his admiring followers of the 4th ward between their sick fights and shindies.

PERSONAL.

—David F. Jamison, president of the South Carolina Convention which adopted the ordinance of Secession, died on the 14th ult.

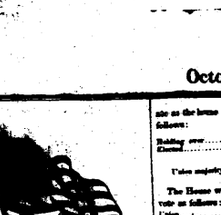
—No doubt is entertained among the prominent friends of ex-Secretary Chase that he will be appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

—Mrs. Breckinridge, mother of the Rebel Gen. Breckinridge, died at Baltimore on Saturday at the house of the Rev. Mr. Bellisch, her son-in-law.

—Jeff. Davis says he loves his friends and forgives his enemies. Why, that's the way they all talk on the gallows. Read the last speech and dying confession of the disappointed Cain.

—Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, the venerable Chief Justice of the United States, died in Washington on the 12th inst. Thus the severest master of the links which connect this generation with the early days of the Republic. Judge Taney was born in Calvert county, Maryland, on the 17th of March, 1777. He studied at Dr. Kendall's English Catholic family which settled in Maryland in the 16th century, and graduated at Dickinson College in 1795. He began the study of the law in Annapolis in 1796, was admitted to the bar in 1799, and represented his county in the House of Delegates. In 1801 he removed to Frederick city, and was elected State Senator, in which capacity he served six years. He removed to Baltimore in 1816, and was a strong democrat in law. Appointed by a Government opposition politics attorney general of the State in 1827, and in 1831 was made Attorney General of the United States by General Jackson, who subsequently appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, on the dismissal of Mr. Duane, in 1833. In this position he encountered the bitter hostility of the Whigs for his action in removing the deposits from the United States Bank. The Senate refused to confirm his nomination on June, 1834, and the following year General Jackson nominated him as an associate justice of the Supreme Court, but the Senate indefinitely postponed action upon the nomination. In the meantime Chief Justice Marshall died; the Senate changed its political complexion, and he was nominated and confirmed—as Marshall's successor, and took his seat in January, 1837, since which his name has been part of the legal history of his country. He was a man of eminent legal attainments, and great purity of character. Expecting the famous Dred Scott decision, which surrendered the Fugitive to Slavery his course as a Judge has commanded the greatest respect of his countrymen.

—Speaking of the declaration in the Chicago platform that the war is a failure, the New York *Herald* keenly remarks: "The convention must have been thinking of the war as conducted by McClellan. But the Convention ought to know that a man by the name of Grant has now taken hold, and the war is not a failure."



Union, Liberty and Law!

A WHIRLWIND OF UNION VICTORIES!

Pennsylvania Union by over 10,000!

3 UNION CONGRESSMEN CERTAINLY GAINED!

Legislature Largely Union!

OHIO UNION BY OVER 60,000!

But 2 Democratic Congressmen Elected!

INDIANA UNION BY 22,000!

4 Union Congressmen Gained!

MARYLAND A FREE STATE!

MAJORITY FOR THE FREE CONSTITUTION OVER 1,000!

The McClellan and Pendleton War a "Failure!"

The elections of the 11th inst. have resulted in the utter overthrow of the Peace Democracy, and leave them without hope for a loyal State in November.

Pennsylvania.

The official vote of Pennsylvania is not all received, but taking the official as far as reported and moderate estimates in the other counties there seems to be no reasonable doubt but that the State is Union on the home vote, and the army will give from 10,000 to 15,000 Union majority to be added. We believe that the official vote will not materially vary from the following majorities:

Union.	Democratic.
Allegheny 8,000	Adams 600
Beaver 500	Bedford 6,300
Butler 500	Berks 1,500
Brad'ord 2,900	Bucks 1,000
Bedford 1,000	Cambria 1,979
Cameron 200	Carbon 500
Clarion 1,000	Centre 500
Clearfield 400	Clarion 600
Clinton 1,000	Columbia 1,300
Crawford 2,000	Cumberland 500
Dauphin 1,000	Delaware 700
Elk 100	Franklin 700
Huntingdon 200	Fulton 400
Indiana 700	Fayette 700
Jefferson 1,000	Greene 1,000
Lancaster 1,500	Franklin 2,000
Lawrence 500	Lehigh 800
Lebanon 1,200	Luzerne 1,700
Lycoming 1,000	Mifflin 500
McKean 1,000	Monroe 1,500
Mercer 2,000	Montgomery 1,300
Mifflin 500	Northampton 700
Philadelphia 15,000	Northumberland 900
Potter 500	Perry 500
Schuylkill 1,500	Pike 250
Sullivan 300	Tioga 1,500
Susquehanna 1,000	Union 600
Venango 1,000	Wayne 500
Warren 1,000	Westmoreland 1,400
Washington 1,000	Wyoming 300
Wayne 500	York 2,000
Wyoming 300	
York 2,000	
60,011	29,600

Union majority as home vote, 30,411.

HOW THE ARMY VOTES!

We have received but partial returns from the army vote of the State but we give the following "specimen bricks," being all that has been reported:

	Union.	Dem.
23d Regiment	96	11
53d "	1	0
77th "	160	8
87th "	71	1
93d "	50	16
102d "	210	16
105th "	97	53
106th "	112	30
110th "	87	1
116th "	310	60
118th "	17	1
124th "	152	29
148th "	151	17
149th "	30	1
150th "	200	1
187th "	200	1
200th "	182	1
211th "	126	1
20th Cavalry	122	1
186th Infantry, Chicago	200	67
21st Cavalry	200	1
Nashville Hospital	1,800	200
Philadelphia	500	50
Baltimore	200	10
Washington and Alexandria	1,200	52
Harrisburg and Philadelphia	87	3
Harrisburg and Cumberland	125	1
Camp Cadwallader	200	10
City Point	950	17
Fort Delaware	149	1
	10,659	1,250

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The following is a list of the Congressmen elected by the home vote on the 11th inst. Democrats in italics—Union in Roman. Those marked with a star (*) are members of the present House:

1. *A. J. Rendall.*	13. Thomas Howe.
2. Charles O'Neil.*	14. George F. Miller.
3. Samuel Marshall.	15. *J. J. Gilmore.*
4. Wm. D. Kelly.	16. *J. M. Coffroth.*
5. *E. P. Ingersoll.*	17. *S. S. Blair.*
6. *E. Morrison Speer.*	18. A. E. Wilson.
7. *John M. Broomall.*	19. Chas. W. Rudolph.*
8. *A. E. Jackson.*	20. Charles V. Culver.
9. *J. Ross Thompson.*	21. *Wm. Stenger.*
10. *Jesse Pearson.*	22. James K. Moorhead.
11. *Thaddeus Stevens.*	23. Thomas Williams.
12. *Charles Denison.*	24. George V. Lawrence.

By the home vote the delegation stands 13 Union to 11 Democratic. The present delegation stands 12 Union to 12 Democratic. But certain to lose and probably *five* districts will be changed by the army vote. Ross leads Thayer in the 5th district less than 50 votes on the home return, and the army will reverse that by from 300 to 500; and Johnston leads Barber less than 100 in the 17th district, where the army will give not less than 300 Union majorities. Thus a gain of three Union members of Congress is assured beyond the possibility of doubt—making the delegation stand 15 Union to 9 Democratic. In addition to this a full army vote may elect Ketcham in the 12th district, Koontz in the 16th and Palmer in the 21st. In each of these districts the Democratic majority on the home return is from 500 to 900; and it is not improbable that any or all of them may be Union on the full vote. If so the delegation will stand 18 Union to 6 Democratic. For the present we set the delegation as badly against us as it can possibly turn out, and it presents the following gratifying Union gains:

	Union.	Democratic.
Present Congress	12	12
Next Congress	15	9

THE SENATE.

The following Senators are returned by the home votes—Democrats in *italics*:

1. *C. M. Duncan.*	16. John Wallis.
2. Thomas Boyer.	21. S. W. Christy.
3. *Gideon D. Jones.*	22. *E. J. Roberts.*
7. *Geo. R. Schall.*	23. Thomas J. Bigham.
8. *Jacob Cramer.*	28. Hoover B. Lowry.
9. Wm. M. Kendall.	

The army vote ought and probably may change the result in the 3d, 14th and 21st districts, making a change of four from the Democratic to the Union side; but for the present we count the Senate as the home vote returns it, and it stands as follows:

	Union.	Democratic.
Holding over	14	8
Elected	7	4
	21	12

Union majority, 9.

THE HOUSE.

The following is the vote as shown by the home vote as follows:

	Union.	Democratic.
Holding over	36	27
Elected	17	6
	53	33

Union majority, 20.

This gives the Union members, as elected by the home vote as follows:

1st Danville	62
2d Danville	61

Union majority, 16; on joint ballot, 17—enough for all practical purposes.

There is no reason to doubt that the army vote will add two Union members to our delegation in Bedford, Fulton and Somerset; these in Lycoming, Union and Snyder, and probably one in Armstrong—making the House present a Union majority of 22, and give the Union men 59 in joint ballot.

Indiana.

In Indiana the Union men have achieved a more glorious triumph. Gov. Morton, Union, is reelected by a majority of 20,000, without the army vote, the Democratic legislature having refused to allow the soldiers the right of suffrage. The legislature is also Union, and four Union members of Congress are gained.

Ohio.

In Ohio the Union State ticket is elected by a best 60,000, on the home vote which will be increased from 20,000 to 30,000 by the army vote. The Democrats elect but two members of Congress, to succeed the *Allen* and *Long* in the present delegation. Vallandigham, Pugh, and the candidate to succeed both Pendleton and Long are defeated by immense majorities. Cincinnati, the home of Pendleton gives nearly 10,000 on the Union vote of 1862. Hadn't Pendleton better ask for a "cessation of hostilities"?

Maryland a Free State!

Special dispatch to the Franklin Repository.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1864.

The returns of the present election are all in. The home votes foots up:—

Union	11,500
Antiu	10,500

Showing a deficiency on the home vote of 1874. The soldiers vote then far received is 2,033, making a majority for the new Constitution of 1054 votes, which will be increased by it thought not less than 500. Then the Constitution is clearly adopted and Maryland henceforth ranks as a FREE STATE.

Thus the last hope of Treason vanished in Maryland, and another Star is added to the bright galaxy of Freedom in our National Flag.

FRANKLIN COUNTY ELECTION.

	Congress. Vol.	Congress. Vote.	Assembly. Vol.	Assembly. Vote.	Judge. Vol.	Judge. Vote.
Antrim	396	416	421	429	434	439
North Ward	299	179	251	149	299	176
South Ward	187	179	161	149	179	176
Concord	32	36	37	39	34	34
Dry Run	67	67	67	67	67	67
Fayetteville	203	132	207	132	203	132
Guilford Springs	118	118	118	118	118	118
Hamilton	119	139	146	152	153	155
Hamilton	194	200	190	212	189	214
Lurgan	124	129	129	129	129	129
Langon	73	68	77	67	79	67
Metal	117	114	117	114	117	114
Mercersburg	191	192	189	193	189	194
Orrstown	61	115	71	115	71	115
Peters	130	130	130	130	130	130
Quincy	154	89	159	89	159	89
Shippensburg	52	52	52	52	52	52
St. Thomas	63	64	61	64	61	64
Shippensburg	203	205	211	205	211	205
Washington	203	205	211	205	211	205
Warren	35	38	35	37	35	37
	3194	3146	3266	3230	3271	3243

	Assembly. Vol.	Assembly. Vote.	Commissioner. Vol.	Commissioner. Vote.	Director. Vol.	Director. Vote.
Antrim	421	429	421	429	421	429
North Ward	299	179	251	149	299	176
South Ward	187	179	161	149	179	176
Concord	32	36	37	39	34	34
Dry Run	67	67	67	67	67	67
Fayetteville	203	132	207	132	203	132

	Colfax.	Kennedy.
Somerset	1	723
Bedford	670	7
Fulton	36	3
Franklin	368	1
Adams	411	1
Total	1495	735
Majority for Colfax's, 760.		

We have nothing by which to estimate the army vote in the other counties of the district. Franklin will certainly reduce Coffroth's majority one-third, and it may be more. The result is doubtful.

PRESIDENT JUDGE—OFFICIAL.

The following is the official vote for President Judge:

	Kennedy.	King.
Somerset	1	723
Bedford	621	7
Fulton	36	3
Franklin	112	1
Total	1495	734
Majority for Kennedy, 761.		

Kennedy gains somewhat on his party vote in the army returns for this county; but his majority here of 112 will be more than wiped out by the full returns, and probably as much as his majority given against him. We have no returns of the army vote of the other counties but the chances are certainly largely in favor of Judge King's election.

ASSEMBLY—OFFICIAL.

The following is the official vote for Assembly in this district as returned on the home vote:

	McCune.	Reath.	Sharpe.	Mitchell.
Franklin	2209	2152	2455	2196
Perry	1657	1672	1045	1043
	3866	3824	3500	3239

Sharpe over Reath 454; over Mitchell 255. McClure over Reath 213; over Mitchell 14. The army vote will probably increase McClure's majority about 300, and reduce Sharpe's correspondingly, but not sufficient, we apprehend, to elect Reath. The vote of Perry county has fallen off 737 on the vote for Governor last year, most of which is accounted for by volunteering.

VOTE RECEIVED AT HARRISBURG.

A Harrisburg correspondent sends us the following surrogate vote for Assembly received from the army at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, up to noon on Monday:

	McCune.	Reath.	Sharpe.	Mitchell.
Franklin	242	251	1	1
Perry	217	222	114	1 146
	459	473	115	147

We do not know by what companies or regiments the above vote is cast; but presume that the giant, if not all the Perry vote was given by four companies of the 205th, a new regiment just sent to the front. We hope to have the vote for Congress and Judge by telegraph before going to press.

LOCAL ITEMS.

ELECTION NIGHT.—A jolly mingling of politicians of all grades was had on election night. When the hour of seven, big with fate, was nearly and solemnly tolled by the old town clock, the little partitioned shanty in front of the ruins of the Court House closed upon the crowd, and the vote-date of Guilford and North Ward were consigned to the officers for inspection. The South Ward voted in little brick smoke house in the rear of the late Indian Queen. The polls once closed, and independent voters again upon equality with all mankind to will and do as best they can, the politicians gathered in little knots and fought their battles over self satisfaction, and each claimed the victory. Faint hearts could at times be heard in connection with hurry, scurrying steps on the streets; but rare rule the contending parties rushed from their tubers and awaited the decision of the people.

The REPOSITORY and *Spirit* offices were the head-quarters of their respective parties, and the overly anxious retained hovered between the two as the news hung heavily on the wires. A few fragmentary returns from the State indicated Democratic gains, and partial returns from this county pointed to the defeat of the Union ticket on the home vote. At about eleven o'clock a despatch was sent to both head-quarters stating that the State had gone Democratic by from 20,000 to 30,000 on the home vote, and that the Union men gave up the State so heavily against them. There were dismal faces at the REPOSITORY office when the doleful news was read, and boisterous cheers were heard across the way at the *Spirit* office, and a rush up street, for what purpose was not known. The party made reconnaissances in force in different parts of the town, but their money freely, purchased for McClellan and loosed the tumbler with a will, regardless of "Abe Lincoln's tax" on the glorious. They retired in squads at various periods, and were encountered by our repoilers at different points of their routes. When we saw one of them attempt to light his cigar by holding it against the moon, it was supposed that oystern had gone to his head, and when another harranged for Jeff Davis it was set down that there are times when some men speak their minds. Another harranged for McClure and a rope to (his) hang him." from which our reporter supposed that he must have voted for "that other fellow." Satisfied with from 20,000 to 30,000 in the State, the Democracy dispersed and scattered like the Dutchman's milk, "lying around loose," from that until morning. Various bets were taken; but with morning came a different story, and the jubilant Democracy found that they had lost their money and was a heavier by the night's performances.

The Democratic calculation put down a majority of from 300 to 500 in this county—just the same they had fixed on last year. Like the Bourbons they learn nothing and forget nothing. Having resolved that they would carry the county last year by from 300 to 500, and missed it, they resolved to hit it this year just where they had missed it last year, and it seems he desired that they succeeded admirably. The majority of from 300 to 500 faded down to fifty on the home vote, and before all the districts were in, returns were had from two Franklin companies—one in Tennessee and one in Pottsville—giving enough Union majority to elect Colfax and the entire ticket. Might it not be well for the Democratic leaders to reverse their state and schedule of majorities for the next campaign? Perhaps if they were to adhere to them for forty years they might come out right once or so, but while dealing with the proper proportion, they had better revise.

Upon the whole election night was orderly, and all seemed content to abide the verdict of the ballot-box and laugh misfortune in the face.

The gallant 21st Pa. Cavalry have been relieved from infantry duty, and returned to City Point to be re-mounted as Cavalry. They went to the front after the battle of Spottsylvania with mounts, without a murmur, and behaved most gallantly at Coal Harbor and in repeated minor engagements since, and we are glad that they are now enabled to return to their favorite arm of the service with a well earned reputation as brave and efficient soldiers. We give the congratulatory order of Col. Shelef, who commanded their infantry brigade:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Army of the Potomac, Oct. 6, 1864.

Maj. G. E. Kunzes, Commanding Twenty first Pennsylvania Cavalry:

Major—I have the honor to inform you that the duty which is to separate your regiment from this brigade, I find it but justice to you and the brave men under you, to accompany it by a few words, as your regiment has been attached to this brigade, as their marching colors and which I regret the loss of the regiment from the brigade I regard the mounting of the regiment at the battle-field, and subsequently, as a well earned reward for the honorable and gallant service, while temporarily serving as infantry. I beg to express through you to the brave officers and noble men commanded for their unshorn good conduct and patient endurance, while temporarily serving as infantry. I have no doubt but with fair duty interest the duties of your noble command for their southern