

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1864.

The Union Ticket—New-York. For President... ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, Vice-President... ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A gentleman who for twelve months has been attempting to get away from the South, succeeded several days ago in reaching our lines, and is now in Washington. He occupied a respectable position under the Confederate Government, and had abundant opportunity for learning the real condition of affairs in that section.

The death in New-York during the past week were 225—94 men, 104 women, 124 boys, and 103 girls—an increase of 61 upon the mortality of the previous week, and a decrease of 7 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1863.

The Rebel prize steamer Hope arrived at Boston on Monday, having been captured off Wilmington on the 22d ult. by the U. S. steamer Edsall. She was chased several hours, on the 30th, by the U. S. steamer Onondaga, and to escape threw overboard the greater part of her cargo, consisting of machinery, coffee, dry goods, &c.

The Rebel managers in the case of the St. Albans, Vt., raiders, in the event of a decision being given by the Canadian Court to surrender the raiders, intended appealing to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

Michael W. Cluskey, formerly Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has recovered from the wounds he received in battle, and has been elected a member of the Rebel Congress from the Memphis district in Tennessee.

Com. Joseph D. Hall has been ordered to report on the 10th of November as Commander of the Navy Yard at Philadelphia. Capt. D. McDonald has assumed the duties of Commandant of the Navy Yard at Mail Island, California.

There is some excitement at Buffalo in consequence of rumors that a raid upon that city is contemplated by Rebels and other rascals in Canada. Thus far, however, there has been no sign of trouble.

The story from Louisville that Gen. Sherman had evacuated Atlanta is untrue. The Nashville Union denies it, and says the place is in not the slightest danger.

The President has brevetted Brig. Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, to rank as such from Oct. 28. This appointment has been made for faithful and meritorious services during the war.

The new double-turreted monitor Monadnock arrived at Fortress Monroe on Sunday noon from New York. She behaved excellently well while on sea.

We learn from New-Orleans, Oct. 27, that great activity prevails in the army. There is much sickness among the troops, but it is daily decreasing.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a serious disturbance in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The Democratic papers say it was caused by an unprovoked attack upon their procession—and from the well-known character of the Democratic Party, especially in Philadelphia, for meanness and non-resistance on all occasions, and their still more remarkable reputation for always telling the truth, one might be pardoned for believing this report.

The Fifteenth Precinct Police on Sunday night entered two respectable houses in Eighth st., and arrested the proprietors and inmates. They were taken to the station-house and looked up for the night. Yesterday morning Recorder Hoffman required the proprietors to find bail in the sum of \$1,000 each to answer the charge of keeping disorderly houses.

A smart frost at Newbern, a few days ago, checked the yellow fever, although it will hardly be safe for the unacclimated to go there until the cool weather becomes permanent. The number of deaths from fever is about 2,000.

Thomas Murphy and Peter Boyle quarreled on Friday-third, near Third-st., yesterday, and Mur-

phy fired three shots at his opponent, two of them inflicting dangerous wounds. His then escaped. The jury, in the case of the soldier Donahue, tried for the murder of the boy Giffith, in Jersey City, have brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The Board of Supervisors was busy yesterday in filling vacancies in the list of Inspectors and Censors of Election. They met again to-day.

The little steamer Joe, which went ashore near Sandy Hook, was got off yesterday and towed to port.

The steamer Sophie McLane exploded her boiler at Seaton Cut, on the 29th ult., killing and wounding a number of persons.

Considerable quantities of California resin and turpentine are now being exported.

A fleet of twenty-four whalers is now in the Port of San Francisco from the Arctic Ocean.

Gold opened at 223, sold down to 221, and rallied to 224. From this point the rate settled to 227 at 4 p. m. Stocks have been rampant throughout the day, with a large business. The registered sales at the First Board were \$179,000 United States Securities, \$90,000 Railroad and State Bonds, and \$4,500 Shares—the latter an unusual amount.

Frederick Frelinghuysen and James A. Briggs will speak at Somerville, N. J., on Thursday next.

Maj.-Gen. CARL SCHURZ will speak at WILMINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 2. NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 3. NEW YORK, Cooper Institute, Friday, Nov. 4.

The torch-light procession, which was to have taken place on Wednesday evening, is postponed to the next evening, Thursday. For programme see advertisement.

REGISTER!—From 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. to-day the Registrars sit, and the same hours to-morrow. Every Union voter should be registered, and it should be the duty of all good citizens to see that none but duly qualified electors are enrolled.

The grand Union torch-light display in Brooklyn last night was a magnificent success, and by all odds the most splendid spectacle ever seen in that city. The unruly elements always willing to annoy and assault a respectable procession were fairly abashed by this one, and everything passed off peacefully and to the entire satisfaction of everybody concerned.

A grand Union Rally of the ladies of Jersey City and vicinity, will be held at the Tabernacle on Tuesday (this) afternoon at 3 o'clock. All the ladies who favor the support of our soldiers in the field, and the Government, are requested to attend. The meeting will be addressed by the Hon. L. E. Chittenden, the Rev. John Milton Holmes, Walter Rutherford, esq., and others. General Cary is also to address the meeting.

There was a very large and enthusiastic gathering of true Union men last night, at the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Central Union Club. The Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State of New-York, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Attorney-General Cochran, Theodore Tilton, and Mr. C. J. Lewis made stirring speeches, keeping the attention of the vast audience until an unusually late hour.

The electors in the First District will poll the largest anti-Democratic vote ever given in that District for George William Curtis for Congress. Be sure of that! It is so much gain to the Union cause, even if he is not elected. But even his election is not improbable. In Queen's County they are confident of a majority in his favor. In Richmond County his personal popularity renders a like result a great deal more than probable. Work with a will, men! There could not be a more significant triumph in the whole State than to carry that District for the Union!

Mr. Curtis's appointments for the work are: BAYLTON, Suffolk Co., Monday, Oct. 31. TOTTERVILLE, Richmond Co., Tuesday, Nov. 1. NEW-ELBERTON, Richmond Co., Wednesday, Nov. 2. NEWTON, Queens Co., Thursday, Nov. 3. TOWNSENDVILLE, Richmond Co., Friday, Nov. 4. HEMPSTAD, Queens Co., Saturday, Nov. 5.

A meeting was yesterday held in Wall-st., which was, of course—as all political meetings in that place, in the noon of business hours, would be—well attended. The throng of passers-by who should stop for five minutes each would make a crowd, and they would stop from motives of curiosity, if they felt no further interest. Numbers, therefore, go for nothing; it is the men who called and managed it that give it character. Who were they? Look at the list signed to the call "To the Business Men of New-York," and take the first ten names. They are: John J. Cisco, Jos. A. Alsop, L. C. Clark, Richard Lathers, F. A. Van Dyke, Jr., J. H. Baldwin, Wm. F. Bearns, James K. Ward & Co., C. S. Sloane, David Mahoney. How many of them are leading business men of this city? How many old partisan Democrats, or known sympathizers with Rebels? Run through the whole list and answer that question. We don't mean to question their respectability, for, never having heard of nine-tenths of them, that would be manifestly improper; but do they represent the class which the public recognize as the business men of this city?

In April, 1861, there was a meeting of the merchants of this city held in the Chamber of Commerce, to pledge the support of their class to the Government. It was, we believe, the last public meeting held in Wall-st., previous to that of yesterday. What names do we find connected with it? Take the first dozen or two and we find, Gov. Fish, R. Phelps, Robert B. Minturn, Peter Cooper, S. Draper, Geo. Opdyke, P. Perit, W. E. Dodge, C. H. Marshall, Geo. Blunt, J. A. Stevens, A. V. Stout, and many more of our best and most widely-known citizens. Are there any such names appended to this last call? Find them if you can, and draw your own inference. The men of New-York who represent her capital and her best interests, know better than to give their support to a

party, which, if successful in the coming Presidential election, will ruin us as completely financially as it will politically.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

That agents appointed by Gov. Seymour to obtain the votes of soldiers in the field for the opposition ticket have been engaged in wholesale forgeries of the names of voters and officers, with intent to poll tens of thousands of bogus votes for McClellan and Seymour, is as well established as any fact can be by a concurrence of positive and circumstantial testimony. Seymour knows this to be so. Waterbury knows it. Belmont knows it. The World knows it. What are they to do to escape an outburst of public indignation? What they do is to put a bold face on the matter, endeavor to discredit their own chosen agents, conceal the sworn testimony (much of it most reluctantly given by the detected culprits), and endeavor to brazen it out. Their favorite device is to charge fraud back on their adversaries, and try to make noise enough to drown all that is said by their opponents. Thus The World asserts that:

"One of Gen. Grant's staff officers, going home on a furlough unexpectedly, and obtaining the envelope he had previously sent, opened it and found his McClellan ballot had been taken out and an Abolition ballot put in its place."

Suppose there were a scintilla of truth in this story, would not the name of this staff officer be given, with that of the person or persons to whom he intrusted it? Who is this staff officer? To whom did he intrust his vote? From whom did he recover it? Being for McClellan, he of course did not send it to a Lincolnite; whom did he trust with it? If any one has violated the inner seal of a soldier's envelope and changed his ballot, he has been guilty of a felony, and we want to help bring him to justice, whatever his politics. Will The World expose him? We challenge the production of names and circumstances!

So the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Oneida County telegraphs to The World that he has an affidavit which

"States that there have been sent to Hon. Ward Hunt, a prominent and leading Republican politician, several soldiers' ballots, which he is to use in the first Ward of the City of Utica at the coming election."

Now there are a good many thousands who personally know Ward Hunt, and know that he is the very last man to whom any one would send bogus votes. If any Soldiers' votes have been sent to him, we need no other assurance that they are good ones. And, if any votes of soldiers resident in other States have been sent, they cannot be polled in Utica without felony and perjury, alike in registering the names of the voters and in polling their votes.

Let us have the fullest scrutiny. Let no vote be polled that is not certainly genuine and legal. We know that a majority of the legal votes are anti-Copperhead, so we want the legal all polled and none other. Keep a stern look-out for every species of fraud, and bring its authors to summary punishment.

Mr. Henry C. Platt is the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Huntington, L. I. We understand that he confidently asserts that he will have 65 Soldiers' votes to 4 for his opponent. Sixty-five exactly to four exactly. How does he know? Who counted them? For further particulars shall the anxious voters of Huntington apply to the Dry Goods Box?

Mr. Platt, we understand, further asserts that Taber, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, will have from twenty-eight hundred to three thousand Soldiers' votes, while Curtis will have only four hundred. Again, where does the count come from? Who can honestly tell, ten days before election, precisely what the Soldiers' vote is to be? But how easy it is to count votes when they are manufactured beforehand.

CITY TROUBLES.

It is well known that the Unionists of our city have two rival organizations, one of them derived from the old "Republican," the other from the "Union" movement of 1861. The State Convention of last May, while admitting half the delegates from either organization, instructed the State Committee to lead the fund—an instruction which that Committee saw fit to disregard. Now we have, as a natural result of this, rival Union candidates in the VIIIth and in the VIIIth Congress Districts—the two which we are most likely, if united, to carry—and that this feud renders the loss of both Districts probable. The rival candidates are Messrs. Henry J. Raymond and Rush C. Hawkins in the VIIIth, and Messrs. William E. Dodge and Benj. F. Manierre in the VIIIth—all capable and worthy men, who would serve acceptably if elected. But they cannot all be elected—if they all run, it is scarcely probable that any of them will be. But why should, why need they all run?

Mr. Raymond, at a meeting in the XVIIth Ward last Friday evening, said: "He had no motive for being a candidate except a desire to be of service to the country and the Union cause, and that as the Union men of the District, with a very considerable degree of unanimity, had thought he could do so best in going to Congress, he had accepted the nomination. He had done so, however, with the distinct statement that he reserved the right to withdraw whenever he should be satisfied that any other Union candidate could stand a better chance of carrying the District. He had made repeated and sound attempts to secure an adjustment of the differences which seemed to stand in the way of harmony, but had entirely failed. He saw no way, therefore, of evading the labors and chances of the canvass, but felt bound to submit the whole matter to the action of the voters of the District. He then spoke of the importance of securing for the Union cause two-thirds of the next Congress in order to submit to the people the question of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the abolition of Slavery, and said that he had of four more members would give us the requisite number."

We should like to hear more specifically what "attempts to secure an adjustment of the difficulties" have been made on that side of the house, or rather, what offers have been made by them which the other side could and should have accepted. The friends of Col. Hawkins tell us that all the overture which they have been called to consider amounted just to this: "You must not withdraw your candidate, for we will never withdraw ours." And the friends of Capt. Manierre make a like report from their District. This is not the way to settle disputes of this nature.

We call once more on the State Committee and on the Unionists of the two Districts, to take at once the necessary measures to reduce the number of Union candidates to one in each District. We cannot afford to have more, as Mr. Raymond indicates at the close of the above extract from his speech. We have no

choice as to means, and will support any candidates who may be officially recommended by the State Committee on the report of fair, impartial arbiters. Do let us have these feuds healed without further delay.

PROSPECTS.

The Herald eiphers out an anti-Lincoln majority in 1860 of 103,623 in the States now predominantly loyal to the Union. To do this, it ignores the new States of West Virginia, Kansas and Nevada, which will nearly swamp this majority. But the new loyal anti-Lincoln States of '60 are as follows:

Table with columns: State, Lincoln, Anti-Lincoln, Majority. Rows include California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New-Jersey, Oregon, and a Total row.

—Such will be, very nearly, the vote next week of the new loyal anti-Lincoln States of 1860; not one of which but Kentucky is tolerably sure to vote for McClellan. Missouri would probably have gone for him, but for the recent invasion of Price's Rebel army, which has taken away in its ranks or lost as prisoners in its retreating fights, not less than Ten Thousand of her "Conservative" voters, hastily gathered into its ranks by virtue of its assurances that it had "come to stay." And the departure of these voters insures the State to Lincoln.

It is just as sure as anything future can be that Mr. Lincoln's reelection can only be defeated by gigantic frauds; and our adversaries understand it as well as we do. Hence the late Ferry-Donahue-Newcomb operations.

CROAK! CROAK!

Every McClellan organ in this city is trying hard to suggest disasters to the National cause out of the recent Military operations. This shows the direction of their sympathies and their hopes. The Express tries to make out that Gen. Grant's forces took but three hundred prisoners last Thursday, though the latest telegraphic dispatch, dated "Headquarters of the Army, Oct. 30," printed in its columns, says: "We have eight hundred and twenty-eight prisoners and four battle flags, most of which were taken by the Second Corps."

—So, the telegraph having reported, under date of "Hagerstown, Oct. 30, 10 1/2 p. m.," that "Firing was heard to-day in the direction of Sheridan's front," The Express says: "Hagerstown, as everybody knows, is in Maryland, and if firing was heard, here yesterday (Sunday) in the direction of Sheridan's front, the Rebels, it strikes us, must be pretty near the Potomac."

—Now, nobody had said that the firing was heard at Hagerstown, whence the dispatch is dated; it may have been heard thirty miles farther southward. But these birds of evil omen can never forbear croaking on the eve of an election. They know that their last faint hope of electing McClellan is based on the desperate chance of breaking the heart and dashing the courage of the Nation. Shall they succeed?

NEW-JERSEY.

On behalf of Fifty Thousand earnest, working, all-weather New-Jersey Unionists, we give notice that a Presidential Election is to be held on Tuesday next, whereat they mean to carry their State for Lincoln and Johnson, electing at least three of the five Representatives in Congress and securing a U. S. Senator for six years ensuing. But, to insure this result, they ask that the Five to Ten Thousand Unionists living among them, but doing business in this City and its vicinity, shall act as though they believed this Election of as much importance as the sale of a lot of sheetings or of a hoghead of sugar. They tell us that a great majority of the Union voters who do business in our City act as if they deemed it an immense sacrifice to patriotism to stay over a train, reaching the City at ten instead of half-past eight, in order to vote; whereas the live Unionists think they might at least give election day, if not the day before, also, to their country. We put the case as our friends put it, confessing that it seems to us a strong one.

There is not the least need that New-Jersey should go wrong next Tuesday. Her Unionists can carry it if they will; but they cannot carry it by slipping in their votes at sunrise and hurrying off to their shops or offices. It will not be carried in that fashion. But let every Unionist canvass his own neighborhood, and see that every voter is looked after; then look to his township and have a check-list prepared and perfected by Saturday night; let him know that all the ballots required are provided and properly distributed, guarded, folded, and in the right hands before Monday's sun sets; let him know just what vote-distributors are to be at the polls when they open, and that there shall be enough of them; whose teams are engaged for the occasion, and that they be in lively movement by sunrise; taking care that our very last voter shall come to the polls with his ballots in his pocket before 3 p. m., and the sun will set on an electrifying Union triumph. This course is sure to win if generally pursued; any other is certain to fail. Let all resolve and struggle to win!

The Seymour-McClellan State Committee in session at Albany on the 23d of September was confident that their Presidential and State Ticket "could come up to Albany with a majority

of seventy thousand." So wrote Stephen Maxon to Ferry. The Democrats "went up to Albany" in 1863 with a majority of only 25,467. Who will stuff himself by saying that the confidence of Seymour's State Committee, of getting forty-five thousand more votes this year than last, in the River and Long Island Counties, is founded upon anything else than a monster fraud in the Soldiers' Vote! The Committee's denial of knowledge and guidance of this fraud will not weigh a pinch of elder-down with any sensible man in the State of New-York.

PUT THE OATH TO THEM!

Gen. Dix's order, requiring all persons from the Insurgent States, now within this Military Department, or who may come within it on or before the 3d of November, to report themselves for registry, under the penalty of being treated as spies and emissaries of the authorities at Richmond, is salutary as a measure of surveillance. They are dangerous, and should be kept under the hands of the military and civil police while the war lasts. But we approach a Presidential election vitally important to the National cause. It has been estimated that 20,000 "persons from the Insurgent States," "spies and emissaries of the insurgent authorities at Richmond," are massed in this city to vote the Disunion Peace ticket in November. We know that the Government has already lists of seven thousand who meditate this crime under the auspices of the Democratic managers. Shall they be permitted to commit this fraud on the elective franchise at this critical juncture, and to wage a war against the Union in the very heart of the loyal States, more deadly than they could wage with arms in their hands in Lee's or in Longstreet's lines of battle? Earnestly we say, No! The law of self-preservation which has shaped the policy of the Government in other cities, and required from voters the evidence of loyalty before allowing them to exercise the right of suffrage in elections influencing the National interests,—a right which, in a time of either war or peace, should pertain only to the loyal,—that law should require every Southern refugee in this city, on the day of his registry under Gen. Dix's order, or when he approaches the polls on the 8th of November, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. If he is loyal, he will with pleasure record his vows of fidelity to his country—if he is disloyal, the test of the oath will have discovered a public enemy, to allow whom to vote would in principle be a stultification of the war, and a stultification of the sacrifices we are making to restore the National authority. We call upon Gen. Dix to put the oath to these "colonized" enemies of the Government in our city.

THE INDIANA ELECTION.

As the Copperhead organs are making a tremendous outcry over the frauds which they allege to have been perpetrated in every County of Indiana, it is well to go a little more into detail to show how entirely the charge is without foundation.

I. The increase of vote is alleged to be unprecedented. The total in round numbers is, for Morton (Union) 153,000, for McDonald (Dem.) 133,000. Now it is notorious that almost the entire Bell and Everett vote of 1860 was cast this year for Morton, while in 1862 it was not given to either party. Added to this, thousands of men who voted for Douglas in 1860 voted for Morton now. Yet, in 1860, Lincoln and Bell received together 144,539 votes, and Douglas and Breckinridge only 127,894. The increase of Gov. Morton's vote is therefore less than 9,000, while the increase on the part of his opponents is nearly 6,000.

The elections of 1862 did not draw out a full vote in any State, least of all in Indiana. Comparisons with that year are therefore useless and unfair.

II. It is said that, in consideration of the vast number of men sent to the war, the vote of the State ought to be diminished from 1860. This is a popular notion, but an entire fallacy.

1. One-half of the soldiers have returned home, their terms expired, or themselves disabled from further service, or absent with or without leave. This is established by conclusive statistics.

2. All sick and wounded Indiana soldiers were allowed to go home to vote. From 10,000 to 20,000 were at home, whose terms have not expired.

3. The natural increase of population far outweighs the decrease caused by the absence of soldiers. This has proved to be the case even in Eastern States like Maine and Pennsylvania—much more in a growing Western State like Indiana.

IV. With two exceptions, the greatest relative gains of Gov. Morton over the vote of 1862 are in counties controlled by his opponents. We will cite a few cases, giving the vote of 1862, which put the counties under the control of Democratic officials, and the vote and gain in percentage of Gov. Morton in 1864:

Table with columns: County, Vote in 1862, Union vote, U. gain, Union, Dem., 1864, per cent. Rows include Brown, Blackford, Clark, Clay, Floyd, Johnson, Martin, Spencer, Tipton, Vanderburg.

There are many other counties controlled entirely by the enemies of Gov. Morton, in which he has gained 25 to 45 per cent, but it is not necessary to give them in detail. Need more be said?

der the impression that Ellery has no chance. His friends are working for him, and he has a fair chance of election.

SEYMOUR ADMITS THE FRAUDS

Governor Seymour spoke at Penn Yan last Friday afternoon. An instant conviction of him, on a charge of complicity with the frauds upon the votes of the soldiers of the State of New-York, could be got anywhere in the world upon the flippant and jeering admission which he made of gigantic inquiry. He said: "I understand the Government has arrested some persons in Washington on the charge of illegally altering the Soldiers' votes. It will become a Government which has sent soldiers by entire regiments to vote in Indiana, and which has controlled the ballot-box in Maryland by the bayonet, to inquire very closely concerning a few fraudulent votes." See a letter from Penn Yan published elsewhere!

SWINDLING BEGINS TO-DAY!

Union men, look to the Registry to-day and to-morrow! The desperate rogues who have been partially exposed at Baltimore are on another tack. Some of the leaders met last night in one of the strongest Copperhead Wards, and arranged for registering the names of pretended soldiers to the number of many hundreds in that single Ward. These names are to be rushed on the books as early as possible to prevent inquiry.

But no man, whether soldier or civilian, can be registered by proxy—no man can have his name registered without being himself present at the time (except in the case of those who voted last November, and whose names have been copied already as the basis of the new list). Union men, stand by the books, and if any one offers a name other than his own for registry, challenge at once; it is as much your right and duty as to challenge a fraudulent vote. To record, or attempt to record, a name thus questioned, unless the person himself forthwith appears and proves to be a legal voter, is a misdemeanor, punishable the same as knowingly taking an illegal vote.

Go early and watch closely; see that no person is registered who is not actually present. The pretended registry of soldiers is a fraud to cover illegal voting.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following table shows the full number of Electoral votes for the several States:

Table with columns: STATES SURE TO VOTE, STATES THAT MAY OR MAY NOT VOTE, STATES THAT WILL NOT VOTE. Rows include California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Total, 94 States, sure to vote..... 331 STATES THAT MAY OR MAY NOT VOTE. Louisiana..... 7 Tennessee..... 10 Nevada..... 3 Total, 3 States..... 29 STATES THAT WILL NOT VOTE. Alabama..... 8 North Carolina..... 9 Arkansas..... 5 South Carolina..... 6 Florida..... 3 Texas..... 6 Georgia..... 9 Virginia (old)..... 10 Mississippi..... 7 Total, 9 States..... 63

We are not sure whether the new State of Nevada will vote at this election. Louisiana we presume will vote, but Tennessee will probably not. The votes possible amount to 351, of which 126 is a majority. If none of the doubtful States are received, there will be 231 votes, making 116 necessary to elect. Of the 27 States that might possibly vote, but two are really Slave States—Tennessee and Kentucky. By the action of Maryland, Delaware is practically free; while in Missouri Slavery is so far gone that it can exercise no visible effect in this canvass.

A private letter to the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, dated Seaford, Delaware, Oct. 29, closes thus: "P. S.—In regard to emancipation, Delaware will soon be out of the woods. She will undoubtedly show herself on the side of the Administration."

WHERE ARE THEY?

Before, and for some days after, the October Election, the organs of the negro-whippers in this city and Philadelphia insisted that the soldiers from the Keystone State were going to give large majorities for the McClellan tickets. The vote is in at last, and here is the footing: For Democratic candidates..... 5,325 For Union candidates..... 17,888

Union majority..... 12,563 That is to say, of every hundred votes given, seventy-seven were for the right side. The boys roll up splendid Union majorities from cartridge-boxes and ballot-boxes; but when it comes to dry-goods boxes we own up—Seymour's "friends" are too much for us.

Chicago McClellan Platform—a morsel of pity, but no honor for the Soldier. He has been a failure for four years.

Gov. Seymour on the Frauds.

Correspondence of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. PENN YAN, Yates Co., N. Y., Oct. 26 1864—5 p. m. Gov. Seymour has just closed a speech, in which he said no word in opposition to the Rebellion, and no comment upon its criminality. His speech was one tissue of the basest squalidry—a low appeal to the fears, the selfishness, and the passions of the uneducated masses.

He alluded to the arrest of the agent whom he sent to obtain the Soldiers' votes, in the following cheeky, brazen, and unprincipled and false manner. I give the words as nearly as I can recall them, an hour having passed: "I understand the Government has just arrested some persons in Washington on the charge of illegally altering the Soldiers' votes. It will become a government which has sent soldiers by entire regiments to vote in Indiana, and which has controlled the ballot-box in Maryland by the bayonet, to inquire very closely concerning a few fraudulent votes."

The impression flashed over many a mind that the spotlifter for this criminal, was not only his MASTER, but his INSTRUCTOR and ACCOMPLICE in this heinous, undemocratic crime against our brave soldiers.