

Union State Ticket. For Judge, WARD HUNT, Oneida Co. of Appeals, JOHN K. PORTER, Albany.

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A Precipitation.

By the President of the United States of America: Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure the blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty; and

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A number of bankers, brokers and merchants, in Canada West, have been swindled to the extent of \$40,000, by a man named McGregor, who sold them worthless drafts on New-York, issued by some person in Ohio.

Edward H. Ketchum was arraigned on Saturday in the Court of General Sessions, and pleaded guilty to forgery in the third degree. His counsel moved for a postponement of the sentence until Ketchum's testimony was taken in a number of civil suits now pending.

The annual regatta of the Atlantic Boat Club took place on Saturday afternoon on the North River, off the Blyden Field. There were two races—a single scull contest, for which there were three entries, and a race between the boats New-York and Colyer, manned respectively by married and unmarried rowers.

The United States naval steamer Saranac sailed from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on the 17th of September, in search of the Rebel pirate steamer Shenandoah. A list of 95 American whalers is published by the Honolulu press, 23 of which had been burned or boarded by the pirate, and the remaining 72 of which had not been heard from.

The steamer Republic, on route from New-York to New-Orleans, was wrecked off the coast of Georgia on Wednesday last. Four boats and a raft, filled with passengers and crew, were launched, and one of the boats rescued Charleston, S. C., on Saturday. The others have not yet been heard from.

President Johnson has officially informed the Governor of Georgia that he cannot recognize the people of any State as having resumed the relations of loyalty to the Union that admits as legal obligations the debts created in their name in aid of the Rebellion.

On Saturday morning Capt. Steers and Special Officer Anderson of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, arrested one Francisco Bohager, and seized various United States notes representing \$111,000, in a dingy garret in the rear of No. 5 Goerck st.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation appointing the first Thursday in December as a day of National Thanksgiving for the close of the war, the preservation of the Union, and the enlargement of civil liberty in the County.

The passengers by the steamship North Star, which recently put into Norfolk, Va., leaving badly, have published resolutions declaring that the vessel was sent out in a totally unworthy condition.

In the Sanders kidnapping case at Toronto the jury were still under lock and key on Saturday, the Judge refusing to call them out again unless they had agreed on a verdict.

News from Hayti received by way of Europe says that the condition of the rebels is growing from day to day more desperate. Provisions are very scarce and prices fabulous.

During the week ending on Saturday \$2,961,575 in National currency was issued by the Treasury Department. The total issue up to date is \$303,877,355.

The Tunis Embassadors spent some time on Saturday evening with the Secretary of State at his residence. They will be formally presented to the President to-day.

It will be seen that the President has designated Thursday the 7th of December as a day of National Thanksgiving for the deliverance of our country from the scourge of Civil War and the peril of Disunion; and we hope to see that day celebrated with an earnestness and unanimity unprecedented in the history of any nation. We hope to learn that Magnanimity to Rebels and Justice to Black Unionists are among the lessons inculcated by that day's observances, and that the whole People will thereby be enlightened and strengthened for the good work of humane and righteous National Reconstruction.

We suppose the St. John whaler has been pronounced last week the finest and safest river steamer in the world, yet our columns this morning contain an account of the explosion of one of her boilers, killing nine persons and wounding many more. The only theory of the explosion suggested in our report is that it was occasioned by a defect in the iron of the boilers. The engineer of the boat, James Hook, asserts that he was carrying not more than 27 pounds of steam, 35 pounds being the allowed maximum. Of course, it is not to be hastily assumed that the fact is as stated by the engineer. Should it prove to be, it will become an interesting question how much value is to be attached to an inspector's certificate, and what guaranty of safety the public have on any steamer whatever.

The Georgia State Convention has adopted an ordinance abolishing Slavery. Another, declaring the war debt null and void, was referred to a committee. There is said to be a strong feeling against it, which will probably be modified by a dispatch from Secretary Seward, assuring the Convention that the President cannot recognize any people as loyal who admit the legal obligation of any debt contracted to promote the Rebellion.

An election for members of the State Legislature took place in West Virginia on Thursday, Oct. 26. In Ohio County the majorities of the Union candidates range from 150 to 120. Last Fall the majority for Lincoln was 131. The total vote of the county cast this year is 3,590, against 4,147 last Fall.

REMEMBER

That every voter in our State who wished success to the Rebels in their attempt to dismember the Union by force, is an active worker for the self-styled Democratic ticket.

That every persistent Rebel, whether whitewashed or natural, ardently desires the success of the self-styled Democratic ticket.

That Horatio Seymour, who wished the Union preserved by having our State adopt the Montgomery Constitution and thus make Jeff. Davis our President, is stumping for the ticket of the self-styled Democracy.

That Democracy, as defined in dictionaries, means government by the whole People; while Democracy, as embodied in the Slocum ticket, affirms that only men of a particular race or color shall have a voice in the Government, while men of other races must obey the rulers they have no voice in choosing and the laws they have no voice in making. If this is Democracy, what can be aristocracy, or despotism?

That all those politicians who wished New-England kicked out of the Union in the hope of thereby coaxing the slaveholders to stay in, are to-day clamorous for the triumph of the Slocum ticket.

That every man who regrets the overthrow of Slavery, and means to keep the Blacks in a condition as near to Slavery as possible, is a supporter of the Slocum ticket.

That every man who wishes the National Debt repudiated naturally begins by advocating a repudiation of our honorable obligations to the Black Soldiers who enlisted and fought in the Union armies. If they can be put under the feet of the Rebels they helped us vanquish, the kindred repudiation of our pecuniary debt will be but a question of time.

That a vote against the Union ticket is a vote to reinstate in power the politicians who from the start denounced the War for the Union as unwarranted, who exultingly predicted its failure, and who last Fall declared at Chicago that it had failed, and that an immediate armistice could alone restore the Union.

That every deserter from the Union armies, every draft-sneak just from Canada or from his hiding-place, desires the success of the Slocum ticket, and, if allowed to vote at all, will vote for it.

That the heroic dead, now sleeping in bloody graves because of their devotion to "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable," will be deserted and shamed by you if you fail to vote for the cause to which they nobly dedicated and offered up their precious lives.

Patriot! lovers of Universal Liberty and Universal Justice! be entreated to spare no effort, grudge no sacrifice, to secure the triumph next week of the Union cause and ticket!

The Citizen says that JOHN HECKER (Republican) for Mayor, and RICHARD O'GORMAN (Democrat) for Corporation Counsel, are morally sure to be the candidates of the City Reform organization at the ensuing Charter Election. These are strong men, of whom neither was ever suspected of wishing to enrich himself at the cost of the public. Their competitors

(also selected, and to be publicly nominated in June season) are FERNANDO WOOD (Mozart) for Mayor, and ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE (Tammany) for Corporation Counsel. Unless all signs fail, several machines stand a good chance of being smashed in that election.

OUR CITY SENATORS.

This City will elect four members of our next Senate next week, and the candidates are already nominated. We will here endeavor to give a running account of the canvass in each district.

IVTH.—This (down-town) District consists of the 1st to the VIIIth Wards inclusive and the XIVth. It gave last year more than two-thirds of its votes for McClellan and Seymour; and, as the Tammany and Mozart machines are now really working together for the Hon. Ben. Wood, Editor of The Daily News, his chance would seem very good. Tammany has pretended to nominate Mr. Carolan O'Brien Bryant; but that is well understood to be a blind, covering a bargain, whereby all the "machine" votes are to be thrown for Wood. The only real candidate against him is Col. MICHAEL W. BERRY, who has been presented by the Unionists, the Citizens' Association, the McKeanites and the United Service Society, and who can and will be elected if he has fair play. This we bespeak for him, urging every Unionist to do his very utmost to elect him. Col. Berry fought through the War, from Williamsburg to the Five Forks, as an officer of the Excelsior Brigade, and has a record un surpassed for gallantry and devotedness. If the election were to be held in South Carolina, we should look for Wood's election; in New-York, we trust Berry's is pretty safe. But every nerve should be strained to render it certain.

VTH.—The candidates here are GILBERT C. DEAN, (Union), CHARLES G. CORNELL, (Tammany), and DANIEL M. O'BRIEN, (independent), but supported by the Citizens' Association, and by independent, anti-"Ring" Democrats of all shades. It is reported that Mr. Dean holds an office under Cornell, which is not true. He was once a Member of Assembly, and made a good record; and he is not running in the interest of Cornell, nor of any clique whatever. But let us look at the vote of the District for Governor last Fall:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, Percentage. Includes names like Seymour, Cornell, and their respective vote counts.

Now if our friends are confident that they can elect Dean, let them do it by all means; but let them at all events take care that Cornell is surly and thoroughly beaten. He is one of the most remorseless of the vampires now sucking out the life-blood of our City, rolling in the wealth they wring by tens of thousands from our tax-payers, all the time denouncing "Black Republican corruption" at Albany as the chief cause of our monstrous tax-bills. Of O'Brien, we only know that he isn't Cornell, and does not belong to the municipal "Ring," whereof the latter is one of the most rapacious members. Honest men of the east side! take good care that Charles G. Cornell does not slip by you to Albany! He is making quite enough now!

VITH.—Here all is plain sailing. ABRAHAM LEIST is the candidate of the Unionists, of the Citizens' Association, and of several independent organizations. He is a good man, a faithful Councilman, and is bound to be elected. The District consists of the IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards, which last year gave Fenton 11,258 votes to 13,568 for Seymour; majority for Seymour, 2,310; which we believe was wholly obtained by fraud in polling illegal votes and thereby excluding legal voters from the polls. Had "repeaters" been kept out, and legal voters let in, as they will be under the new Registry Law, we think the vote of the District would have been just about 12,000 for each party. At present, Robert C. Hutchings (Tammany) and Vincent C. King (Mozart) are in the field; but they will both, we understand, be withdrawn, and John J. Bradley substituted. No matter: Mr. Leist will be elected, if those who wish him so will do their whole duty. We will not doubt their energy and vigilance.

VIIth.—In this (up-town) District the rival candidates are THOMAS MURPHY (Unionist), THOMAS C. FIELDS (Tammany and Mozart), and GEORGE W. McCLEAN (Citizens') and nominee of most or all of the anti-"Ring" organizations. The vote of the District last Fall was declared as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Votes, Percentage. Includes names like Fenton, McClellan, and their respective vote counts.

Here it is possible to run in a Unionist between two Democrats; but it is a very nice operation, requiring rare skill and good fortune. We do not believe it can be done; while we feel confident that a general rally of the anti-"Ring" vote on McLean would secure a thoroughly independent, able, incorruptible Senator, who could not be used, and would not be influenced by partisanship in his legislative course. We mean by this no disparagement of Mr. Fields, who is a capable, experienced legislator, and personally obliging and popular; but who never did and never will stand up and fight the jobbers who through the lobbies get their axes ground in City Tax-bills, and in all manner of jobbing, salary-increasing, term-extending, fare-raising bills, which are concocted by Democratic "Rings" here, put through by bribery and log-rolling at Albany, and then charges to the account of the Unionists. We must stop this game somehow, and it can't be done a day too soon.

We shall speak further of the Senatorial canvass as it approaches its culmination.

The Copperheads over in Jersey cannot agree. One newspaper asserts that the issues now are precisely what they were in 1861 and 1864, including, of course, the Chicago platform, treason and all. Another asserts that the platform is an "old instrument, repudiated by

McClellan and the Democratic party." Whom are we to believe? One must be true, the other false. Which is the avenger? "Gentlemen, this is the little joker. Now you see it, and now you don't see it. You bet your money and you take your choice."

NEW-JERSEY.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN of Illinois, attended by Gens. JOE HOOKER and KILPATRICK, will speak for the Union cause this evening at Jersey City, and to-morrow evening at Paterson. On Wednesday evening, Gen. Logan speaks at Morris-town. The audiences will be such as Jersey never saw except in a Presidential canvass.

On Thursday afternoon, Gens. LOGAN and KILPATRICK, with the Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, will speak at Branchville, Sussex Co., where the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE will "assist" unless withheld by the pressure of official duties.

On Saturday evening, Gens. LOGAN, KILPATRICK, and JOHN COCHRANE, will speak at Newark to several acres of Unionists, exulting at the prospect of their State's redemption from Copperhead sway.

We consider the Legislature already won, and the vote of New-Jersey for the Constitutional amendment virtually secured. But let no muscle be relaxed till the close of the polls on Tuesday week!

THE CURRENCY AND THE COST OF LIVING.

We hear, but do not credit, that the speculators in cheap Currency and dear Food have made some impression on Secretary McCulloch, so that he is expected to modify, in his Annual Report, the noble stand taken by him in his Fort Wayne speech in favor of returning to a Solvent Currency at the earliest possible day. We beg him, at all events, to consider the following:

"So great is the amount of grain in store in Chicago, hoarded by speculators for higher prices, that the warehousemen have notified the Board of Trade that the condition of oats, barley and rye now in store is bad, and liable to become more so by the process of heating, corn and wheat have not yet become seriously affected; but it is doubtful how long they will remain so, as the steam and small hot grain is deteriorating. It is contemplated by warehousemen to advance the rate of storage to ten cents per bushel for every five days, or part thereof, for all grain in store after the 15th of November, provided the grain in store now is not removed before that time.

"It is so to be hoped that this if the stringent inaction will be dispensed with, and the market to resume its normal condition. This is too big a country for the success of any attempt to hold all the grain out of market and it is reasonable to know that, if they will not sell at a reasonable price, the grain is sure to go to their hands."

On behalf of the non-speculating Millions, we ask the Secretary and Congress to fund Greenbacks enough to force a virtual resumption of Specie Payment at a very early day. The forestallers will never be ready for it; the People always are and will be. We hope and trust that the Government, and every branch of it, will stand by the People. If Resumption knocks the pins from under a few high-flying speculators, it must; but let us get down to rock-bottom at the earliest day. All healthful business and industry demand it.

BOGUS CONVERSIONS.

The World having published Mr. D. D. T. MARSHALL as a recent convert to its sort of Democracy, Mr. M. repels the imputation as follows: "I have always been a Democrat."

These are the days of reconstruction, but the most astonishing specimen of the process is the Reconstructed Copperhead. The "sarpint" cuts a most pouting figure in his new Union skin. He hisses no longer at the General Government—he denounces no longer the soldiers of the Republic—he rails no longer at the Constitution, because there is no longer a Constitution to rail at—he demonstrates no longer the wickedness of "coercion"—and altogether he is a mighty pious and patriotic snake. But after all, he is like the cat turned into a lady, in the fairy tale—a beautiful young lady, only she would kill and eat mice. The Reconstructed Copperhead, like the Reconstructed Rebel, is often betrayed into a lively reminiscence of the days of his wrath. He is for taking up the dead Rebellion tenderly—he is for amnesty and oblivion, and forgiveness, and for letting a mob of traitors into the House of Representatives—he snaps and snarls at the taxes, and hints at repudiation—he is particularly off his guard when he has anything to say of the Freedmen, and to the observant eye of the public it is evident that his Reconstruction will last until the 7th day of November next, and that at sunset upon that day he will resume the old skin, the old fangs, and the old sibilant song. Slocum will be Slocum once more—Seymour will again resume his hostility even to the "coercion" of roaring and raving mobs; and as for the Prince, he will let the country go the devil while he attends to his boot-maker, his banker and his tailor!

ENGLISH OPINIONS ON THE AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Every English paper that has an editorial column feels, of course, in duty bound to contribute its share to the expression of English opinion on the American claims. That the immense majority of the organs of England should in this question agree will not surprise any one. Nor would it be fair to judge harshly of this fact, for it is very doubtful whether, in a similar case, the press of any other country would possess a sufficient amount of unbiased calmness to decide a disputed case against their own Government and people.

We might, however, have expected that the English papers would have taken into more serious consideration the question, whether they were fully prepared to abide by their opinions in case in another war England and the United States should exchange the respective positions of belligerent and neutral. They cannot be so blind as not to see that in such an event England is debarred from complaining of any amount of help that a belligerent may obtain against her from citizens of the United States, so long as the Government of the United States assures her that they were unable to prevent it; or of the recognition by the United States of any rebellion within the boundaries of English rule, if such rebellion appears to the Government of the United States sufficiently powerful. A few papers only do not shrink from calmly considering these consequences, and their opinion of the late correspondence materially differs from that of the majority of their editorial brethren. The following remarks of William & Smith's European Times appear to us very sensible:

"There is such a thing as a penny wise and pound foolishness, even in state policy, and it is just possible that, to avoid the payment of a few hundred thousands or a million of money, we may base our opposition on a principle so untenable as to cease to use when the cause is reversed—when the Americans are now our allies and our belligerents—to suffer terribly in person and pocket. It must be borne in mind that such a thing as an argument cutting both ways, and bungling lawyers are sometimes said to be in the habit of doing, is not to be avoided. The claims of the Alabama and her sister Confederate craft are a mere bagatelle compared with the punishment which is in store for the maritime commerce of Great Britain unless this dispute is brought to an end in harmony with international justice. We do not apprehend war, but we do not see how any other course out of this dispute, but one which nearly as bad may arise in the future, when the example we have set, and the practice we have defended, may be turned against us in a way that is hideous even to our ears."

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The London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston, suggests, now that the mischief to American commerce has been done, that the English laws having been found not to be sufficiently effective, be amended, and that the whole controversy between England and the United States be terminated by an International Congress framing laws which would effectually prevent the repetition of such unpleasant difficulties. This, of course, means the adoption of such an international code as would be a general amnesty for the English offenses, and a guaranty against her suffering on some future occasion from the same weapons which she used against the United States. Such a proposition may be very clever in The London Post, but it is hardly novel for the Yankees.

Unionists of our State! remember that the Registries of your several Election Districts are to be revised next Friday, and look to it that the name of every legal voter in your District, and no one else, shall stand on your revised registry when it shall close that evening. Take as much pains to have your adversaries as your friends registered, so that no one can justly complain. A fair vote is all we ask or need.

A faithful Buffalo cotemporary says of "Bill Williams," the Copperhead candidate for Assembly in the 1st Erie District: "It is well known, and perfectly susceptible of proof, that Mr. Williams favors the repudiation of the Federal Debt created to put down the Rebellion and preserve the Union. He has repeatedly declared himself to that effect within the past year, and we have no doubt that he still entertains the same opinion." "Bill" has the merit or the vice of "blurring" out his party's sentiments, without the use of masks or the infusion of saccharine palliatives, or use of sophisms. He has a brother Democrat in Madison County, ex-Judge and State Senator Tom Barlow, who draws his Reputation much more milkily, thus:

"I fully believe that there never was a system of taxation more oppressively unjust upon a people than the one levied upon our country at this time. With the people, the hard-working people, and the laboring classes, the hope or relief is open to them by those in power seeking power? They will, if like beasts of the sandy desert, they are disposed to submitively be down and be burdened at the pleasure of their masters, and not without. An enormous amount of millions has been thrown out by the Federal Government, and is held by moneyed men, concentrated from all sources, at the same time bearing an excess of interest in accumulation, while the taxes it should bear are thrown upon the labor and the earnings of our country. A man, with his small farm and hard fortune, scarcely able to make 120 000 of the year meet from his sweat and toil, must pay from five to fifteen or twenty per cent upon the assessed value of all he owns, while the capitalist with his twenty-five or one hundred, or two hundred thousand dollars in Government bonds rolling in the abundance of his income from it, pays not a penny tax upon the vast investment. Who will attempt to justify and perpetuate this glaring injustice, and make a bear for generations to come in this land of professed freedom and equality? Shall the laboring classes of our land thus be made heirs of blood and drovers of water to a morsel, when aristocracy for all time to come? Let no one startle at the idea of repudiation, for the desired remedy can be found by wise councils and counselors."

Barlow of course knows all about the Income Tax—knows well that it taxes Government bonds heavily—and knows that every word of his letter is false, demagogical and traitorous. But Barlow is a Chicago-Platform Democrat.

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THE RUSSIAN TELEGRAPH.

The Expedition at Plover Bay—A Geographical Discovery—Landing Place on the American Side—Behring's Straits Sounded—Other Bodies of Water—The Indians Friendly—An Exploring Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. The steamer Palmetto arrived to-day from Plover Bay on the 23rd of September.

The steamer George S. Wright, with Col. Bulkyer and party, comprising the Russian telegraph expedition, was at Plover Bay when the Palmetto left. Winter was the name of the commanding officer, and Lieutenant. Exploration had developed the fact that the Knikpak River was the same as the Yukon, navigable for small steamers to English Fort.

Grand Harbor was selected for the landing of the cable on the American side. It is a safe harbor, with a hard bottom. There was no timber in that region of country. The country was rolling, but the ground was not rough.

Col. Bulkyer had sounded across the Behring's Straits to Alaska, Lawrence Bay. The soundings were favorable all the way across, the bottom being mud. Ground ice was first discovered off St. Lawrence Bay, which was not favorable for the laying of the cable, it being shallow and exposed to south-wind gales. Michigan Bay was found to be a safe anchorage. Bay presented a good bottom and seemed suitable for laying the cable, the Asiatic side being more mountainous than that of the American. The country was entirely destitute of timber. The ground was thawed about 20 inches.

The Russians had done everything possible to further the enterprise. A steamer with Col. Bulkyer will return to San Francisco in November. Prof. Kinnel will be left with an exploring party of 12 men at Port St. Michael, at the mouth of the Knikpak. A small propeller was left with him to explore the Yukon.

The Union Vote in Indiana.

Correspondence of The Albany Evening Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 23, 1865. I have just seen in your "Union Pyramid" in The Weekly Journal of the 21st instant, Indiana put in 10,000 Union majority, which is very unjust to down at 10,000 Union majority, which is very unjust to down at 10,000 Union majority, which is very unjust to down at 10,000 Union majority.

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an omen. Rallying against the moral impression of the accident, Moore found the hardihood to exclaim: "Yes, Mr. Chairman, when North Carolina submits to dictation, that flag-staff ought to fall!" It won't do, Copperheads. The American pine or spruce is not yet young that will consent to wave the Stars and Stripes over the assumption of the Rebel Debt or the repudiation of the Union Debt.

In a Democratic torch-light procession in Syracuse, one year ago this month of October, the following traitorous sentiments were paraded on banners and transparencies.

"No more victims for slaughter pen. Not a man—not a dollar."  
"Lincoln has murdered three white men to free one negro."  
"Free ballots or free bullets. Crush the tyrant Lincoln before he crushes you."  
"The Constitution will obey, but arbitrary arrests we will resist to the death."  
"The people are ready to take vengeance on the advocates of civil war."  
"Lincoln has his parasites, and liberty has her enemies."  
"American soil scorched by an unconditional deposit in Abraham Lincoln."

The parades and traitors that carried these incitements to civil war and resistance to the Government, now carry in procession the image of Andy Johnson, and demand to be intrusted with the administration of the Federal and State Governments! Why, the mere existence of the Democratic party, even in the darkness of the darkest night, is the most stupendously impudent fact in the history of politics.

The Sunday Mercury of yesterday, advocating the Slocum ticket, says:

"It is not the Democrat who oppose negro suffrage, but their opponents. If the darkeys had the right to vote, it is now morally certain that they would vote the Democratic ticket to a man. Hence, Beecher comes out against their enfranchisement. 'Dar's what's it matter?'"

In the same editorial column, two inches further down, we read: "If the Republican party carry the day, we will, of course, have colored congressmen, African senators, darkey governors, and perhaps a nigger President. We had better look out, therefore, and not offend our colored brethren; for, by-and-by, we may have to approach them as our rulers."

Well! hadn't you better either stop lying, or stop refuting your own falsehoods? Or, at the very least, why not put at least three inches space between your lie and your refutation of it!

The Milwaukee Sentinel pertinently says: "It is a noticeable fact that those who attempted to keep freedom from being an issue during the war, and did what they could to hood black President Lincoln from proclaiming liberty to the slave, are now engaged in the work of preventing parties and officials from commencing the enfranchisement of the slave, by giving him the right to protect his liberty. And the danger to the Union party now is not that it will prove false to the Union or Constitution, nor that it will hold one opinion or another of constitutional law, but that it will prove false to man, false to the loyal people of this country, and in its haste to take space to its own white traitors of the South, will leave loyal blacks entirely at the mercy of their recent task-masters."

"If Congress," says a Jersey Copperhead, "can say that a negro shall vote in Virginia, they can say that a Democrat shall not vote in New-Jersey." This comparing the negro to a Democrat is one of the most flagrant acts of injustice ever perpetrated upon a long-suffering and down-trodden race.

This election is to decide the sovereignty of New-Jersey. If the Republicans carry the State, there will be no rights left. Thus saith a Jersey Copperhead; but he is mistaken. The Democrats will still have the right of denouncing, slandering and misrepresenting an honest party and upright public men.

At the election held in South Carolina for State Legislature on Wednesday, October 13, a colored candidate, Abram Madsen, ran for Senator in the Port Royal District. He received at Port Royal precinct two votes.

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The Expedition at Plover Bay—A Geographical Discovery—Landing Place on the American Side—Behring's Straits Sounded—Other Bodies of Water—The Indians Friendly—An Exploring Party.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Oct. 23, 1865. The steamer Palmetto arrived to-day from Plover Bay on the 23rd of September.

The steamer George S. Wright, with Col. Bulkyer and party, comprising the Russian telegraph expedition, was at Plover Bay when the Palmetto left. Winter was the name of the commanding officer, and Lieutenant. Exploration had developed the fact that the Knikpak River was the same as the Yukon, navigable for small steamers to English Fort.

Grand Harbor was selected for the landing of the cable on the American side. It is a safe harbor, with a hard bottom. There was no timber in that region of country. The country was rolling, but the ground was not rough.

Col. Bulkyer had sounded across the Behring's Straits to Alaska, Lawrence Bay. The soundings were favorable all the way across, the bottom being mud. Ground ice was first discovered off St. Lawrence Bay, which was not favorable for the laying of the cable, it being shallow and exposed to south-wind gales. Michigan Bay was found to be a safe anchorage. Bay presented a good bottom and seemed suitable for laying the cable, the Asiatic side being more mountainous than that of the American. The country was entirely destitute of timber. The ground was thawed about 20 inches.

The Russians had done everything possible to further the enterprise. A steamer with Col. Bulkyer will return to San Francisco in November. Prof. Kinnel will be left with an exploring party of 12 men at Port St. Michael, at the mouth of the Knikpak. A small propeller was left with him to explore the Yukon.

The Union Vote in Indiana.

Correspondence of The Albany Evening Journal. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 23, 1865.

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