Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

The Latest Election Returns.

From the Pittsburgh *Chronicle* of Thursday we take the following in reference to the result:—"There seems to be no discount on the sweeping majorities for Lincoln and Johnson as previously announced, while we have now some definite knowledge as to how the Pacific States have gone. Lincoln's majority in California is over 20,000.—In San Francisco 21,000 votes were polled, of which Mr. Lincoln received 13,000. Returns from twenty-four counties give him 13,266 majority. Great rejoicing exists everywhere at his election. D. C. McCüer, William Higby and John Bidwell, all Unionists, are elected to Congress. Oregon goes for Lincoln by from 1,500 to 2,000, and the new State of Nevada by about 3000. Thus we have entire unanimity among the States on the Pacific border, and thus it is settled that every voting State in the Union has gone for Lincoln and Johnson, except New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. There will be 213 Electors for Lincoln and only 21 for McClellan. The popular majority is not yet known, but the prospect is that it will approximate four hundred thousand. It cannot now properly be said that the ticket elect is sectional. The Vice President is from Tennessee, while the extreme Eastern States and the extreme Western States went for it solidly. Maryland and Missouri vote for it along with Massachusetts and Ohio. What becomes of all the speculations concerning Northwestern and Pacific, and Central and Northeastern Confederacies, under this harmonious decision of every section to sustain Abraham Lincoln as the President of one undivided Republic?

Of the States voting for McClellan, Delaware gives him five hundred and nine, New Jersey about seven thousand, and Kentucky not yet fully heard from, but not exceeding twenty-five thousand. New York gives Lincoln eight thousand and Fenton nine thousand majority. The entire Union State ticket is elected, and six members of Congress gained. Illinois will give thirty thousand for Lincoln, and a sure gain of five Congressmen, admitting Morrison (Democrat) to be re-elected in the XIIth District. The Legislature shows a Union majority of eighteen on joint ballot, which insures another United States Senator in place of William A. Richardson. In Iowa it is all one way. When the full vote is in they expect to figure on fifty thousand Union majority. All the Congressmen are Union. In Kansas there over twenty thousand votes for Lincoln, and about fifteen hundred scattering about here and there for McClellan. S. J. Crawford is elected Governor, and Sidney Clake is chosen to Congress.

The latest advices from West Virginia state that there are large Union majorities in every county except Wetzel. Of course the three Congressmen are Unionists.

Returns from Massachusetts are all in except thirteen small towns, and show thus: Lincoln, 125,016; McClellan, 48,093; Union majority, 76,923. The outstanding towns will probably make this 78,000. In Maine there has been a handsome increase on the September vote—say nearly 2,000 in half of the State. The Home vote will show probably 18,000 Union majority, which the Soldiers' will put up to 25,000. Ohio will give nearly 30,000 on the Home vote, and 40,000 by her soldiers—making a total of 70,000. Seventeen of the nineteen Congressmen are Unionists. New Hampshire gives a Union majority of over 2,500, with several towns to come. A few doubtful will give 30,000 Union majority, which [illegible] This medicinity in Missouri is not yet known. In Maryland [illegible] Union majority on the Home vote is put at [illegible] nearly 6,000, which the soldiers will bring up to 8,000. Indiana continues to pile up Union gains, looking even beyond 30,000, or 9,000 more majority than in October. From Minnesota we get but few returns. The State is all right, in the Electoral College and in Congress.

In our own State the returns come in, as usual, very slowly, and it is useless to publish tables until the official returns are all in. The majority for Lincoln on the home vote will range somewhere between five and ten thousand, which will be increased to about fifteen thousand more when the Soldiers' vote is all in. The Union *gains* of Congressmen in the next House of Representatives are already about thirty-six members, and the Union vote will be very nearly three-quarters of the whole House. It is worthy of note that had the entire South voted for McClellan, he would still have lacked fifty votes of a majority."

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine, for December. It is a splendid number; with a superb title-page for 1864. Notwithstanding the enormously increased price of paper, and the rise in all printing materials, "Peterson" will still be furnished at two dollars a year. No Magazine of similar merit approaches it in cheapness. Its stories and novelties are by the best writers. In 1865, Four Original Copyright Novelettes will be given. Its Fashions are always the Latest and Prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. It is the Magazine for the Times! Its terms to clubs are unprecedentedly liberal, viz:—8 copies for $12.00, or 14 copies for $20.00. To every person getting up a club, (at these rates,) the Publisher will send, as a premium, that superb engraving for framing, size 27 inches by 20 inches, "Washington Parting from his Generals," or an extra copy of the Magazine for 1865. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.—A letter from Havana says:—"A committee of influential persons has waited on General Dulce with a petition, to be presented through him to Isabel II., that all negroes be declared free after the expiration of twenty-four years from January 1st, 1865, each receiving a salary during the last four years of eighteen dollars per month, the greater part of which may be retained until the freedom of the slave is accomplished."

The Lady's Friend.

The December number of this magazine is a truly splendid one, being the handsomest yet issued. The opening plate, "The Snow-Birds' Christmas Visit," is a perfect gem; and the Frontispiece of the volume, suggested by a story of Hans Christian Andersen's, is one of those engravings upon which the eye will linger for a long time, and turn to again and again. Two more beautiful engravings than these are seldom seen in a magazine. The double Fashion Plate for this month is finely engraved and richly colored—no magazine contains superior steel fashion plates to the Lady's Friend; while the other engravings are as usual numerous, and doubtless highly interesting to the ladies. The literary contents are "The Christmas Gift," by Mrs. Hosmer: "Two Falls among the Mountains," by Mrs. Pyle; "The Soldier's Bride," by Mrs. Barnes; "From the same Stock," an amusing sketch relative to visiting your distant relations, by Frances Lee; "Cousin Caleb's will," by Julia Gill; "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denison; "Who Did the Wrong?" by Miss Virginia F. Townsend; &c., &c.

Price $2.50; 2 copies $4.00; 9 copies $16.00; 21 copies $35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cents. *Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums on certain terms.* Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for '65.

Presidential Election, Nov. 8.

BLAIR COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	LINCOLN.	M'CLELLAN.
Hollidaysburg, East Ward,	114	129
" West "	120	147
Altoona, East Ward,	148	269
" West "	111	144
" North "	90	127
Antis,	239	111
Allegheny,	138	98
Blair,	61	81
Catharine,	70	85
Frankstown,	194	63
Freedom,	83	79
Gaysport,	46	94
Greenfield,	111	114
Huston,	121	149
Juniata,	42	83
Logan,	249	179
Snyder,	138	104
Tyrone borough,	103	53
Tyrone township,	135	43
Taylor,	162	69
Woodberry,	221	111
North Woodberry,	125	164
Total.	2827	2496
	2486	
Lincoln's majority,	331	

SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The following is the Blair county soldiers' vote for President, received by A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary, up to Tuesday, the 15th:

Lincoln,	391
McClellan,	148
	539

Whole vote,
Lincoln's majority, 243
The vote for Congress was:

Barker, (Union),	361
Johnston, (Dem.),	108
	469

Whole vote,
Barker's majority, 253.

The vote is not near all received yet, and the probability is that Lincoln's majority on the soldiers' vote will be considerably beyond three hundred.

Sheridan appointed Major General.

NEW YORK, November 16.—The following official orders have been issued:—GENERAL ORDERS, No. 282.—War Department, Washington, November 14. Orders by the President:—First. That the resignation of George B. M'Clellan as Major General in the United States Army, dated November 8th, and received by the Adjutant General on the 10th inst., be accepted as of the 8th of November. Second. That for personal gallantry, with skill and just confidence, in the courage and patriotism displayed by Phillip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October, at Cedar Run, whereby under the blessings of Providence his routed army was reorganized, a great national Disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days, Phillip H. Sheridan is appointed Major General in the United States Army, to rank as such from the eight day of November, 1864.

By order of the President of the United States.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj.-Gen.

LARGE SALE OF OIL LANDS.—The Marietta *Register* of the 11th says:—A day or two ago we saw at the office of Ewart & Shaw, attorneys in this city, a deed which conveyed a tract of "Oil Territory" that is worthy of note, wherein John Bloodgood and James M. McLean, of the city of New York, transferred to the American Oil and Mining Company of that city, "for and in consideration of one million three hundred and sixty-five dollars, "three-eighths undivided interest in 257 acres of land on Horse Neck Run, Pleasant county, West Virginia, being the farm of which Ellen Dawson died seized. One might think this a humbug, but the deed had on it *twenty* $50 Government stamps, or $1,000 in stamps, and *that* was no humbug. The deed was made in July last, before the present stamp law went into effect, August 1, 1864, under which, had the contract been a month later, the amount of stamps upon it would have been $1,365. This tract of 257 acres, three-eighths undivided interest in which, sold for $1,365,000, lies within ten miles of Marietta, and a year or two ago could have been bought almost "for a song."

☞ The following number of emigrants arrived at the four following named cities between September 30th, 1863, and September 30th, 1864:—

Boston	5,204
New York	177,823
Philadelphia	4,483
Baltimore	2,203
Total	189,713
In 1862 there were	76,306
In eleven months ending Nov. 30th, 1863	146,519

FROM GENERAL GRANT.—The Washington *Star* publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Grant:—"CITY POINT, November 10, 1864, 10:30 P. M.—*Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:* Enough now seems to be known to say who is to hold the reins of government for the next four years. Congratulate the President for me for the double victory. The election having passed off quietly—no bloodshed or riot throughout the land—is a victory worth more to the country than a battle won. Rebeldom and Europe will so construe it. U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

A WHEELBARROW BET.—Another curious bet on the Presidential election was paid in New York on Monday, the loser appearing on the Third avenue with a wheelbarrow, in which the winner seated himself, and the two then proceeded up town. The loser in this bet is an ex-conductor on the Third avenue line. By keeping the wheel of his barrow on the track-rail, he appeared to get along with comparative ease. The couple attracted considerable attention and curiosity, and numerous drinks of ale and beer were sent out to the unfortunate wheeler, whilst the other man didn't get a drop.

From General Sherman.

NEW YORK, November 17.

The *Post's* correspondent in the field, Georgia, 10th inst., the latest yet heard from Sherman, says:—This army, under the immediate command of General Sherman, now covering Atlanta, has been for several days past taking it quite easily; not that it has been idle, for there has been a healthy degree of activity, pretty much like that of a prize fighter undergoing his training. Transportation has been reduced to the simplest necessities of the occasional sick and wounded sent to the rear; unnecessary armaments dispensed with; extra tents and baggage removed. The army is literally stripped for the march and fight. Surgeons report the men in the healthiest possible state, and a more cheerful set cannot be imagined. They have faith in their leader.

Another letter says: General Sherman a few days ago wrote to his father-in-law, Hon. Thomas Ewins, that he was the leader of the bravest and best army that was ever marched on American soil. After referring to the sad condition of the refugees flying from starvation to the North, this correspondent somewhat significantly says: "The most guilty offenders have not yet been reached. South Carolina and the lower part of this state have as yet remained secure from the approach of the hated Yankee. In these districts millions of bales of cotton have been stored; thousands of slaves are here gathered upon friendly plantations. Here have the more wealthy rebels retreated as our army advanced southward, and to the cities of Macon, Columbus and Augusta has been removed the valuable machinery for the construction of locomotives, rolling of iron and manufacture of cannon, small arms and the different kinds of ammunition in Augusta alone, I am told, there is stored nearly half a million bales of cotton, while the largest powder magazine in America is there containing the largest supply of powder in the rebel States. Our soldiers, too, are confined in loathsome prisons in these parts. Would it not be a noble achievement could these prisoners be set free. The rebel wealth destroyed, their munitions of war, the machinery and their important cities captured.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 17.

The *Times'* Nashville Correspondent, dating on the 15th, says:—One column of Sherman's army left Atlanta on the 19th, taking the Macon road, and will pass through Milledgeville, and probably take it and release the Union prisoners. The second column left on Saturday last, taking the direct road to Augusta, which will be reached in fourteen days. The two columns concentrate here and move on Charleston, Savannah or Beaufort, as deemed proper. Beaufort was the original destination. The Macon and Augusta railroads will be effectually destroyed as the army proceeds. Sherman carries sixty days rations and beef cattle, and will depend on the country for other sustenance. Atlanta has been rendered untenable. Such buildings as would be of benefit to the enemy were destroyed, but no others. Sherman will meet no enemy on the way. The Georgia militia are few in number, and harmless. About one thousand men, besides militia, are at Savannah. This correspondent states that the army consists of four corps and ten thousand cavalry, in all forty-seven thousand men.

A letter dated Nashville the 14th says: What I telegraphed you on the night of the 11th inst., concerning the burning of Atlanta, was, at that time strictly true. The Gate City of the South still stood that evening, and communication with it, both by telegraph and railroad, was uninterrupted. Before the present day is past, however, the appropriate inscription for that city will be: "Atlanta was." The destruction of the Western and Atlanta Railroad has already begun; by to-morrow morning Atlanta will probably be in ruins, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Military Division of the Mississippi will be on his way for some point known only to himself and the Government at Washington. Probably, for a month to come, anything more than this (except as we may get information through the rebel prints) will be mere conjecture and speculation.

Rome was evacuated and destroyed two days since, and on Saturday, the 15th inst., the heads of our columns left Atlanta, and moved—toward their point of destination.

Fearful Earthquake in Mexico.

A letter dated Orizaba, (Mexico,) by the last steamer, gives the following particulars of a fearful earthquake:

"To-day (October 3,) at five minutes to two o'clock, a. m., an exceedingly strong earthquake was felt, which lasted very little more or less than two minutes. At first the movement commenced with very violent tremblings, followed by oscillatory vibrations, which shook everything, but particularly the roofs of the houses, with wonderful force. These oscillations were sometimes from north to south, and as often from east to west. While the earthquake lasted a deep and subterranean noise was heard, which appeared to take an easterly course, proceeding probably from the volcano of Cilalpet (otherwise called the peak of Orizaba) distant in an air line about six leagues to the Northwest of the town, and some rancheros who live at the foot of the volcano say that they heard a noise like the report of a cannon issue from the crater about an hour before the trembling commenced. The terrible effects of the earthquake in this city are of considerable magnitude, since nearly all the houses—although for the most part are of only one story—are cracked in all directions, and many completely bulged out. The higher houses have suffered much more in proportion as may be supposed, and several churches are threatening ruin. The upper part of the tower of the parish church, recently constructed, came down, and, judging from the condition of the rubbish, it is noticed that the tower fell during the trembling motion, while the other parts fell during the oscillations, having been thrown in every direction to the distance of thirty yards from the vertical, but falling more particularly in directions from north to south and from east to west."

The report from Acultzingo says that for eight minutes preceding the earthquake the atmosphere was filled with continuous detonations; then four slight oscillations from south to north were perceived, followed by a calm of three or four minutes' duration, at the end of which time strong and rapid tremblings, at the rate of two or three a second, lasting some two minutes and a half, terminating in a violent oscillation from east to west. The electric current in the telegraph line from Mexico city to Vera Cruz was not perceptible till ten minutes after the earthquake, and required four minutes more before the operators could communicate. Yet the casualties were remarkably few in that place, one person only—a child—being killed and two men and three women wounded. The shock was felt at Vera Cruz and Mexico city very distinctly for about forty-five seconds, but no damage whatever was done. The time of its appearance in the latter city was ten minutes before two. These minute details I describe for the benefit of the learned.

SINGULAR DEATH.—Lieut. James Hewison, formerly of the Fifth Connecticut regiment, and who has received honorable wounds in the service, was killed in a singular manner, at New Haven, Conn., on Saturday. He was walking under a large flag hung across the street, when a gust of wind detached a six-pound iron weight suspended from one corner of the flag to keep it down, and the weight falling on his head crushed his skull, killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and three children in Bridgeport.

LAST CENTURY REVIEWED.—An hundred years ago, or it may be within half that period, school teachers were wont to use the birch in various ways, but of late years it has fallen into disuse, and is remembered only by the older scholars. Of late, however, we have heard of little children being compelled to hold out their tender hands for chastisement with a rattan, for some trifling offense. Discipline is eminently proper in schools, but there are other and more humane modes of enforcing it than the one referred to.

Rebel Secretary of War's Report.

The report of the rebel Secretary of War is remarkable for the frank confession that the rebel armies can no longer be largely recruited. In spite of the conscription, which drags into service all white males between seventeen and fifty, and other severe measures sanctioned by existing legislation, Sedden acknowledges the scarcity of fighting material, and it is not to be disguised, he says, that these measures still leave the armies relatively weak. To encounter the hosts being summoned by the enemy for their subjugation, he calls for additional legislation to compel all persons capable of military service to enter the army without distinction of occupation or profession, and to repeal the exemption laws. He says the few indispensable exceptions for the needs of society and supply of the army might be readily and more conveniently provided by details. Exemptions by classes necessarily covers many not actually demanded by society for its needs, that on an average may have given plausibility to exceptions. Such exceptions compel discrimination in a call for service, which delays and nearly defeats the full accomplishment of it. It is, therefore, urgently recommended that all exemptions except officers actually essential to the conduct of the Confederate and State governments be abolished, and all of military age, physically capable, without distinction or discrimination, be at once devoted to the sacred duty of defending the country in the field."

The question of arming the negroes is discussed at considerable length. Sedden says: "No compunction would be felt in so using them, for deeply as the whites of the South are interested in repelling invasion and liberating themselves from association with or thraldom of our enemies, the negroes of the South are even more vitally concerned with the whites. It is a question of nationality, honor and property with negroes in its dread issues, in no distant future it is a question of their existence as a race." He adds that there must be concurring legislation of each State before the slaves be armed, and although the measure may yet become necessary, he deems it inexpedient at the present for the following reasons: "In such a war as this, waged against foes bent with malignant persistence on our destruction, and for all that man holds priceless, the most vital work is that of the soldier, and for it wisdom and duty require most fitting workmen. Superior instrumentalities should be preferred. It will not do to rest our liberties and safety on the negro, while white men may be called to the duty of defense. For the present it seems best to leave the subordinate labors of society to the negro and impose its highest, as now existing, on the superior class."

Jeff. Davis' confessions in his recent speeches that a large number of rebel troops had deserted are officially confirmed by this report. The rebel cavalry is declared to be in need of measures to increase its numbers and efficiency, and insubordination is complained of. It is recommended that the country be formed into one great camp for the organization of reserves. The arrangements for supplying prisoners North and South with clothing and supplies are detailed at length. Bitter complaint is made of the employment of negro soldiers in the Federal army. There are fierce invectives against our Government. Their military history is dismissed briefly. The disasters at Atlanta and in the Shenandoah are very summarily disposed of. The people South are assured that the rebel Government mean to fight on. He says Atlanta was more important in a political and moral, than in a military view, from the significance the public from both sides had attached to its possession. The balance sheet of successes and defeats is given, which is largely in favor of the rebels.

THE ARMY CONSUMPTION OF HORSES.—Some interesting facts in regard to the supply of horses and their consumption by the army, have recently been presented by a Newburg, N. Y., veterinary surgeon, Dr. Vogeli. The census shows that the number of horses in the United States in 1860 was 6,115,458. After making deductions for the Southern States, for horses under and above a working age, diseased and unserviceable, Dr. V. reduces the total resources of the horse market in the loyal States to 1,067,808 animals. The animal want for civil use is 145,018, for military use, 108,743, or one-fourth annually of the total resources of the horse supply. The colts under four years old are estimated at 1,114,175, one-fourth of these, or 278,544 will annually reach the age of four years, but as this number may be reduced one-tenth for deaths and disasters among the colts, the ultimate actual annual supply is put at 250,690, while the annual need for the army and for civil life is 252,760, showing a deficiency of 2,070 horses each year. Dr. Vogeli makes no statement of the mules which are used in the army, though he allows for their use, which relieves just so many horses. If his estimates are correct, there is good reason for the high price of horses besides the depreciation in the currency. The waste of horses in the army from bad treatment and neglect is enormous. This probably is something which cannot be remedied. One means of economizing horses in civil use is to substitute steam wherever it can conveniently be done. All our city railroads can be worked with steam to better advantage than with horses, and the twenty railroad lines in end around Philadelphia probably require about 4000 horses for their use. On the railroads the useful life of a horse is certainly not over four years. So that it requires annually 1000 horses to keep our railroads in operation. Substituting steam would for that city alone make up one-half the general deficiency of the country.

MULLER SENTENCED.—The English journals almost unanimously concur fully in the justice of the verdict against MULLER. The *Times* says, after the sentence was passed, the prisoner, who continued to display surprising firmness and self-posession, said: "I should like to say something. I am, at all events, satisfied with the sentence which your lordship has passed. I know very well it is that which the law of the country prescribes What I have to say is, that I have not been convicted on a true statement of the facts, but on a false statement." The prisoner had not completed the last sentence when his iron resolution and stern self-command entirely gave way, and the miserable man left the dock dissolved in tears.

"FASHIONABLE CONGREGATIONS."—The newspaper reporters pay a very equivocal compliment to this or that preacher when they tell us he was listened to by a "fashionable" congregation. Fashion is all right at the theater or opera—or other public assemblages of a secular character—but the jade ought not to have anything to do in the Temple of the Most High. Think of Paul preaching to a "fashionable" congregation on Mars Hill or a greater than Paul delivering a sermon on the Mount to a "numerous and fashionable audience." True, we have fashionable preachers—but it is a question whether their preaching would not be followed with better effects if the "fashion" were taken out of it. Fashion is a heartless thing at best—and heartlessness in religion is hypocrisy.