By Mather & Misorr, No. 355 Broadway New York, are authorised to proceed a very demands by the Misor and the Misor and the Misor and Mis

parded as payments.

ASP JOHES WEBSTER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY is located as No.50 North 5th street. Philadelphia. He is authorised to



Now our flag is flung to the wild winds free, Let it float o'er our father land. And the guard of its spotless fame shall be Columbia's chosen band.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY!

THE BACKBONE OF ABOLITIONISM BROKEN IN LANCASTER COUNTY!

We have the great gratification of announcing to our readers that the cause of the Union has had a glorious triumph in Lancaster county, for proof of which we refer our readers to the official returns. 'Tis true, the entire Independent Union ticket is not elected. having failed by a very few votes; but we have carried the two Judges, three of the four members of Assembly, the County Commissioner, and (when the Volunteer votes are all received and counted in.) a portion of the balance of the ticket, and, what is of still more consequence, have given a deathblow to the STEVENS domination in the Old Guard. For many years this faction has ruled the county with a rod of iron, and compelled an implicit obedience to all its mandates. It has been gradually abolitionizing the Republican party, contrary to the wishes and exertions of many of its most respectable adherents. But the end of the tether was reached by the nomination of the Hoop ticket. That was too bitter a dose for the honest, conservative men of the party to swallow, and the consequence was a rebellion in the camp, a breaking of the "ring," and the rout of the Abolition force of STEVENS, BRUBAKER, HIRSTAND & Co. This is no common victory, and it is only

because the Union sentiment prevails to a great extent in Lancaster county that the conservative voters were able to overcome the immense Republican majority of six or seven thousand which heretofore ruled, and the thorough organization which has held the party together from time immemorial. The people have spoken in their might, and the Clique, which ruled the roast for more than thirty years, has fallen under the crushing weight of popular odium, never, we trust, to rise again. Presuming upon the overto rise again. Presuming upon the over upon the platform, and was received with whelming majority usually bestowed upon warm cheers; and as he was introduced and people with contempt, not only as to candi. dates, but, above all, endeavored to keep up party strife and partizan feeling, when the perilous condition of the country, requires a brings out Mr. Summer in a full dress and a brings out Mr. Summer in a full dress and a property of the country union of hearts and hands, and an utteabnegation of party, in sustaining the Govern. ment and vindicating the Constitution and laws. They persisted in holding their usual party Convention, and in utter defiance of a well known public sentiment, nominated a purely partizan ticket, and that, too, of the very darkest stripe, and then, under the whip and spur of self constituted leaders, attempted

to dragoon the honest masses into its support. But the people refused any longer to bow the knee to this Abolition Baal. They turned away from it with loathing and disgust, and have effectually broken the back of the hated monster. It was a noble sight to see Democrats and conservative Republicans forgetting former party differences, and wending their way, arm in arm, to the polls, there to deposit their ballots in behalf of their bleeding and distracted country. The result is before the world-a glorious and triumphant victory for the cause of truth, justice, and the Union .-Verily, they have their reward in the official returns published in another column.

The election of Prison Inspectors and Directors of the Poor appears to be in doubt. There is evidently some mistake in the footing up, and the truth can only be known after all the official returns of the Volunteers are counted in, and a correct addition made. The impression is, that at least one Inspector and one Director on the Union ticket, if not all four, are elected.

LANCASTER CITY.

The result of the election in this City was a crushing blow to the STEVENS faction. In a poll of a little over twenty one hundred votes, there is an average Union majority of nearly 1200 I independent of the soldiers' votes .-We beat the enemy nearly four to one, and might have done even better by two or three hundred if our voters had all turned out to the polls. It was a sweeping triumph for the cause of truth and justice, and places the City of Lancaster in an enviable position before the people of the State.

THE COUNTY VOTE. In addition to the City of Lancaster the Union vote was very heavy in many of the other districts of the county. In the Boroughs of Columbia, Strasburg, Mount Joy, Adamstown, Marietta, and in Colerain, Maytown, Bart, Drumore, Little Britain, Leacock, Warwick, Paradise, West Hempfield, Caernar von, Salisbury, Earl and Lancaster townships, the ticket made a great run. Indeed, everywhere throughout the county it was supported far beyond the most sanguine expectations, and the zeal and energy displayed by the Democracy and the conservative Republicans are worthy of all praise. In every township the epublican party lost ground, and the Union men gained largely upon the popular vote as compared with former elections.

THE ELECTION.

The returns of the election are not sufficient to determine the political complexion of the Legislature; but it is certain that the Democrats have gained largely, and possibly elect-We have never known an election of which it ticket. was so difficult to obtain the returns. The Democrats have gained a Senator in Philadelphia, one in Schuylkill, and, in all probability, indicates that it is destined to control the polities of this State in the future.

At the municipal election last year there were 27,309 votes polled.

MOS VIOLENCE RESURED A short time ago, when it was fashionable for a certain class of persons to show their patriotism by mob demonstrations upon Demi cratic newspaper establishments, the office of the Easton Sentinel was destroyed by an mraged rabble. The alleged motive for this lisgraceful act of violence was, that the Dem ocratic Convention of Northampton county and passed a series of resolutions which did not come up to the prevailing standard of patriotic orthodoxy and that these resolutions were taken to the office of the Sentinel for publication. The Convention also committed the crime of nominating Col. D. H. NEIWAN, editor of the Sentinel. for the Legislature.-Well, the people of Northampton county have placed their seal of reprobation upon mob violence, and certified the loyalty of its victims, by electing the whole Democratic ticket by a majority of over 1,300. Col. Neiman comes to the Legislature with the endorsement of his constituents, and the instigators of the riotous proceedings at Easton have received a lesson which they are likely to remember as long as they live.

ELECTION NEWS. CLARION County has given about 1200 Democratic majority.

GREEN County has given nearly 1600 Dem oratic majority. FAYETTE County has given about 600 Dem

cratic majority. And WASHINGTON County, it is believed ha elected the entire Democratic ticket. CUMBERLAND County is Democratic by 500

maiority. YORK County is Democratic by 1600 major.

WESTHORELAND is Democratic by 1000 ma-

SCHUYLKILL is Democratic by 1300 majority. NORTHAMPTON is Democratic by 1100 maiority.

LEHIGH is Democratic by 1700 majority. BERKS is Democratic by 4000 majority. In Philadelphia, the Democrats have gained ne Senator and elected 10 of the 17 members of the House of Representatives. They have also elected a portion of the County officers. CAMBRIA is Democratic by 600 majority. JUNIATA is Democratic by 200 majority. CENTRE is Democratic by a handsome ma-

NORTHUMBERLAND is Democratic by a large najority.

COLUMBIA is Democratic all over. Montour is Democratic by 500 majority. Monroe rolls up 1200 Democratic majority. BEDFORD is Democratic all over. And so on through the chapter. The great revolution has commenced in the State.

GOOD SIGNS.

The leading Republican newspapers of Massachusetts are "down" upon Mr. CHARLES SUMNER'S recent emancipation speech in the Republican State Convention, all agreeing that the repetition of his annual ravings about the barbarism of slavery was out of place at this time. This is one of the signs of the times. Less than a year ago such speeches were received with acclamations in Republican Conventions. Another significant sign of the drift of public opinion was the refusal of this Convention to pass a resolution in favor of negro emancipation in accordance with the sentiments expressed in SUMNER's speech. And still another of these signs is to be found in the expression of opinion like the following, in the Springfield (Mass.) Republi can, whose editor was present at the Con-

vention: "After the reading of a very superfluous string of resolutions, Charles Sunner came went off into the usual anti-slavery could not help thinking of Mr. Wemmick's little cannon, touched off so regularly at sun-set in "Great Expectations." Every year, speech, which proves that he has sworn never to talk of anything but elavery, with, perhaps, a mental reservation touching him-self. The 'aged parent' is always present to ear the gun go off, and to express his delight with the noise. We could not but feel that Mr. Summer's speech was ill-timed and out o

ABOLITIONISTS AND FORT LAFAY-ETTE.

With respect to a suggestion that such inendiary persons as Reverends Cheever and Beecher should be sent to Fort Lafayette, and such incendiary journals as the Boston Liberator, the New York Tribune, the National Anti-Slavery Standard, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Independent should be suppressed by the Government, the Boston

Courier offers some practical remarks: Surely these newspapers and reverend per sons, with their confederates, stand on the very outer edge of flat rebellion itself; indeed, they are as inveterate foes of any thing possible to be called a Union of States as the most inveterate Secessionists, because they openly declare they will have no Union except on their own erms, which are out of the question. It is evident that the time must come when some thing must be done with them-but the

uestion is, when and how? In our judgment nothing would tend so much to the public welfare, by the settlemer of public opinion, as the prosecution of those pestilent newspapers and parsons. We desire to see neither mob law, nor any arbitrary proceeding applied to them by the Government We are firmly for freedom of speech and of the press, according to the fundamental pro-visions of the Constitution, and because any thing short of this is totally inconsistent with the whole theory and practice of public and private liberty. But in order that this liberty speech and of writing shall not becom licentions, it is not necessary to define it and keep it within the bounds of justice and reason. In a free country, of all others, this is most Where there is the greatest temptation to licentiousness and opportunity for it, there it is most necessary that the ill disposed should be most held under wholesome

for want of sounder public sentiment on this subject. Nothing could regulate this so well as solemn and formal judicial proceedings .-We propose, therefore, that the parties in question be properly indicted and brought to trial, either for their treasonable spee and conduct, as the case may be, or as disturbers of the public peace and safety. By thorough investigation of the true principle of Republican institutions at the bar, and by the solemn adjudication of a learned bench, let the case of these culprits be determined. the result, if found guilty, let a sufficient fine and suitable imprisonment be awarded—enough to stop them effectually, and to check others inclined in like manner to offend. We should thus soon put men of more discretion and of a higher tone in the management of the press, which would then be as beneficial as it

We have suffered amazingly in this country

duct might be essentially enlightened, raised

is now too often mischievous—ranting cler-gymen would devote themselves to their

proper vocation of the care of souls, instead of bewildering themselves and others in politics

-and thus public sentiment and public

Our neighbors over the hills also did the thing up brown on Tuesday last-electing the whole Union ticket (composed of Democrats

BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The municipal election held in Baltimore, one in Montgomery and one in Bucks. The on Wednesday last, resulted in the triumph current of the vote throughout the State is de- of the Union Council ticket, without opposition cidedly in favor of the Democratic party, and The total number of votes cast was only 9,876.

Lycoming County. probably that the Union ticket has been alogs, ed, with the exception of the President Judge one Associate Judge who was upon both tickets, and the County Tressurer—the latter

still in doubt, with the chances in favor of Strawbridge, (Dem.) This estimate is made without reference to the vote of the volunteers in the samy, which possibly may change its complexion. The vote in the county is small.

The Democratic majority in Westmoreland county exceeds one thousand. This county

nction with Armstrong elects three members of Assembly. Nothing has been heard from Armstrong, but in all probability the Demogratic Assembly ticket is triumphant-

vinter by Republicans.

York County.

The Democrate have carried their whole ticket in York county by a very large majority.

A. Hiestand Glatz is elected to the Senate, and two Democratic Assemblymen. Judge Fisher beats Thomas E. Cochrane, for President some 1,600, and is unquestionably elected as the majority in Adams county must be small either way.

Lehigh County. The Democratic majority in Lehigh county s about 1,700. Wm. C. Lichtenwalner and Thomas Craig, Damocrats, are elected to the Legislature: George W. Stein, Democrat, is elected to the Senate from Lehigh and North-

The Democratic ticket has swept this county by a large majority. Bernard Beilly, (Dem.) is elected to the Senate by 1,200 majority and three Democratic members of the Ho These are all Democratic gains.

Adams County. The result in this county is very close.— Myers, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, has a few majority in the county, but the army vote is yet to hear from. Ziegler, (Dem.) Associate Judge, is reported to be elected. Mifflin County.

Isaac Slenker, (Dem.) for President Judge, as a majority of 225. Ross (Dem.) is probanas a majority of 225. bly elected to the Legislature, and the balanc of the Democratic ticket is defeated. Eric Senatorial District. Lowry, the radical Republican candidate,

has been elected to the State Senate over the Union candidaté in the Twenty seventh Legislative District. Luzerne County. The contest between the Union ticket and

the regular Democratic ticket seems to be close. Ross, (Dem.) who was on the Union also on the Union ticket is elected Associate Blair County.

The whole Republican ticket is elected with the exception of Roller, the candidate for the Legislature, who is defeated by Thadden Banks (Dem.) by a small majority. Allegheny County.

The Republicans have carried their Assembly ticket in Allegheny county by a reduced

Chester County. The Union ticket is elected by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. Clinton County.

The Union ticket has prevailed in county by a small majority.

RETURN OF DR. HAYES' ARCTIC EX-A telegraphic despatch from Halifax announces the arrival there last week of the schooner United States, the vessel in which Dr. Hayes sailed from Boston on his last expedition to the Arctic regions, bringing back the commander and party all well, but reporting the deaths of two of their fellow voyagers. These two are Mr. August Sonntag, the astronomer and second in command of the expedition, and Mr. Gibson Caruthers, the carnenter

The expedition sailed from Boston on the 7th of July, 1860, in the schooner United States, 140 tons burthen, which had its name changed from that of Spring Hill. The plan was to proceed first to Upper Naviek, in lat. 72 deg. 40 min., there to procure dogs and furs, to leave that port about the end of July, and, proceeding through the middle ice, to reach Smith's Straits about the 15th of August. It was calculated that the first summer rould be exhausted in reac the winter setting in early in September.— From that time till March, 1861, they were to remain inactive; but, on the earlies of sunshine, sledge parties were to be formed

and engaged in making explorations.

The expedition reached Smith's Straits. about the 78th degree of north latitude, on the 26th of August, 1860, but found that the ice could not be penetrated and that the schooner could not reach any higher. They wintered at Port Foulke, expecting to get into Smith's Sound when the ice would be melted in the summer. It was in this Sound, in longitude 78 degrees 40 minutes, that Dr. Kane's vessel, the Advance, had to be abandoned in May, 1855. But the Straits continued ealed up, and so far as the navigation of the Sound formed part of the plan, it had to be abandoned.

Sledge parties, however, were formed, and in one of those Dr. Haves made explorations as far north as 81 deg. 5 min.; about the same latitude that was reached by sledge parties in the last expedition commanded Kane. This point was reached on the 18th of May, 1861

of May, 1861.

Mr. August Sonntag, whose death we are sorry to see recorded, was an experienced voyager, a highly accomplished artist and a distinguished man of science. He was engaged in the service of the Government on the Mexan expedition, on Dr. Kane's Arctic expedi tion, and, we believe, on Commodore Perry' span expedition.

We await with interest Dr. Hayes' report of the expedition.

TREASON IN ARIZONA TERRITORY .- The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:—I have just seen a copy of the Mesilla Times, a Secession paper published at Mesilla, Arizona Territory, dated on the 10th of August last. From this it appears that a complete Secession Government has been organized there, from Governor down to justice of the peace—the Governor being the notorious John R. Baylor, well known for his violent pro slavery feelings. The Times calls for troops, in order to enable the traitors to hold the Territory, and apprehends an attack by way of Southern California, and by the regular troops still quartered in the New Mexican department, now on the borders of Arizona. It appears that three regiments of these troops are in New Mexico, and it is supposed they could be largely increased from the floating population of the neighboring Territory of Colorado. The Times demands the extermination of the whole Indian race. t boasts that, by the abandonment of Fort Staunton by the United States troops, on the 8th of August, property equal to three hundred thousand dollars has fallen into the hands of the traitors, including the fort, and adds that not a single Federal soldier is now left on the soil of Arizona.

THOROUGHLY UNITED. All parties at the North-except a small faction of Abolitionists-are thoroughly united in support of the Government in its efforts to subdue the Southern rebels. All parties, with the exception alluded to, have furnished men and money to carry on this war.

NEWARK LOYAL TO THE UNION. Democratic Mayor and the entire Democratic Union Ticket elected by 1800 majority. An election for Mayor and City officers took place on Tuesday last, in Newark, N. J. and we are pleased to announce the complete success of the Democratic Union Ticket by an overwhelming majority. Newark is truly loyal to the Union

MOVEMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.—On Wednesday night, General McCall's division of Pennsylvanians advanced from Tenallytown, and Republicans) by majorities from 600 to across the Potomac, to Langley's, where it is ed a majority to the House of Representatives. 1100 over the straight-out Black Republican now stationed. This is three miles beyond the Chain Bridge. The Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Reserves, to which the Companies of Captains Briner, Lenhart and Richards are attached, is in Gen. McCall's division.

> OLD BERKS POREVER! The whole Democratic ticket was elected in Berke county, on Tuesday last, by over 4,000 majority!

TOTAL DEPENDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PAPER.

THE UNION FOREVER!—HUZZA FOR THE OLD

New Store.-Nothing daunted by the dull-NEW OTHER.—INCERING UNGUIDED UNDER THE HEART PROBLEM.

BEST of the times, our enterprising young friends Harr Z. Reade and C. J. Giller have opened a splendid as borbment of Jewelry, Watches, Eliver and Plated Ware, &c at No. 22½ West King street. Their store room is hand somely fitted up, their stock as fine a one as has ever becomend in this city and their prices astonibility! low-CHAPLAINCY.—Rev. WASHINGTON L. ERREN.

OHAPIAINUY.—ROY. WARHINGTON L. ERREN OF Philadelphia, a native and former resident of this city has been appointed and accepted the Chaplainey of Col Roule's Philadelphia Cavairy Regiment. This is a most admirable selection. Mr. H. is, we shirk, at the present time Rector of an Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. PRISONERS.—Among the prisoners taken by the rebels in the affair of Chicamacomak, North Carolina, were George W. Gerber, (the Colonel's boy.) 15 years old, and Henry Hines, (the Captain's boy.) 16 years old—both of this city.

FIRE IN MOUNT JOY .- Last night, about 10 KIRE IN MOUNT JOY.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, some soundrels set fire to the stable of Joshna Leader, Esq., and which with a carriage, sleigh, str., was entirely consumed. On Wednesday night a number of three-consered pieces of paper were posted about town—such as were used during the Know-Nothing excitement—and which, it is intimated, were posted by a secret organization, and that their presence is connected with the incendiarism. Mr. Leader has always been an active politican, and his property, it is supposed, was destroyed to gratify political mailee. We trust, however, for the credit of human nature, that this theory may prove to unfounded in truth—Friday's Express.

FIRE IN MARTIC TOWNSHIP .- On Sunday night weak, an act of incendiarism was committed on the property of a very worthy citizen in Martic township, Mr. Samuel Cramer, which deserves the severest reprobation and the most stringent punishment, should the mailefous scounder be found out. Mr. C.'s barn, with the entire crop of the season was consumed, consisting of 400 bushels wheat, 800 bushels exit, several tous of hay, a large quantity of straw, threshing machine, farm wagons, horse gears, etc. The horses were secured in time to avoid destruction. The total loss was not less than \$2,000, half of which was covered by insurance, as we are informed; in the Chartes

MILITARY MATTERS.—Capt. Wise's Cavalry MINITARY MATTERS.—Capt. Wise has brought together a splendid body of young men. The officers of this company are: Captain, John Wise; last Lieutenant, Dr. Henry Reemsnyder; 2d do, B. G. Heistand.
Capt. Forman is still recruiting for a company in Col. Hambright's Regiment, and is meeting with a good deal of

Hambright's Regiment, and is meeting with a good deal of success.

Mr. Benyamin H. Orde, the gay, Jolly, rollicking "Ben" of The Express, has accepted the position of 1st Lieutenant in Capt. Pyfer's company, which is to be attached to Col. Hambright's Regiment. We congratulate Capt. Pyrese on having obtained the services of ogood a follow. We know that he will make an excellent officer. Ben was a "high private" in the three months' service, and his letters from camp were among the best and most interesting of any we read. We trust our good friend will not lay saide entirely the "grey, goose quill" for the weapons of warfare. Ben is well sware that "the pen is mightier than the sword."—May he return safe and sound, at the close of the war, to his old arm chair in the sanctum tancdorum, and covered all over with honor and glory.

Capt. Surm is still obtaining recruits for his company. We know Capt. S. to be a thoroughly competent officer and most estimable gentleman, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending all those desirous of serving their country to enlist in his company, where they will be well treated and properly cared for. His recruiting quarters are in Lanes' Buildings, East King street, nearly opposite the Court House.

SWORD PRESENTATION .- The citizens of th likage of Mountville presented Lieut. WILLIAM P. LEONARD
ith a handsome sword and saah, just before leaving for
amp Wilkins, Pittsburg. Lieut L is second in command lerly Sergeant in Capt. Patter DEATH OF MR. JOHN L. KEFFER.—The large

of this. Sound L. Arffred.—I do large sircle of friends and acquaintances of Mr. John L. Kryrk of this city, will be pained to learn that he died on boar the U. S. steamer Pulaski, at Montevideo, South Americ on the 4th of August last. The readers of The Intelligencer will also regret the decease of a favorite correspondent.
His letters, over the signature of "JAGE," were always full of interest and graphic in description, and were read with avidity. He had a versatility of talent which few possessed. He was an excellent Printer, and had not his superior as a Painter in this city. He, however, loved a seaman's Ilfe, and there are few places of interest in the world that he had not seen. He was a kind and devoted friend, and a better follow or move genial companion than Jack Keyfen never lived. The announcement of his death was received by his brother, Prof. Washington H. Kryzen, of this city, on Thursday last, in a letter from Leut. W. H. MACOMB, commanding the Polaski. Lieut. MACOMB, in his letter, says:

of this city, on Tunsasy isat, in a letter from Lieut, W. H. Macome, commanding the Pulsasi. Lieut. Macome, in his letter, says:

"The painful duty devolves upon me, as commanding officer, to announce to you the death of your brother, John L. Keffer, late Captain's clerk of this vessel.

"The melancholy intelligence I have now to communicate is the more painful on account of the great friendship I had ever entertained for your good brother, and the loss of the association of one whose versatility of talent was so eminently useful to the community.

"My good friend, your brother, had only been ill for the short space of six days. For the first few days of his illness, it was thought that he would recover his health, but the next day after our arrival at Resario I found it necessary, on the evening of the 4th inst., to send for a physician of the best reputation in the city, and he gave it as his opinion that there was very little hope for him; when. of the best reputation in the city, and he gave it as opinion that there was very little hope for him; whe shortly after the departure of the physician, his disc assumed a turn for the worse, and he in a few hours. pired.

"His remains were interred in the foreign cemetery a

Rosario, on the afternoon of the 5th Inst., attended by the officers and as many of the men as could be spared "It will doubtless be a source of gratification to you know that a marble tablet is to be erected at the grave myself, the officers and crew, as a tribute to the mem

myself, the omcers and care, as of the deceased.

"Be assured, dear sir, that the death of your brother is deeply felt by myself, and every officer and man on board, and I shall greatly feel his loss, both as a good friend and a most competent officer.

"Sympathizing most sincerely in the condolence, and the distressing bereavement with yourself and the children of the discussed.

"I am, very respectfully,
"W. H. MACOMB,

"Lieutenant C BLANKETS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The need of thick, rich, werm, single blankets, weighing, say, five pounds, for the use of our soldiers, is extremely urgent—The U. S. Quartermaster General is buying all the good blankets he can procure, and the State Quartermaster General is not procured. eneral is equally energetic, yet very many more are ra-nited than can be purchased. Thousands of volunteers ow facing the enemy are unprovided, while others have facing the enemy are unprovided, while others have facing the enemy are unprovided, while others have facility. A military man writes:

sunfered from the use of miserable blankets of wretched quality. A military man writes:

"No one who has not made the experiment of passing a night on the ground with insufficient protection, can have any true idea of the miserable discomfort, the depression of spirits, and the wretched physical disability produced by such exposure. The sufferer arises in the morning weak, unrefreshed, and ill-conditioned. He is scarcely half a man; and, moreover, the pneumonias, the pleurisies, the diarrheas, the rhe-maxisms, with all the host of other pestilences that walk in darkness, often attack the ably covered soldier, and strike him from the ranks. Surely it is not necessary to remind your readers that camp diseases are the deadliest murders of troops in the open field—far more destructive than shot, and shell, and beyonet. And we well know that the great neury, while we can protect them if we will. If not for their sakes, if not for humanity's and duty's sake, then, in the name of our own selfishness, let us do all in our power to defend those upon whom we are this day looking as the defenders of our liberties and rights in the Union. There are many thousand familles, into whose hands your paper passes, that can give one or more blankets from their abundance." PORT DEPOSIT CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT DEPOSIT CORRESPONDENCE.

MESSES. ENTROSS: Presuming that your host of readers would like to know the true version of the "diesdful rencounter," at this place, on the 21st of September, uit. The particulars, as taken down verbatim of the "direatful rencounter," at this place, on the 21st of September, like The particulars, as taken down verbatim of the trains by the best Stenographist in the State, at the "Goroner's inquest" are these: On Saturday, 21st September, 1851, being the day set apart for the primary or district meetings of the Democratic party, the place of meeting for this district (the 7th) was at "The Farmers and Commercial Hotel," where the Democratic meetings have been held for over forty years. The Democratic meetings have been held for over forty years. The Democratic to the set of the different district officers. Whilst balloting for a choice, there was heard a great noise on the street, near the meeting. The proprietor of the hotel stepped to the barroom door on the street, and met, coming in, 10 or 12 soldiers, belonging to the camps at Perryville and Havre de Grace, Md. Immediately behind the leader was one who carried a small flag in his hand, who made the remark, that the first man who laid his hand on the flag would be a "diead best". He then struck at the hotel proprietor with a bowle knife, although the proprietor, Mr. Robert Smith, had told them that their Union flag should be protected while under his roof, and they should have the liberty to carry it all through his hotel, if they (the soldiers) thought proper. Smith dodged the blow simed at his threat. They then passed into the adjoining room, where the Democratic meeting was being held; they went to the table where the ballots were being counted, and having the U. S. flag, they swore that it was "Second them that It was not a "Peace meeting," nor was it a "Second meeting," but it was an "Andrew Jackson Democratic meeting," and requested the beliens to be seated, and have and judge of its character. The soldiers to be seated, a

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS .- Pittsburg, Oct. 9.—All the banks in this city have resumed specie payments.

A Kanagawa (Japan) letter gives an intersting account of the presentation by United States Minister Harris, to the Japanese Tyooon, of the letter from the President of the United States, acknowledging the visit to this ountry of the Japanese Embassy. The carnony occurred on the 2d of May, having been delayed several months to await the rebuilding of the Tycom's palace, which was destroyed to the in-the fall of 1859. The proceedings

are thus described: Mr. Harris, accompanied by Mr. Portman his interpreter, was escorted to the palace by about fifty officials. Here they were met by nother swarm of officials, including two of the mbassadors who visited the United States.— By these two ambassadors, Mr. Harris and Mr. Portman were conducted through the halls, rooms, vestibules, do. formed by putting up screens, made of gilded bamboo and white and gilt paper—unique and very beautiful; they proceeded on till coming into the hall of a thousand mate. Within this large hall, squatting down a la Turk, their heads touching the ats, were some three or four hundred officials of various grades and ranks, including some very powerful Damics, who hold in their hands the power of life and death of six or

seven millions of human beings.

Proceeding through this hall, they entered the room of the "Great Council of State," where they found the Premier, or Minister of State, and a lot of other officials, all on their knees. Taking an advanced position, opposite a raised floor, Mr. Harris halted. Stand ing a moment, a sort of hissing noise was made simultaneously by all present, which is Tycoon. Instantly a curtain was drawn aside m the room in front of Mr. Harris, which disclosed to view the boy Tycoon, eighteen years old, sitting on his chair of state, on a ais some fifteen inches above the main floor Mr. Harris, advancing slowly, bowing very low, walked up in front of the Tycoon and delivered his speech, assuring the Tycoon of the friendship of the President of the United States, his desire for the Tycoon's happiness and prosperity, the gratification felt in the United states at the visit of the late embassy, expressing the hope that that event willstreng then the ties of friendship between the two countries, and testifying to the excellent deportment of

the envoys while in this country.

Mr. Harris' speech was very short, but was excelled in this respect by that of the Tycoon, who said: "The receipt of the letter and statement is satisfactory. The friendly relations between the two countries shall be increased more

and more. Your long residence here must be wearisome to you."

The President's letter, wrapped up in white satin, was then handed by Mr. Portman to Mr. Harris, who placed it in the hands of the Minister of the State, and the latter handed it to his Majesty. This done, the hissing noise was again heard, and his Majesty rose, when the American Minister and his preter retired, and the interview terminated. Neither of the speeches were impromptu; they were both written and translated, and copies exchanged several days before the au-

Next day the presents were exchanged, consisting of a two bushel box of assorted candies, which was sent down to the American Consul at Kanagawa, and by him distributed to his friends.

This comprises the whole ceremony of an audience with his Majesty the Tycoon, about The same writer adverts to the many extravagant stories which have been circulated about the Imperial palace of the Tycoon. He

"The wonderful and mysterious palace is nothing but a huge barn, or railroad depot, or freight house, except not half so high, the palace being one story only, some thirteen or fourteen feet between the floor and the ceiling. The ceiling is according to the control of the control of the ceiling is according to the ceiling to the ceil gives the following description of it:
"The wonderful and mysterious palace is ing. The ceiling is carved woodwork, similar to their temples, which are generally occupied by foreign ministers and consuls. and many of them are very beautiful. This carved woodwork is filled in with gilt paper, which gives a very bright, cheerful effect.— The groundwork of all the palace paper is vhite, spangled with vines, trees, plants, birds, flowers. &c.. done with exquisite taste with gold-gilt, as it appears, but only with a comosition formed of copper, nickel, and one or

With all the boasted wealth of the Empire. palace, paper being used instead; the same as it is all over Japan, without any regard to class or wealth. The floors, as far as we saw, are covered with plain white straw mats, without a stool, or bench, or chair, or any-thing of the kind to sit down on. The Japanese, of all classes, never sit down except on their heels or knees. Not a single article of furniture is in the palace, unless it be in the Tycoon's private apartment, where of course he public have no right to enter."

THE BRITISH CRY FOR COTTON. The London Times of the 10th ult. contains an interesting article on the cotton demand and supply, from which we extract as follows: "Every account we receive from distant points tends to show how every available bale from countries capable of producing the plant is likely to find its way to us. Moreover, although the Confederate States still assert that they will meet the blockade of the enemy by a self imposed blockade, and not allow pound of cotton to leave their territory, it is een that this declaration does not harmonize with the last news-that at the taking of the Hatteras forts a vessel fully laden with cotton was found waiting to run out and evade the Federal cruisers. From Texas, therefore, a moderate supply is still expected. The great argument, however, for abstinence on the part of our people and Government from incurring at the momentany heavy liabilities in distant quarters, consists in the circumstance that the lanse of a very few weeks is now likely to now, either that the American crop will come forward, or that, on the contrary, India may and to supply henceforth all our tremendous requirements. If the policy inaugurated by General Fremont in Missouri is to be adonte by the Federal Government, the war will then be one of abolition; and in that case, whether peace be delayed or attained immediately, the production not only of cotton, but of sugar, in the United States, will temporarily at least share the fate that attended the productions of Jamaica. If, on the other hand, the Democratic party in the North become alarmed at the Union being committed to such a result, and are able, notwithstanding the force by which the expression of their opinions is now kept down, to reassert themselves and to insist upon a compromise or adjustment with the South, there will then be no impediment to an early resumption of the ordinary course of traffic. Meanwhile it is, of course, satisfacory to weigh the subjoined statement, and to observe that so far from American cotton being the arbiter of our destinies, our emancipation from all need of it is, perhaps, simply

THE CORN TRADE.—The movement of corn from the Northwest to Tide water is said to be unusually large. In 1847 the receipts by the Eric and Champlain canals did not exceed twenty thousand bushels. Since that date they have gone on increasing until to the 1st of this month they had reached the enormous amount of fifteen millions of bushels. Of this shipment New York city has received over ten millions of bushels, Albany more than two millions, and Troy one million and a few hunired thousand bushels. The recent rise in the price of wheat, will, it is thought, cause such quire all the carrying facilities of the canal uring the next few months, and hence it is expected that the receipts of corn at tide water vill be considerably reduced.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO. t is stated that the Spanish expedition, which is being fitted out at Havana, will consist of six batteries of howitzers and ten thousand men, much of the material being arranged in ackages suitable for transportation on males It will be ready to set sail about the last of November, and will be commanded by Gener-

WARNEWS Official Account of the Engagement the Martin Children Coast.

The following deputches were received at Navy Department.

U. S. Praking Susquenamen, Opp Harranas Inler, Oct. 6, 1861.

Over Hirman's Islam, Oct. 6, 1861.

Sir: Late in the afferment of the 4th inst., I reserved, information that the enemy had landed. a large since at Chisumation and Kine Keet, and that the infiliant Regulator to and Kine Keet, and that the infiliant Regulator to and Kine Keet, and that the infiliant Regulator to the fight and the first own that the first out of the first of the fight and the Monticello, and anchored for the night close to shore in Hatterss cove.

At daylight I found our troops in and about the light-house, and in distress for want of provisions, which they had been without for their protection during the day. Hearing that the enemy were still in large force at the Kine Keet, I sent the Monticello to drive them off, which important service was performed by Lieutenant-commanding Braine with great effect and good conduct.

His report is enclosed.

formed by Lieutenant commanding Braine with great effect and good conduct.

His report is enclosed.

I am, very remocitelly your obed't servant; (Signed)

J. L. Liadder, Capt.

Fing Officer L. M. Goldsboorough.

U. S. Stramer Mentuchlo,

OFF Caph Hattenas, N. C.

OFF Caph Hattenas, N. C.

OFF Caph Hattenas, N. C.

OFF Caph Hattenas, In condition to the found the inner channel of Hattenas shouls at 12:30 P. M., and stood close along shore to the morthward Reping a bright lookunt from sloft. At 1:30 P. M., we discovered several sailing vessels over the woodland of Kine Reed, and at the same time a regiment marching to the northward carrying a rebel fing in their midst, with many stragglers in the rear, also two steam tuge inside flying the esame fing.

As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet, we ran close on shore and opened a deliberate fire upon them at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. At our first shell, which fell apparently in their midst, they rolled up their fing and, scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guins, driving them up to a clump of woods, in which they took refuge, and sbreast of which their steamers lay.

Private Hane informs me that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th. That he witnessed our fire, which was very destructive. He states that two of our shells fell into two ships loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces and sluking them. Also that several of the officers were killed, and their horses were seen running about the hack. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the explain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were thrown into the greatest confusion, rushing wildly into the water in striving to get off to their vessels.

Private Hane now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success scattering the striving the second of the striving the striving the striving the striving the striving the

Private Hane now directed me to the point where the rebels were congregated, waiting an opportunity to get off. I opened fire again with success scattering them. We were now very close, in three fathoms water, and five seconds shell told with great effect. Six steamers were now off the Point, one of which I recognised as the Fanny. At 5.25 P. M. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upward of four miles.

We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats for their vessels evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire. fire.

Their steamers now opened fire upon us, firing however but three shots, which fell short. Two of their boats filled with men were struck by our shells

their boats filled with men were struck by our shells and destroyed.

Three more steamers came down the sound and took position opposite the woods which we were shelling, also two sloops. We continued firing 'deliberately upon them from 1i P. M., until 3i o'clock, P. M., when two men were discovered on the seabeach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indiana regiment, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them at the same time with our fire. Upon the boat nearing the beach they took to the water, and one of them was beach they took to the water, and one of them was successful in reaching the boat—private Warren O. Havre, of Company H, 20th Indiana regiment. The other man, private Charles White, of Company H 20th Regiment Indiana troops, was unfortunately drowned in the surf.

drowned in the surf.

I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our rified cannon and Parrott 34-pounders, and struck the Fanny, I think once. I found the range of this piece much short of what I had anticipated. Many of the shot turning end over end not exceeding much the range of the smooth bore 32-pounders. I enclose herewith the memorandum of the ammunition expended. I enclose uncon-

Sr. Louis, October 8.

A special despatch to the Republican, dated Jefferson City, the 7th inst., says:

It is stated here that General Wool is now on his at is stated here that General Wool is now on his way to St. Louis, and is to be followed by 50,000 troops, half of whom are to stop at Cincinnati and go into Kentucky, while the other half are to enter into active operations in Missouri and supply the places of General Fremont's army.

Information has been received here that about Information has been received here that about three weeks ago a slave insurrection was attempted in Jasper county, and that about thirty-five of the negroes were killed and a number of others were to be hanged. The discovery of the plot proved that the insurrection was wide-spread, and that the slaves intended to murder their masters and perpetrate all manners hashestics.

manner of barbarities.

A report is current that two thousand Confederates are twenty-six miles from Hormann, marching towards the Gasconade river, with the intention of burning the railroad bridge across the stream. The Confederates are said to be headed by Rev. M. Union men from Lexington, deny that any session

of the Confederate Legislature has been held there. Gens. Sturgis and Lane are said to have received orders to march from Kansas City to join General

From Western Virginia, via Charleston —Lee and Floyd Joining Forces. Louisville, October 9th.

Charleston papers of the 3d inst., received here, state that General Lee joined General Floyd with four regiments and two cannon, on the 30th ult. Floyd's troops had been demoralized since the battle of Carnifer Ferry.

The Richmond Enquirer says that "the relations between General Floyd and General Wise are painful enough to explain all our reverses in Western Virginia."

irginia."
Gen. Wise would probably be court-martialed. Gen. Wise would probably be court-martialed.

The rumored capture of New Orleans has been revived at Nashville, where details of the capture are said to have been received.

Relative The Policy of the Government Relative to the Employment of Foreigners in

the Army.

Washington, Oct. 9.

The policy of the Government in regard to employing foreigners in the military service is as follows, the statement being made on good authority. First. No one has been authorized to enlist or raise troops in Canada, as has been affected understood there.

Second. No commissions have been offered

Second. No commissions have been offered or other overtures made to military men in France or other European States, as has been assumed there. Third. The Government has not tendered the command of the army to Gen. Garibaldi, as has been represented in Europe. What is true is:

First. That every foreigner who has come with a good character and oredentials and offered his services to the government for the support of the Union has been accepted, and no other is in the military employment of the United States.

Second. Gen. Garibaldi being a naturalized citizen was reported to the government by one of our

Second. Gen. Garibaldi being a naturalized citizen was reported to the government by one of our Consuls that the General was contemplating a visit to this country, and that he had intimated conditionally a disposition to engage in the service of the United States. He was informed that if this was so his services would be accepted with pleasure and he would receive a commission as Major-General, being the same rank which was conferred on Gen. Lafayette in the army of the Revolution. Gen. Garibaldi, however, upon consideration of the subject has oncluded not to offer his services at present, but thinks he may by and by revisit the United States.

Movement of General McClellan's Army. Movement of General McClellan's Army
—Advance of General Smith's Division

About six o'clock this morning the division under command of General Smith at Chain Bridge ad-vanced and occupied a prominent position in the neighborhood of Lewinsville.

vanced and occupied a prominent position in the neighborhood of lewinsville.

On the advance arriving at Langley's, the hitherto outpost of our army, the division was divided, a portion of them continuing up the Little Rock Run turnpike and occupying Prospect Hill, the other part of the division taking the new artillery road and occupying Smut's and Maxwell's Hills, a mile and a half this side of Lewinsville.

Batteries were drawn up in prominent positions and infantry placed in positions to support them. After remaining about three hours waiting in rain for the Confederates to make an attack, in fact inviting them to it, our skirmishers advanced and occupied Lewinsville, the Confederate forces retiring.

Lewinsville will be retained, as well as other positions taken by our forces to-day. A portion of the troops under Brigadier-General Porter also advanced and occupied Miner's Hill, to the right of Falls Church, commanding both that village and Barrett's Hill—the latter of which is in possession of the Confederate pickets.

Barrett's Hill—the latter of which is in possession of the Confederate pickets.

Gen. McClellan and staff accompanied by Capt. Baker's McClellan dragoons, crossed over the Chain Bridge at an early hour this morning, spending the whole day in making reconnoissances of the new positions taken by the Federal forces.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, Captain Barney, of the 24th New York, advanced three miles beyond Falls Church, on the Leesburg turnpike, with ten men, where he surprised a picket guard of eight of Col. Steuart's cavary. Three of the enemy were killed and one taken prisoner. They also captured five horses equipped, thirteen navy pistols, four sabres, one carbine and a telescope. One of the horses was killed—a white one—which has often been seen by our pickets, and is believed to have belonged to Captain Powell, of Steuart's cavalry.

to have belonged to Uaptain to a half mile of a cavalry.

The capture took place within a half mile of a Confederate encampment. So sudden was the descent of Capt. Barney, upon the Confederates, and so much were they frightened, that they had not time to draw their pistols. Only two horses out of their eight ecoaped.

Minors from the Army. neir eight escaped. The Discharge of Minors from the Army

specially rested in the War Department.

The Court differed altogether from the argument, maintaining that undisturbed by the clamour of the multitude and agreedly great first against dangeous procedents, inside stream of the against dangeous procedents, inside stream of a ministered according to the Countington and laws. No political motives—no reasons of state, nor pless of necessity could justify a directory of the poleme duties of the justify a directory of the soleme duties of the

judiciary.

He showed that the power of discharging minors by judiciary.

He showed that the power of discharging minors by judicial project had been exercised in various sides, and the project of the project of the project of the project of the property of the course. The solemn decision of the entire Supreme Court was, that the military cannot be axempted from subordination to the civil tribunals, and at no time can a military officer purge himself from an illegal act by quoting the order of this superior officer. his superior officer.

Following the example of Chancellor Genton in

the case of Commodore Chaunay and Gen. Lewis, the Court said that, if by noon to-morrow the minor, Jeremiah Lyons, shall not be surrendered to the Court, to be dealt with according to law, and to carry out the previous order, the rule for attachment against Gen. Graham for contempt of Court shall be

The North Carolina Prisoners at Fort Permission has been given to Wm. F. Martin, who was in command of the Confederate troops at Hatterras Inlet, and is now in confinement with his seven hundred associates at Fort Columbus, to furnish winter clothing for the prisoners with funds to be received by him from North Carolina.

From Western Verginate.

Gen. Reynolds has made two reconnoisances in force within the last few days against the rebels, and resemble of the force within the last few days against the rebels, and Green Rich Reynolds has made two reconnoisances. The former rendeavous of his main force.

Part of his force is now posted at Eik Mountain and Green Brier Bridge, respectively 30 and 40 miles from here, and part of it under Gen. Lee, who is said to have joined Gen. Floyd at Big Springs, previous to the reconnoisance. They destroyed their camp equipage and ammunition, burned several hundred maskets, and leit their wagons. 3c.

The road is absolutely impassable for wagons beyond a point of twelve miles from Eikwater.

Addepatch from ten. Reynolds to Gov. Morton, dated Huttonville, Oct. 8th, says.: The enemy have been driven to Green Brier Spring, 20 miles from Eikwater, and 120 from Cheat Mountain.

The roads in that direction are impassable for muskets, ammunition, &c. A large number of wagons fell into our hands. From Western Virginia.

muskets, ammunition, &c. A large nu ons fell into our hands.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.

The Cincinnati Commercial's Kanawha advice The Cincinnati Commercial's Kanawha advices report that General Resecrans with his division had advanced to Mountain Cave, a strong position twenty five miles beyond 'dauley. He had advanced ten miles further, to Little Sewell, but the enemy was too strong at Big Sewell, five miles further on; to be attacked, whereupon Gen. Rosecrans fell back a short distance, inviting the rebels to come out and fight.

fight.

There did not appear to be any inclination on the part of the rebels to attack the Federal forces.

The weather in the Gauley river region is tarribly
bad. Bain falls almost incessantly.

They were well supplied with blankets and over-The fight at Chapmansville was a very sharp and

bloody affair. Five of Colonel Pratt's Zonaves were killed. The rebel loss in killed is reported to be From Missouri.

From the St. Louis Evening News we derive late particulars of the evacuation of Lexington by Gen. Price. It is positively stated that Price had moved his whole army from Lexington, and taken up a position about eight miles southwest of the town where he is fortifying to await the approach of the Federal troops. Capt. Neet, an escaped Federal prisoner, informed the News that on the 27th the Confederate force amounted to 46,000 men, and as reinforcements were arriving every hour, he thought that on the following Monday the entire army must have been 50,000 strong. Of these about 25,000 were well armed, well drilled, and comparatively efficient troops; the remainder were armed merely with shot guns and squirrel rifles, and had but little drill or discipline. From Missouri. iscipline. Capt. Neet heard from Price's soldiers that McCul-

loch was in the Southwest, marching northward to join Price at Lexington, and bringing with him 7,000 pairs of shoes, as well as clothing, for the Missouri pairs of shoes, as well as clothing, for the Missouri troops.

In the same paper we find the official report, from the Confederate Colonel Saunders, of the skirmish at Blue Mills. According to this account the Federal force engaged in that affair was about 1,100 men, and the Confederate strength about 1,500. Colonel Saunders claims a Federal loss (which he says they acknowledge) of 150 killed, wounded and missing, and 10 prisoners—against a loss on his own side of one killed and seventeen wounded. A considerable quantity of canister and grape shot was taken.

The News has intelligence from the Cherokees concerning the action of the Chief and Council of that nation. The Chief Ross, who has hitherto been regarded as a stainoh adherent of the Union, had convend his Council at Talequah on the 20th of August, and sent in a message recommending alliance with

vened his Council at Talequan on the 20th of August, and sent in a message recommending alliance with the seceded States. His recommendation was approved by the Council, and the next day they appointed commissioners to make a treaty of alliance with the Confederacy.

It is reported that intelligence has been received in St. Louis, announcing the junction of the three commands under Sturgis, Lane, and Montgomery, at a point not far west from Lexington. The combined force is estimated at 11,000 men, and is expected to co-operate effectively with Siegel and Davis at Sedalia.

GEN. PRICE AND HIS HEMP BREAST-WORKS. We copy the following from an account of the siege of Lexington, which appeared in the

Chicago Times: At this juncture, our men discovered, with no little dismay, an engine of war which was being brought to bear on them, threatening the consequences which they dreaded so much
—a safe approach of the enemy, and an ultimate charge in force over the intrenchments. The rebels presented a strong breastwork of hemp bales, which appeared like a moving barrier, impenetrable to bullets or cannon shot and swarming with men in the rear. It was about twenty rods in length, and the height of two bales of hemp. The bales were placed with the ends facing our fortifications, affording a thickness of about six feet. This immense breastwork commenced moving forward, not by detachments or singly, but in one vast body, unbroken and steady, as though it slid along the ground of its own volition. It advanced steadily over the smooth surface, parting to pass trees, and closing up again, as impenetra-ble as a rock. Behind it were hundreds of men pushing and urging with levers, while others held the bales steadily in their places, and others still, whose numbers were almost indefinite, firing between the crevices and over the top at our soldiers. Our men looked at the moving monster with astonishment. It lay like a large serpent, winding over the hills and hollows, apparently motionless, yet moving broadside on, to envelop and destroy them in its vast folds. In vain the cannon were turned upon it. The heavy bales absorbed the shot harmlessly, or quietly resumed the positions from which they were displaced, seemingly moving without hands, but in reality controlled by strong arms which were unseen. In vain the musket bullets rained upon it in unremitting showers. The thousands that it concealed were safe from such puny assaults, slowly gliding along, they, waited with eagerness the time when their position should warrant them in bursting through its walls and storming up to the entrenchments. Our brave soldiers could only watch it with keen anxiety, and wait for the fearful results.

PRICE OF CATTLE IN ENGLAND .- We copy from a late English paper the prices of cowe and cattle at the great Burnet Fair. Milch cows, large and good, \$105 to \$115; two year old heifers, of Irish breed, \$30, and yearlings \$20. These are fair prices, as our markets

There was an immense concourse of graziers farmers, cattle breeders, stock keepers and oth ers interested in cattle, present at this great annual gathering. There was a ready demand for all the best descriptions of stock at the following prices, viz: Milch cows—large framed Yorkshire bred cows in full milch were bought by London dairymen at £21 to £23 each; and well bred in calf cows, £13 to 18; small useful cows for country darying, £13 to £16; Ayrshire do. £11 to 14, and Alderney cows, £12 to 15; Herefords—well grown oxen ready for the fattening shed, £12 to 13; and well grazed two year old steers, £9 to 10. Devons-well bred beasts, in good condition, and small steers and two year old do., £9 to 10. Short horns—full grown beasts, £11 to 13; two year old do., £8 to £9, and large bullocks, in full condition, £15 to 16. Irish beasts—among this class of stock, steers and heifers, herds of promising young cattle were or sale: best description of steers fetched £6 to £7, and do. heifers, two year olds, £6, and yearlings, £4.

LARGE SUPPLY OF CATTLE.—The New York Express, of Tuesday evening, says: The receipts of to day and yesterday are the

largest of the year, over 5,400 head having been received at Allerton's, and these mainly of the common grades. Prime cattle are searce. Among the arrivals were 400 head of "Grasshoppers," rejected by the Government, November, and will be commanded by Generals Garasete and Echeneria. At last accounts from Spain, the war steamer Leone was awaiting for the result of the cabinet conference in reference to the coalition against Mexico, and it is understood that she will bring out the ultimatum of Spain.

THE OHIO STATE ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.

The returns are very backward in being received. Twenty counties in different parts of the State, give Tod, the Union candidate for Governor, 11,000.

The Discharge of Minors from the Army scarce. Among the arrivals were 400 head of Grasshoppers," rejected by the Government, and sent by the contractors to this market from the Court had, understood that she will bring out the ultimatum of Spain.

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