The Press

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communica tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts Workstary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

The Election Yesterday. It was something to have gained a victory yesterday; but few could have expected the triumph we record this morning. It is complete, magnificent, and unprecedented. At the early hour we write it is impossible to approxi-THOMAS E. COCHRAN Auditor General, and WM. S. Ross Surveyor General, by fifty thousand majority. This is the estimate sent to us by our Harrisburg correspondent at midnight, and all our other information tends to confirm it. In the city we have gained Mr. O'NEILL, and lost Mr. WEBB in the First. Judge KEL-LEY retains his seat after a hard and bitter fight, and Mr. THAYER will represent our suburban district. Mr. CAMPBELL is defeated in the Schuylkill district, which is a matter for sorrow; but he has the consciousness of having made a gallant and noble fight. THAD-DEUS STEVENS will still remain in the House in spite of James Buchanan and his friends in Lancaster. Mr. BAILY has defeated Mr. GLOSSBRENNER, and General MoorHEAD has triumphed in Allegheny. This will show the general character of our victory, and the thorough manner in which the loyal men have done their work.

In the city we have re-elected our present honored Chief Magistrate, ALEXANDER HENRY. Mr. HENRY leads his ticket, and the large vote he has received is a high compliment to the manner in which he discharged his duties during the trying period of his past administration. The gentlemen on the city and county tickets have all been elected, and we think we can claim a majority of the Councilmen, the Legislative delegation, and the minor effices. The wards which have given the largest number of soldiers to the war have given the largest number of votes to the Union ticket, and wherever the Douglas element predominated, we find a great increase in the loyal vote. All this has been done in spite of appeals to the laborers and workingmen - assaults upon the Administration, and attempts to influence the people by presenting the Administration as imbecile and corrupt. Here we had the bit. ter fight to make-here the enemies of the Administration were thoroughly organized, commanded by their ablest men, and sustained by all the appliances of victory. The prestige of military success had been invoked to aid the cause of the enemy, and the name of union, and it was rebuked. These leaders will learn that the business of driving a great party into Secession will never do, and that whatever other issues may be invented to distract and demoralize the people, they are truly and firmly with the Union and the Adminis-

General McCall. The people have decided that Gen. McCall should not represent them in Congress. Why should the President not decide he should not represent them in the field? The time has

come to dispose of doubtful men.

Who Shall Have Canada? Not many weeks ago, Lord PALMERSTON publicly proclaimed that he, as the Prime Minister of England, did not feel anxious for the continuance of Canada as a British colony. He was echoed by Lord Russell. Both were disgusted with the Canadian Parliament, because it declined going to great expense to raise and maintain a large militia force, under pretext of defence against American invasion-a thing which has not even been spoken of by Americans. At the close of last month, Mr. GALT, formerly Prime Minister of Canada, addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the relations between Canada and England, saying that were Canada turned adrift, she would retain a most bitter feeling towards Great Bri- FROM WASHINGTON tain, and immediately join the United States. The answer made by Manchester, through Mr. Ashworth, a leading man, was, that the quicker the Canadians took themselves off, the better England would like it. Mr. GALT'S declaration of Canadian feeling in favor of the United States is important, considering the political position he has held in Canada. It confirms our conviction that, ere long, Canada may voluntarily enter our Union, and thus enable us to carry out the great principle-America for the Americans. If slave-cultivated cotton was found in Canada, Manchester

would not be quite so willing to allow the Canadians to take themselves off. Principles of National Taxation. Ere long, no doubt, our whole system of national taxation will be revised, improved, and systemized. The great principle of fair taxation is to come upon tax-payers in such a manner as will produce most money with least pressure upon the public. The pressure ought to graduate, so as to fall heaviest upon the rich. Our income-tax is copied from the impost which has become so productive in England, and is there complained of as unequal. The variable income derived from professions and trade and personal exertion, mental or bodily, should be taxed less heavily than the income derived from real or personal property, which is not variable, but permanent. In our next Tax-Act we hope to find this distinction remembered. Another improvement, for which England has to thank PEEL, is to tax as few articles as possible. In 1842, upwards of 1,200 articles were taxed under the British Customs-duties; now only 20 are so taxed. There then were 8 Excise. duties, now reduced to 4. Yet these 24 commodities yield an annual revenue of \$210,000.-000, leaving all other commodities free. In our new tax-bill, we understand, there they have a special permission for themselves, or on a are imposts on 3,450 articles as against 24 articles of British taxation. Out of \$342,-500,000 of annual British revenue, upwards of \$210,000,000 are raised under the head of customs and excise; and wine, spirits, malt liquor, malt, hops, tobacco, and licenses produce \$135,000,000 of revenue. So the smokers and drinkers of England, whose personal indulgence is taxed, pay the interest on her National Debt. On sugar, tea, coffee, and corn taxes to the amount of \$67,500,000 a year are levied, and are mainly paid by the masses. It is doubtful whether these imposts upon necessary articles willnot be eventually abolished. What we mean to impress upon our readers is that by a good and simple system of taxation, a very few articles can vield a large income. collected at far smaller cost, than the Tax Act of 1862 seeks to obtain by imposts upon a very large number and very great variety of articles. Here, as abroad, the smokers and drinkers should pay largely for the luxury of drink and tobacco. No doubt, the system will be revised and simplified.

Substitutes for Cotton. The Manchester cotton-lords have had sitting in their Chamber of Commerce, upon the proposed substitutes for cotton. The result realizes the old classical fable of the mountain in labor. One substitute, discovered by a Londoner, named Harben, is the Zostera Marina, or common sea-wrack, usually called Alva, and sometimes used, in England, as a substitute for hair and cocoa-fibre in stuffing mattresses. It is claimed that the fibre of this weed may be manipulated so as to take the place of cotton. As, in usual working time, England consumes 1,700,000 bales of cotton annually, each bale of 400 pounds, one may reasonably doubt the probability of getting an equivalent quantity of sea-weed fibre as a substitute. A more absurd proposition than this of employing the poor Lancashire folks in collecting grass wrack, on the sea shore, to be used instead of cotton, has rarely come under public obser-

Re-election of Senator Foot, of Vermont. MONTPELIER, October 19.—Bolomon Foot, was re-elected United States Senator to day, for six years, by a unanimous vote in the Senate. There were only seven

Southern Opinion on the Proclamation. A hewl for mercy and an agonized burst of fear are the best answers one can have of a man's cowardice when one challenges his courage or tests his endurance. Such is the response that greets the Proclamation of Emancipation from the South. The tone is uniform; every paper yet received clasps its editorial hands in supplication, or, with a second glance at the unyielding document, shakes its editorial fists in fear-born defiance. That we are not overstating the fact will appear by our extracts from the Southern press, and still more from the circumstance of such articles appearing at all. It is well known that the newspapers of the South are under the same despotic management that forces the whole available population into the ranks; they are generally nothing more than wily instruments in the hands of the rebel mate to the general result, but we think we | Government to deceive its own people in are safe in announcing that we have elected regard to its political intentions, and us in regard to its military movements. Therefore, the very fact that the editors have permitted themselves to pen such sentiments, when an expression of the very opposite was evidently the right line of policy, is evidence of the startled and vehement character of the emotion thus portrayed. The Richmond Enquirer is fiercest of all-fierce after the fear fashion. It first asks painfully what would be the results of a slave insurrection, and conjures up terrors as horrible as haunt JEFF Davis' dreams-recapitulating and exaggerating some doings of NAT TURNER's rebellion, lacerating its inmost soul at thought of the possible repetition of such performances, shivering at the faintest chance of such a contingency, and winding up the first part of its article by branding the unfortunate Presi-

dent of the American Republic as a "fiend: "What shall we call him? Coward, assassin, savage, the murderer of women and babes, and the false destrover of his own deluded allies? Shall we consider these as all embodied in the word fiend!' and shall we call him that? Lincoln, the Let history take hold of him, and let the civilized world fling its scorpion lash upon him! But now our Richmond editor, having somewhat exhausted the first torrent of his wrath, begins to bethink him that it will never do to scatter among the people such fears as these denunciatory sentiments imply; he begins to remember his relentless masters, and so starts out on a new paragraph with a coxcombical pusillanimity of defiance, with a strut and swagger, and forced bravado, that is about the most amusing exhibition which even the Southern press has yet made. Only listen: "We have described Lincoln's intentions and wishes toward us. We have shown what terrors he would let loose if he could. He is as bad as it his power corresponded with his avowed design thank Heaven, we are not delivered over t his will! We are abundantly able to maintain a our armies meet Lincoln's in the field." So far, so good, oh trembling brandisher of big words! Very good! very exceedingly

again, for the thousandth time, your credulous But no; how is this? No continuation of a swagger so plausibly adopted? A dead halt? An abrupt branching-off, in the very next sentence, and, without even the typographical grace of a new paragraph, a sudden divergence into a path so utterly absurd that it will not deceive even those eyes that would give all they look upon to be deceived? Who Douglas was prostituted by his loudest friends | will believe it of you, honorable, sincere, and | to advance the cause of the Breckinridge organization. The people spurned the unholy that you forthwith begin to wring your hands XXII... over the luckless fate of the negro—for whom | XXIII.. 1,131 your whips have always exercised such tender care—and of yourself, as the humble means in the hands of Providence for opening for the negro, a little sooner, the pathway to Heaven? Here are the words that immediately adjoin

good! Continue, of course! Keep right on

in this parade of effrontery, and you may gull

"Lincoln would simply drive our servants to their destruction. Cheerful and happy now, he plots their death. An insurrection is their swift A question occurs to us at this point which may interest the writer of the above: If the negro will so quickly be suppressed in case of VIII. rebellion, why mourn so dolefully over the possibility of his rising? Here comes the

those last quoted:

"The country courts or military authorities must establish suitable patrols for the preservation of the public peace. The men of a neighborhood, even if there be but a few, and if they be infirm, must keep firearms and form a neighborhood guard, if neces-

Now, how evident from all this is this one fact, that the proclamation will extend among the slaves, and more rapidly than we imagine! How fully is it hereby confessed as a most powerful measure in our behalf! And how warmly and cordially should the whole coun- Total...31,651 try rally to support the Administration that has generously thrown itself upon it in giving this death-blow to the rebellion!

Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862. News from Kentucky. News from Kentucky is anxiously awaited for here. At the latest dates, both BRAGG's and BUELL's armies were marcenvring, and it was a foregone conclusion that a bloody and decisive battle was close at hand. It is and that we will receive news of it in a day or two. Another Loan to be Called for.

The Treasury Department will soon issue a call for another loan. Funds are very low, but plenty of speculators are about who expect to profit by it. Pay of Philadelphia Navy Yard Hands. The money has been sent forward to pay the Navy Yard hands of Philadelphia. This will be good news to those who have waited patiently for their money.

Reported Advance of the Rebels on Up. ton's Hill. A report reached General BAYARD to-day that the rebel cavalry were marching in force towards Upton's Hill, by the Leesburg road. A cavalry scout was sent out to ascertain whether this was true. The rumor, however, was not generally credited.

Gen. Hooker. Contrary to general expectations, the old hero, Gen. HOOKER, will be unable to take command of his army corps for some time yet. The General cannot rest on his wounded foot, as it invariably causes inflammation. He

The Passenger Railroad. The Washington and Georgetown Railroad is ver anxious to procure its fifteen cars from Philadelphia, but the Government freight has so completely blocked up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that their wish cannot now

The Capitol Cleared of Sick and Wounded Soldiers. The Capitol has been entirely cleared of sick and wounded soldiers. It is being fumigated to-day. Decree of the Government of Nicaragua The State Department publishes a decree just received from the Government of Nicaranga, imposing restraints on immigration. One clause prohibits the entrance of "freed negroes, or other degraded casts of people, unless

count of others, to go into the interior." Vice President Hamlin. Vice President Hamlin arrived in the city yesterday, and is stopping at the National Hotel. Gen. Buell's Body Guard. A private letter from a member of the Anderson

Troop, now acting as Gen. Bueil's body guard, written after the battle of Perryville, on the 9th inst., in camp near Springfield, Ky , says: "As yet our company are all safe. We have not been under fire as a body, but some of the men, while bearing messages, were very nearly captured." Election in Camp. Commissioners to superintend the taking of the vote in

the various regiments have strived here. They go to camp to-day. The Monitor. steamer Monitor was hauled up on the marine railway at the navy yard yesterday, for examiration and repairs, if any are needed.

Illness of Secretary Chase. Fecretary Chase is confined to his house to day by s Important Order by the War Department-Volunteers to be Enlisted into the Re-

gular Army. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, GENERAL ORDER No. 154. WASHINGTON, October 9.—The commanding officer each regiment, battalion, and battery of the regular army in the field will appoint one or more recruiting officers, who are hereby authorized to enlist, with their own consent, the requisite number of efficient volunteers t fill the ranks of their command to the legal standard. The enlistment will be made in the usual mode and for three years, or for the remaining portion of the period of three years which the volunteer has yet to serve, if he

The recruiting officers will furnish to the commanding officers of companies. to which volunteers whom they may enlist belong, lists of such volunteers, exhibiting the dates of enlistment of each in the regular service. All the men upon such lists will be reported as honor ably discharged the day previous to the date of their enlistment, on the first subsequent muster roll of their com-

As an inducement to volunteers to enlist in the regular army, it will be remembered that promotions to commis sions therein is open by law to its meritorious and distinguished non-commissioned officers, and that many have been already promoted. By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant General. The Draft in Massachusetts. Bosron, October 14.—An official order has been i sued for the draft in Massachusetts to commence tomorrow. Its execution will be found necessary in but few localities in the State. -The 10th Massachusetts Battery left for the seat of war to-day.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY. GLORIOUS RESULTS! THE UNION TICKET TRIUMPHS THE STATE SUSTAINS THE ADMINISTRA-

TION BY 50,000 MAJORITY. Saml. Oresswell, U....1,862 Frank Altemus, B.....972 Re-election of Mayor Henry by Jacob Ridgway, U....1,790 Thos. Greenbank, B.. 1 017 About 5,000 Majority. THE VOTE FOR MAYOR. MAYOR, 1862. SHERIFF, 1861. Thompson, U. Ewing, D. 2,037 1,726 1,464 1,695 Henry, U. Fox. B. 1,197 1,443

II...... 1,823 III..... 1,102 Y...... 790 Y..... 960 YI..... 862 1,240 982 1,159 1,087 942 971 982 981 1,070 987 1,177 1,219 1,680 1,187 1,282 1,635 743 826 1,375 1,024 758 845 1.371 1,776 1,515 1,810 894 936 1,260 XXI..... 1.242 924 1,071 1,255 1,249 1,046 641 865 XXIV.... 1,664 779 497 XXV 514 28,982 29,412

Auditor General and Surveyor General. AUDITOR GEN. SURVEYOR GEN. Wards. Cochran, U. Sienker, B 1,874 1,230 1,074 1,300 1,553 1,076 1,548 1,180 IV 987 1.185 1,856 1,254 1,241 VIII 1.254 [X.....1,260]1,030 1,007 1,160 1,044 1,588 1,725 2,412 1,252 1,084 1,064IV..... 1,791 $1,109 \\ 1,815$ VI..... 1,243 1,477 1,654 VIII..... 1.799 1,107 1,836

1,280

955 1,071

1,537 802

1,124 1,613 510

City Controller and City Commissioner. CITY COMMISSIONER Wards. Lyndall, U. Getz. B. Lovett, B. 1,017 757 929 809 1,862 1,276 1,247 1,165 984 1,147 988 1,166 994 1,098 973 1,166 1,073 1,111 1,105 1,792 1,111 1.838 1,270 949 1,070 XXV.... 510 510 802 Total....31,695 29,256 31,753 29,305

1,280

1,535

.....

802

XXI..... 1,236

XXII 1,633

XXV..... 510

District Attorney and Solicitor CITY SOLIGITOR. 1,745 1.848 1.192 917 810 1,142 1,879 1,287 1,251 1,856 827 1,049 1,585 1,121 1,097 1,799 2,433 1,263 854 1,809 1,647 1.859 1,088 1,822 1,831 1,278 1 241 1.272

1X.....1.235XII....1.030 XVI...1,240 XVII... 879 XVIII..1,794 XIX....1,638 1,643 1,128 1,626 510 XXIV...1,615 2,522 802 XXV ... 510 31,871 Receiver of Taxes and Prothonotary of Com-BECEIVER OF TAXES. PROTH'Y COM. PLEAS. Kelch. U. Melloy. B. .. 2,568 1,858

 $1,830 \\ 1,215$ 1.017 1,132 1,531 1,151 987 1,166 766 922 918 797 1,856 1,255 1,162 810 1,862 990 1,174 992 1,009 997 1,246 1,844 827 1,024 1,567 1,808 2,394 1,155 796 1,737 1,625 X . . . 1.862 1,006 1,160 1,096 1,093 1,108 1,561 1,564 1,692 1,123 1,846 1,067 1,058 1,104 1,780 1,460 1,643 1.056 1.800 XVI.- 1,247 1,097 1,838 XIX . 1.644 1,282 1,613 1,124 1,616 510 XXIV 1.619 1,522 802 802 ***** CONGRESS.

..... FIRST DISTRICT Webb, U. Second ward............1,821 Randall, B. 1,753 1,215 1,531 1,156 961 1,150 Sixth ward..... Eleventh ward...... 839 7,766 6,176 Randall's majority..... SECOND DISTRICT. 1,867 1,166 Eighth ward......1.223 Ninth ward......1 1,012 8,799 6,199 O'Neill's majority......2,600 THIRD DISTRICT Myers, U Twelfth ward......1,039 Thirteenth ward $\dots 1.604$ Sixteenth ward......1,231 1,495 1,647 1,109 Seventeenth ward...... 830 Eighteenth ward1,773

8,202 8,129 8,129 Kline's majority..... FOURTH DISTRICT. Kelly, U. Nicholson. B Fourteenth ward.....1,691 Fifteenth ward.....2,335 1.869 Twenty-first ward.....1,201 1,313 1,608 Twenty fourth ward.....1,515 FIFTH DISTRICT. Thayer, Carrigan, B. Twenty-second ward.....1,847 934 1,073 Twenty-third ward......1,126 Twenty-fifth ward.....

WARD TICKETS. FIRST WARD. E. Paulin, U......2,452 Ohas. C. Haines, B..1,921 COMMON COUNCIL. Geo. M. Arigood, U. . 2,507 B. B. Morrell, B. SECOND WARD. SELECT COUNCIL Geo. Mitchell, U.....0,000 C. E. Kamerly, B....0,000 COMMON COUNCIL.

Wm. H. Buddiman, U. 0,000 Wm. Laughlin, B....0,000 A. M. Maggi, U.....0,000 Jos Hamilton, B....0,000 THIRD WARD. SELECT COUNCIL George Kelley, U.... 1.017 John Armstrong, B. .. 7.215 COMMON COUNCIL. Colling West, U.1,017 Geo. W. Nichols, B...1,21 FOURTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL.

George W. Potter, U...745 Owen Lamb, B...... 1.548 FIFTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL Joseph Maitland, U.... 909 Peter McElroy, B.... 1,151 COMMON COUNCIL. David M. Seliers, U. . 0,000 William Meeser, B. . 0,000 SIXTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL Samuel S. Bispham, U.810 Joseph S. Rickets, B...995

Alex. Chambers, U....786 Frank Wolbert, B....1,016 SEVENTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL George I. Riche, U... 1862 Jos A. Clay, B......1,166 - COMMON GOUNCIL, James Barratt, U. ... 1,862 Charles Stewart, B. .. 1,166 EIGHTH WARD

SELECT COUNCIL.

Edward Greble, U....1,275 R. P. Kane, B.,

Alex. Harper, U..... 1.276 John Dunn, R COMMON COUNCIL. William S. Stokley, U. 1,266 Samuel Magargee, B. 1,016 Edward Rapenyder, U. 1,304 George Earp, B. 1,108 SENATOR-2D DISTRICT. Jacob Ridgway, U....1,203 Thos. Greenbank, B...1,150 TENTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL Jos. S. Spering, U....1,863 Lafayette Baker, B.....970

SENATOR-2D DISTRICT.

TWELFIH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL. A. J. Shcemaker, U. 1,033 F. P. Nicholson, B. . 1,087 oseph Moore, U....1,033 J. H. Crawford, B....1,082 THIRTEENTH WARD. COMMON COUNCIL. John Eckstein, U....1,556 George Lee, B. 1.072 SENATOR-2D DISTRICT. Jacob Bidgway, U....1.537 Thos Greenbank, B...1,261 . O. Ginnodo, U.....1,785 P. Armstrong, B.....1.21 COMMON COUNCIL. W. Adams, U....1 760 Edw. Wartman, B Jacob Ridgway, U. 1.659 Thos. Greenbay FIFTEENTH WARD. COMMON COUNCIL.

. W. Gray, U.....2,000 John Lawrence, B...1,792 SENATOR-2D DISTRICT. Jacob Ridgway, U....2,378 Thus. Greenbank, B..1,844 SIXTEENTH WARD SELECT COUNCIL. Wm.M. Middleton, U..1,199 William Harris, B.... 1,482 Eugene Kuhn, U....1,270 John S. Painter, B...1,424 SEVENTEENTH WARD. Thos. Mowhaw, U.... 855 P. Sherow, B.

EIGHTEENTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL. Andrew Zane, U.....1,782 Ohrist'an Sheetz, B...1,183 COMMON COUNCIL. nm. U....1.767 Joseph Hacker, B....1.116 NINETEENTH WARD. COMHON COUNCIL. Nicholas Shane, U....1,604 John Haltzman, B....1,811 D Stockham, U......1654 Geo. Williamson, B...1,887 SENATOR-4TH DISTRICT.

Geo. Connell, U.....1.641 Geo. W. H. Smith, B. 1.136 Holgate, U.....1,644 — McManus, B....1,832 TWENTY-FIRST WARD. COMMON COUNCIL Chas. C. Jones, U....1,232 Jas. W. Greenwood, B. 1,214 SENATOR-4TH DISTRICT, George Connell, U....1,232 Geo. W. H. Smith, B.1,276 TWENTY-SECOND WARD. SELECT COUNCIL F. C. Brightly, U....1,571 Jos. Middleton. B.....965 Enoch Taylor, U....1,603 Jacob Engle, B... SENATOR-4TH DISTRICT. Connell, U....1,627 Geo. W. H. Smith, B. .. 952

TWENTY-THIBD WARD. COMMON COUNCIL. John Shallcross, U...1,126 Silas Tomlinson, B...1,073 SENATOR-4TH DISTRICT. George Connell, U....1,119 Gee. W. H. Smith, B. 1,074 TWENTY FOURTH WARD. f. Spencer Miller, U.. 1,593 Philip Lowery, B.... 1,558 COMMON COUNCIL George Connell, U....1,637 Geo. W. H. Smith, B..1,492

Fifth Congressional District. BUCKS COUNTY. Doylestown borough gives a Democratic majority of 32, being a Democratic gain of 40. its obstructing the navigation unnecessarily HASTON, October 14.—In Hilltown township, Bucks county, there is a Democratic gain of 49. Buckingham gives Union majority of 210 Doylestown borough, Democratic majority of 30; Warrington Democratic majority of 44; Warmineter, Democratic mejority of 14. Plumstead, a Union majority of 129; Stebury, a Union majority of 183; Warwick, a Union majority of 26 The Democratic gain in the above townships is 258. Morrisville gives 42 majority for Thayer, the Union andidate for Congress, being a Union gain of 11.

The town of Falls gives Thayer 160 majority, a los Sixth Congressional District. POTTSTOWN, October 14.—This borough and district gives Stiles (Dem.), 320 majority. Seventh Congressional District. The returns from Chester county/indicate a majority about 2,000 or more for John A. Broomall (Union) over General George A. McCall, he Democratic car Eighth Congressional District.

cratic ticket is elected in Berks county, by about 4,000 majority. Ninth Congressional District. LANCASTER COUNTY. LANCASTER, Oct. 14.—Thaddeus Stevens is re-clecta to Congress by more than 3,000 natority over Stein The vote for the Union State ticket is still better There is great rejoicing among the Union men over the

BEADING, October 14-Midnight-The whole Dem

HARRISBURG, October 14 -Thadeus Stevens (Rep.) carries Lancaster county by nearly ,000 majority. Tenth Congressiona District SCHUYLKILL COUNTY. POTTSVILLE, Oct. 14.—This city has given James H Campbell (Union) 361 majority for Congress. The Democrats have carried Schurlkill county by from 800 to

1000 majority. The election of Campbell is therefor doubtful, depending upon the vote in Lebanon county. POTTSVILLE, October 14.—The Denocratic majority in Schuylkill county will exceed 1,300. As Lebanon county will not give over 700 or 800 mainty for James H Campbell, the Union candidate for Congress, he is pro Eleventh Congressional District.

NOBTHAMPTON COUNTY. EASTON, Pa., October 14 .- Northanton County-Easton borough gives 53 Democratic majority, a gain of Bethlehem borough gives a Democrat 82-a Democratic gain of 42. Freemansburg borough gives a Democrato majority 10, a Democratic gain of 18. Forks township gives a Democratic majoriy of 76, a De ncoratic gain of 38. 4 CARBON COUNTY. Mauch Chunk borough gives a Democraic majority 2. a Democratic gain of 86. South Easton borough gives a Union miority of 44-

LUZERNE COUNTY. KINGSTON, October 14.—For Congress, row, (Union has 32 majority. verton 59 (Dem) majority. Liverpool gives Grow (Union), 100 maidty. Wilkesbarre gives 2 (Dem.) majority. Thirteenth Congressional listrict. COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Twelfth Congressional Ditrict.

CATAWISSA, October 14.—Olark (Unic), has 45 mi Fourteenth Congressional listrict. DAUPHIN COUNTY HARRISBURG, October 14 - John J. Patirson, the Be publican candidate for Congress, will probbly carry this ounty by 600 or 800 majority. Fifteenth Congressional District. CUMBEBLAND COUNTY

HARRISBURG, October 14 -Joseph Bally, he Union andidate for Congress, carries Cumbelland ounty by 1,500 certain, and perhaps more. BARRISBURG, October 14 - York borough eves Bai ly (Union), for Congress, 20 majority. Balles majority in Cumberland county will be 2,500, instead f 1,500. n Carlisle district and Mechanicsburg Baily's is ority is 1.070. CARLISLE, October 14.—Joseph Bally, the Uon Damecratic candidate for Congress, has the following majorities over Glossbrenner, Democrat: Carlisle istrict. 854 majority; Mechanicaburg borough, 236 mority East Pennsberough township, 158 majority; Shpens burg district, 161 majority. Baily's majority is Qum-

berland county is estimated at 2,500. The Democratic State ticket will have about & Jority in the county. Sixteenth Congressional District HARRISBURG, October 14 -In Broadtop townshi Mc Pherson (Union), for Congress, has 52 majority. FRANKLIN COUNTY. CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 14 -Franklin county will'n give over 250 Union majority on the State ticket-a sends, probably, one Union and one Democrat to t Legislature. The result for State Senator is doubtful. FULTON COUNTY.

The Result in Lancaster, Special Despatch to The Press. LANCASTER, October 14 .- Stevens' majority in twent four districts is 2,790. It is estimated that, in the maining thirty districts it will reach 1,700. The Result in Allegheny. [Special Despatch to The Press.] PITTEBURG, October 14 -Plitsburg and Allegheny cha ve given a majority nearly conal to the

McConnelsburg, Oct. 14 — The Democratic major

n Fulton county is 250.

Westmoreland, in three districts, gives a small gain for The Probable Result. HARRISBURG, October 14 -The Union ticket gain over 100 in this city. A great Union victory throughout the State has probably been gained. Bristol. [Special Despatch to The Press.] BRISTOL, October 14.—Bristol borough gives Thaver the Union candidate for Congress, 66 majority. The

Unionists are inbliant. Reading. Special Despatch to the Press.] over the Breckinridge candidate, Ancona. 6. M. L. The Result in Lebanon. [Special Despatch to The Press] LEBANON, October 14 -Our majority in this county

will not be less than 800. T. S. W. From Harrisburg. [Special Despatch to The Press] HARRISBURG, October 14.—We have glorious news from all parts of the State, and there is great enthusiasm among all people. Blair, Baily, and McPherson are undoubtedly elected by heavy majorities. General McCall is shelved. It is thought here we will carry the whole State by fifty thousand majority. L. W. W.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO. CINCINNATI, Oct. 14-Midnight.-The election to ay passed very quietly. Fire at Augusta, Maine. The Democrats have elected the entire county ticket.

GUSTA, Me, October 14—A fire last night destroyed Kennebec Bouse, and the stables connected there; also, two buildings adjoining, occupied as stores. George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for ongress from First district, is re-elected. In the Second District, Alexander Long is probably about \$13,000. elected over John A. Gurley, Republican, and present The returns from the other counties come in slowly. C. L. Vallandigham, the Democratic candidate in the Third district, is probably beaten.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, THE CITY ELECTION.

Further Particulars about Stuart's Raid. WHY OUR FORCES DID NOT CAPTURE HIM. HEADQUARTERS, PLEASANT VALLEY, Monday Evening, Oct. 13, 1862.—The news of the success of Stuart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, and in the rear of this

When it is taken into consideration that the river i made fordable by the low stage of water at so many points, and that the Army of the Potomac has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland to Washington, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, it will be seen that it is an easy matter for a large rebel force of cavalry o penetrate it. The moment the fact of the rebels having crossed the

river at McCoy's Ferry became known, every exertion was made to prevent their escape, which was deemed ne cessary. Orders were sent to the different commander o move and occupy the positions assigned them. Unfortunately, at this particular time, a majority the cavalry force was absent, on important duty, at too great a distance to be of any use in following Stuart. On important occasion of this kind, infantry not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use, except in guarding fords near at hand. When Stuart crossed at McCoy's Ferry, he had fresh horses, they having been sent to that point in advance

His movements after crossing the Potomec were rapid. He marched his force ninety two miles in twenty four hours. To accomplish this he had the fresh horses take from the citizens of Pennsylvania. From the time Pleasonton, commanding a brigade of

cavalry and one battery, left the camp, until he came up with the rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at 9 o'clock vesterday morning, he marched seventy eight miles, with twenty four hours, with out a change of horses or rest. At that point, while attempting to cross into Virginia, he rebels were repulsed and nine of them taken prioners. The total loss on our side was one man wounded Stuart, finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles further down the river, to White's Ford, where he made good his escape. Pleasanton, while pur uing him, lost the use of his guns, the horses giving out. It is believed that the marches, both of the rebel cavelry and our own, were the most extraordinary of

Louisville, October 14 .- The Memphis Bulletin says that the late Federal victory at Corinth has quieted al apprehension of an attack on Memphis, and believes i will relieve all Western Tennessee, and allow the Federal army to re-enter Mississippi and open the whole terr ory, to commence with Memphis. Retreat of the Rebels-Gen. Ruell Re ported having Surrounded 30,000 Rehels A Danville despatch says that the rebels left Camp Dick Robinson, going South towards Lancaster. The United States troops were in pursuit. Our forces occupy Lexington, which the rebels evacuated yesterday.

The Corinth Victory.

arge body of the enemy are reported at Nicholasville, It is rumored, but entirely discredited here, that Ge Buell vesterday surrounded 80,000 rebels, and gave the ill 9 o'clock this morning to surrender. A squad of John Morgan's guerillas surrounded the nouse of Jim Townsend, late Captain of the Red River Home Guards, fired upon the house, killed his wife, and aptured and shot him. Granger's brigade, of Gen Dumont's corps, left Frankfort for Harrodeburg, and captured, near Lawrenceburg,

n their route, 70 rebels. 11:30 P. M -There is no further news from the seat of war this evening: LOUISVILLE, October 14. - Seven hundred and fiftounded soldiers from the Perryville battle have arrived here. The wounds are generally slight. They generally belong to Ohio and the Northwestern States. They wer accommodated at the hospitals here and at New Albany. General Boyle has ordered the removal of the pontoon bridge between Portland and New Albany on account o

The War in Mississippi. OAIRO, October 14.—Secretary Stanton has telegraphe Gen. Tutile to send no more contrabands to Illinoi The divisions of Generals Rosecrans, Stanley, and Hamilton have returned to Corinth, and are to be re

Gen Huriburt has removed his headquarters from Boli VBr to Jackson, Tennessee Four hundred rebel prisoners were sent to Holiz Springs, yesterday, for exchange. A body of mounted rebels, supposed to number 500, A despatch from Paducah to-day says that the steame Hazel Dale was stopped for seven hours at Evansville by a large force of guerillas, and the mails, a number of negroes, and a quantity of goods taken from her. Several officers and soldiers were also taken prisoners.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH Rebel Account of the Battle of Corinth, THEY ACKNOWLEDGE BEING DEFEATED.

RELEASE OF UNION PRISONERS. FORTRESS MONROE, October 13 .- The flag-of truce boat Metamora arrived from Aiken's Landing this morn-

ing. bringing down about sixty civilians, about sixteer of them ladies, amongst whom is Governor Bradford' wife. She left the John A. Warner up there. The Bichmond Dispatch, of the 9th inst., has the following account of the battle at Corinth: lowing account of the battle at Corinth:

"It was a most bloody one. Our forces gained repeated successes on Friday and Saturday, occupying a portion of the enemy's breastworks. They also gained the town; but the enemy held out stubbornly on his left until reinforcements arrived, when, on Sunday, they fell upon Gen. Van Dorn in overwhelming numbers, orcing us to relinquish our position and to retreat The fight continued elmest uninterruptedly during Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. The slaughter on both sides is described as unparalleled.

unparalleled.
"One of our generals writes, that Maury's division, composed of Phifer's, Cabell's, and perhaps Moore's brigades, will not muster more than one brigade. Cabell's brigade has not more than 450 men left. "General Martin, of the 4th brigade, (chiefly Mississippises,) was killed. Also, Col. Bogers, of Texas, and Col. Wirt Adams, of Mississippi. Gen. Moore is reported killed. Gen. Cabell was injured by a fall from his horse.
"Ten thousand fresh Federals, from Bolivar, harassed Maury's division, which was in advance in grade movement.
"The army is understood to be in the vicinity of

Bipley, and perfectly sa'e.
"It is rumored that but one general was sanguine of "No officers have yet arrived here, nor any of the wounded.

"Having driven in the enemy's skirmishers, the combined forces of Van Dern and Price attacked them in their entrenchments, at 9 A. M., Friday, driving them out, capturing nine pieces of artillery and continued repulsing them, slowly driving them back until night. Our loss was heavy during the day, Phifer's and Green's brigade suffering the most. Gen. Martin was killed, Colonela McFarland and Green of Missouri, were severely wounded.

wounded.
"At 4 o'clock Saturday morning, the enemy opened with heavy artillery. At 8 o'clock we advanced, capturing several slege guns. Green's bigade again suffered severely, being the first to enter the town.

"Cabell's brigade charged the fort on College bill. The enemy reserved their fire until they were within thirty yards, then opened a murderous fire, repulsing them with great less.

them with great loss.

"Information being received that the army at Bolivar, 20,000 strong, was marching, via Pocahontas, on our rear, a retreat was ordered at 10 A. M. Our forces were somewhat disorganized, but brought off part of the captured artillery, and our wounded and baggage, falling back ten miles to Oypress Greek.

"At 8 o'clock Sunday, Col. ——commenced skirmishing with the United States Greek from Political Col. ing with the United States forces from Bolivar at Pocaing with the United States forces from Bolivar at Pocahontas, and fell back one mile, when he was reinforced by the Whitfield Legion, and a section of artillery, and afterwards by Maury's division, which was also reinforced; but the whole of the lorce proved instifficient, and was driven back—the enemy burning the bridge and trapping Maury's brigade and four pieces of artillery.

"Yan Dorn and Willipiane, coming up, relieved Maury, and captured a brigade of their captors and thirteen pieces of artillery (?) The "newny were then driven to Matamoras," and our army con "quied their retreat to Ripley over the road our baggage train had passed.

"Our loss in all the engagements is estimated at 5,000, and the enemy's much heavier. The loss at Pocahontas was equal to that at Corinth. Our loss may be over estimated, as stragglers were numbered by the thousands,

mated, as stragglers were numbered by the thousands, and the retreat was not very orderly. We lost four pieces were brought off.

"The enemy made no attempt to follow up from Corinth, nor did the Bollyar force, after their defeat at Davis' Bridge.

"Van Dorn was conspicuous for daring, and Price, as usual, felt at home on the Sunday show, both escaping as usual, felt at home on the Sunday show, both escaping unhurt.

"Price's command was the first in the entrenchments. Maury's division suffered the heaviest loss. Gen. Oabell sustained severe loss, and acted most gallantly.

"The enemy fought determinedly, and were mancouved spiendidly. Rosecrans commanded in person. "Our army is perfectly saie, and no fears are entertained of their being followed by the crippled Yankees. We will be quickly organized and ready for another combat.

"The killing of Colonels Rodgers and Adams, s "The silling of Colonels Rodgers and Adams, and General Moore is contradicted. Lieutenant Samuel Farrington, of St. Louis, is among the killed. He fell in the heat of battle, nobly discharging a soldier's duty.
"The plaque at Wilmington, N. O., is increasing in violence. The Jewish citizens of that place, now at Charlette, have contributed \$1,100 to the relief of th "The Union Generals Prentiss and Crittenden, cap-tured at Shilob, together with two hundred and fourteen commissioned officers taken at the same time, are on their way to Bichmond from Alabama. Twelve hundred Yankee soldiers are expected at the same time for ex change.'
"Brig. Gen. W. D. Smithdied at Charleston, S. C., on Saturday, P. M. [From the Richmond Dispatch, October 11]

[From the Kichmond Dispaton, October 11]
One hundred and sixty seven Union prisoners of war arrived in Bichmond from Columbia, S. C., yesterday, among whem were ten commissioned officers. The highest in rank is Colonel F. T. Bennett, 55th Pennsylvania Regiment. Several hundred more are expected to-day. No flag of truce left y sterday, as was expected, though 500 prisorers have already been made ready for their journey homeward.

Mr. Wood, the commandant of the Capitol Prison, Washington, D. C., visited Castle Thunder, yesterday. He expressed himself highly pleased at the cleanliness and discipline of the Castle.

Frances F. Jamison, a white female, from Orange county, New York, was arrested, a fe s days since, near Culpeper, on suspicion of being a spy. Three Union gunboats are at West Point, doing n damage except to stop the oyster trade for the present. The steamer John A. Warner arrived from Aiken's Landing, this afternoon, bringing down nearly 500 re-READING, October 14.—Major Wauner, the Union leased Union prisoners, among which are 216 officers, andidate for Congress, has a majority in this city of 229 including Gen. Prenties. They are all in fine spirits, and evidently appreciate their freedom.

From California

SAN FRANCISCO, October 14 -Business is unsettled Merchants are apparently disinclined to make new engagements until further advices are received from the East in regard to the war prospects and currency matters. There is considerable demand for shipping which ald not be supplied until after the arrival of a fleet of Dr. E. S. Cooper, a surgeon of considerable distinction, d to-day. The town of Howland Flat, Sierra county, has been

ost totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at The steamer Sierra Nevada arrived to day from the thern coast. She brought 440 passengers, and \$120,000 reasure from British Columbia, \$270,000 from Oreand over \$100,000 in the hands of passengers from

The Mails per the Europa. DETON. October 14—The mails per the steamship E-ops, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 9 o'clock tolorrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE DAY. A HEAVY VOTE AND A QUIET TIME.

ment have passed one of those important eras in their

lives which always bear their imprint for years. It was

granted on all hands that the election was one of the

it was a high privilege to participate, and to which anxious eyes were directed from all parts of the Union. esterday's voting. Maine and Michigan, New York and Bhode Island, and all our Northern sister States had as much at stake as we who shaped its course. We were conscious that all eyes were upon us, and that berty, law, and Government were awaiting our decision. Our gallant armies looked to us for sympathy, and called upon each and every lover of his country at home to aid the cause in which they were engaged, by meeting the foe at the ballot-box, as they have done and are doing on the tented field. Could we turn a deaf ear to their appeal? Were we less patriotic than they? Less willing to serve our country in its hour of peril and gloom? Could it be said that Philadelphia would prove recreant to her proud and noble history? Would the birth-place of Liberty send forth to the world that she struck a blow at Liberty, now in the prime of her manhood? The city of Independence could not thus defy her past history and act so that the enemies of the Republic could take comfort and be rejoiced. The nation is on its trial, and was it to be said that her chief city should desert her? The traitorous hand of the conspirator was at her throat, and were we to unloose the grasp, or to aid in the unboly work of hastening her destruction? Yesterday, therefore, was no ordinary occasion, and no ordinary election day. The community evidently regarded it in the light of an important era in Pennsylvania's history. The feeling in regard to the candidates for purely municipal offices amounted almost to indifference on the part of the National Union men, though the vote was not far behind the Congressional tickets. The Breckinridgers left no stone unturned to carry the day in their favor. They manifested no sort of indifference with respect to the nominees on any of the tickets. Their whole strength was brought out, and very little scratching of their tickets was done in any instance. The applicants for positions on the police force were as hardworking and as vigilant as they were wiry and numerous. Four years without the police assistance was generally believed by the Breckinridgers to be a sufficient atonement for their political sins, and they had determined that this time they would make one overwhelming effort. They were at the polls early and often. They dragged out heir reighbors and importuned them in the most pitiable style to vote the whole ticket. The desperation shown yesterday by the unsorapulous politicians of the Breckinridge school, was even remarkable for them, and they overdone themselves. The most infamous falsehoods were promulgated They appealed to the passions and prejudices of the unthinking; they bullied, threatened, and denounced. At the Breckinridge headquarters, Fifth and Walnut streets, a lovely set of politicians were in session all day: Thos. B. Florence, F. W. Hughes, Wm. L. Hirst, Wm. H. Welsh, Samuel J. Randall, and others of that stripe, were closeted together, discussing the conduct (Governor Curten, in refusing to call out the militia, as the Breckinridgers had hoped he would do; the downfall of our glerious Union, and the everlasting disgrace of the nation. Occasionally, an anxious confrere would come in to inquire "how things looked." "Tell the white people," they said, "that the nigger will be defeated to day, provided we do our duty." During Monday night, hese same reckless demagogues had posted cons ly about the city the most infamous falsehoods that only could be suggested by men who had reached the last stage of political depravity. For instance, they had bill poster, with a picture representing the building of a mansion. The edifice is nearly complete; white laborers are engaged in kneading the mortar and carrying the bricks. Negro laborers are performing the work of lay. ing the bricks-evidently the most "respectable" part of the work. The design of the whole thing was an appeal to the prejudices of the workingmen, who were called

upon to defeat the Abolitionists, for their bread and butter was at stake. The following circular, freely circulated about the city, was on a par with the foregoing: TO OUR WHITE BRETHREN At a meeting of the Philadelphia Colored Literary Institute, held in their hall, in Lombard street, above Seventh, it was unanimously agreed that, in view of the importance of the present political canvass, as concernlersigned committee be instructed to address th adherents of the party advocating those rights, and the uge upon that party the necessity of earnest and vigor ous action at the coming election. Feeling that the day is not fer distant when no man shall be prescribed, or denied the victor of this man hall be prescribed. senied the rights of citizenship, en account of his color, and believing that the people are rapidly awaking to the realization of the fact that a native born colored man is better entitled to enjoy such rights than a white foreignbetter entitled to enjoy such rights than a white foreign-er, we would earnestly implore every friend of the African race to array himself against the Democratic party at the polls, upon Tuesday rext, so that the victory of our amalgemation brethren may tell to the people of this land that the hell, horn institution of the people of land that the hell-born institution of slavery is do and the day about dawning when men of all colors shall enjoy equal rights under the renovated and redeemed by the state of a new Republic.

Benry Spafford, Robert Douglass, Thomas Brooks, amuel Jordan, A. L. Wardner. Committee. These were not the only desperate tricks of the Breckoridgers to carry this election. During the past two weeks, a large number of foreign

ers appeared in the courts, and secured their " papers." and thus became entitled to vote. The United States marshal, together with the commissioners for the draft, decided to add the names to the enrollment of those subject to draft. For this purpose, the deputies in the different precincts who had been engaged in taking the names of the citizens, and are therefore familiar with the people in their localities, were instructed to attend at the polls, and add to the list of those liable to the draft all persons naturalized since the enrollment. The marshals were on hand, and attended faithfully to this duty, and thus aided in the defeat of one trick, at least, of the men who had determined from the beginning

that the contest should be carried on without regard to principles orfairness. No disturbance of any kind occurred, so far as we learned, in any portion of the city. The excellent police arrangements of Chief Buggles and Mayor Henry, prevented any boisterous or riotous demonstrations about the polis. What little excitement prevailed was in the evening, when, of course, considerable feeling was mani fested as to the results. Chestnut street down from Fifth to Third, was thronged up to an early hour this morning, the newspaper offices were seized upon by crowds, and the Central police station was blocked by an anxious, though orderly concourse. As the returns were received, showing the gratifying majorities in favor of the National Union ticket, the hearts of the sympathizers fell, and they refused to be comforted. Lovers of their country were jubilant, and renewed confidence was everywhere expressed, that now the hands of the National Administration were strengthened, the cause of treason weakened, and our patriotic President and gallant soldiers sustained.

About eleven o'clock, a full brass band started from the National Union headquarters for the purpose of erenading the different successful candidates—that is to say, pretty much the entire ticket. They first repaired to the residence of Charles O'Neill, Esq., at Penn Square In response to loud and persistent cal's, Mr. O'Neill made his appearance on the balcony, and briefly responded. In opening, Mr. O'Neill thanked his visitors for this demonstration of their good-will and personal esteem; it had a higher significance, he was glad to see, than a personal demonstration. It filled him with joy that the people had thus spoken. It shows that they had awaken from their lethergy, and were determined that there should be no further trifling when the life of the nation was at stake. The day had come for bold and decided steps—a day when every man must show his colors either as a friend or an exemy of the Government. He was Froud to say that he was a friend of the Govern-

SERENADE TO HON. CHAS. O'NEILL.

ment. [Appla 190.] That the political party with which he acted was friendly to the Government, and that he and the party were slike pledged to sustain the President in all his acts until this foul rebellion is over .. He would take his seat in Congress, and by no act of his would the Administration be crippled or embarrassed. [Applause.] He again thanked his friends for their confidence, and then retired. The band, with a numerous crowd, then proceeded down Chestnut street, stopping in front of the Mayor's flice, where patriotic airs were played, amid much en

They then proceeded down to Fourth, and down Fourth to The Press office. Here they halted, and struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," and other airs, which were sung in chorus. Loud calls were made for Colone Forney, and in response that gentleman appeared in front

SPEECH OF COL. FORNEY. My Countrymen: This is an answer to the rebel raid into Pennsylvania a few days ago. The traitors in arms against the country have been answered by the people of Pennsylvania. We have robuked the unarmed symof Pennsylvania. We have rebuked the unarmed sympathizers in our midst. [Applause.] The hundreds and thousands of our loyal men having gone off to fight the battles of the Union and the Constitution, the enemy in our midst, as well as the enemy over our border, were induced to hope that we, who had been left behind, would be traitors to ourselves and false to our country at the ballot-box. [Loud cheers.] You have answered the question today. You have answered the question today. You have answered the president of the united bis war honorably than ten victories on the battle-field. [Applause, and three cheers for Col. Forney.] You will not only invigorate the President of the United States in the exercise of his high duty, but you will tell him that all he may co. howthe President of the United States in the exercise of his high duty, but you will tell him that all he may co, however strong, however stringent, however decided against the rebellion, will meet your approbation.

You tell him, by this magnificent verdict to-day, that he is called upon to resort to still stronger measures. [Immense cheering] You tell him that his emancipation proclamation is right. [Long. continued cheers for the President and the proclamation.] You tell him that his proclamation results the approximation of the proclamation of the proclamatio

the resourt and the proclamation.) You tell him that his proclamation against the sympathizers in our midst is also right. [More applause.] You tell him that the forfeiture of rebel property however it may be designated, whether it be their houses, or their farms, or that which they hold without any right except an assumed prescriptive right—I mean the institution of slavery—that all shall be forfeited. And if I may use a still stronger phrase—and I refer to one whom we bold in our hearts as dear to all, Gen George B. McClellan, [great cheering]—your verdict to day is, if possible an instruction to him—an instruc-tion and an endorsement tion and an endorsement—an endorsement of his endorsement of the President's proclamation, an instruction that he can do no act that will do more to endear him to those who are already so deeply attached to him, then by pressing upon the rebel enemy before him. [Appliance]

has by pressing upon the rebel enemy before him. [Applause]

You are on the way to see others. I had hoped to
hear our re-elected Chief Magistrate of the city, Alexander Henry, reply to you. [Applause and cheers for
Mayor Henry.] But, before you move on, let me, an old
Democrat, [a voice—"a loyal one, too,"] one who has
served in the ranks of the Democratic party, but who
left that organization when it became prostituted to the
Breckinridgers—let me say to you we must not forget
that while our gallant men have been away, much of this
grandest political victory I have ever rejoiced over is to
be attributed to the gallant Democrats who have torn
themselves loose from the Democratic organization, [applause,] who are with us now, and who will be with us
hereatter. If we are true to ourselves and true to our
country, they will be with us many long years to come.
I have but a single final request to make, and that is,
that the band play our grand national hymn, "Johu
Blown," "whose soul is marching on."

The band then struck up the stirring air, and, amidat The band then struck up the stirring air, and, amidst the deafening shouts of the multitude, the crowd slowly

SERENADE TO THE NORTH AMERICAN. The procession, upon leaving The Press office, marched slowly down Fourth to Walnut, and down Walnut, the band playing, in accordance with the request of Colenel Forney, the hymn commencing "John Brown's body lies mouldcring in the grave." The crowd at the end of each verse would join in the chorus, and the sound of the music discoursed by the band, together with that of the many voices, was grand. The procession brought up in front of the North American office, at Liver pool.

and loud cries were made for Morton McMichael. This leman soon made his appearance on the front steps. and was greeted with loud and vociferous cheering. He congratulated them on the grand Union victory which had been achieved, as it was one of the greatest rebukes to treason and traitors ever known. He was glad to earn that the Hughes conspirators were beaten so badly that they would never hold up their heads. [Upon the Desperation and Tricks of the Breckinridgers, nentien of the name of Hughes three groans were given, and a voice out, "Hang him!" The speaker continued Election day is over, and with it no little anxiety and oh, never mind that he has already hung bimself. licitude. The friends and the enemies of the Govern-[Laughter.] We have beaten the enemy at home with balots, more severly than we can do with our bullets. The ictory is a complete one, and will cause every true and loyal man to rejoice. The Government is to be sustained and the war to be prosecuted with more vigor than ever Mr. McMichael, in concluding his remarks, proposed three cheers for the various candidates, which were given with a will. The procession then moved up Third to Chestnut, and proceeded out Chestnut street; the band still playing "John Brown's body Res mouldering in the grave." By one o'clock, Chestant street presented its usual quiet appearance, all having returne

in an orderly manner to their homes. OTHER SERENADES Later in the evening, a serenading band proceeded the office of the Receiver of Taxes, Sixth and Chestnut streets, and there serenaded Mayor Henry, who was a that place engaged in receiving and storing safely away the ballot boxes. After repeated calls, the Mayor made his appearance, and addressed the crowd. The Mon. William D. Kelley was also serenaded, a his residence, in West Philadelphia, and made a short

SCENES AT THE BRECKINGIDGE HEADQUARTERS. When the subject of visiting the Breckinridge head quarters last evening, where the returns were to be re ceived, was first broached to us, we rather demurred; fo ceived, was first broacked to us, we rather demurred; for to be candid with the public we have a keen solicitude for our personal reputation, leaving the matter of our corporeal safety entirely aside. But a sense of our official duty prevailed ever all personal considerations, and we determined to obey instructions, let the cost be what it might "in time, treasure, and blood" Said a friend, "Be sure and arm yourself with a 'billy' do!" So we armed ourselves with a billet down in the shape of a notebook, and meditatively left our sancture. We didn't or ook, and meditatively left our sanctum. We didn't exactly know where the Breckinridge headquarters were; thought of course they must be up some dark, unfre-quented alley, away from the haunts of civilization, or in some "poisonous den where traitors hide" But, fortu-nately, as we turned down Walnut street from Fifth a composite smell of whisky, onions, and bad tobacco led us unertilely to the feative scene. A feative scene, indeed,
We would not willing have missed it for fifty dollars, paid
in shining gold—and gold is thirty per cent., or thereabouts. Hogarth, himself, if he could have risen from in spining goid—and goid is intry per cent., or mereabouts. Hogarth, himself, if he could have risen from his grave, would have been on hand to sketch this picture, and add the crowning laurel to his immortality.

The room was filled with tobacco and Breckinridgers—the latter semewhat in the majoricy. If we had had any doubt that we were in the right room, it must have been dispelled upon our entrance. There were no Washington heads, no Webster countenances, no Henry Clay noses, discernible in the assemblage; and, although perhaps the assertion may be too sweeping, that a man's political faith depends upon the "cut of his jib," yet the investigations of Gall and Spurzheim have settled that, almost infallibly, the nose of a demogogue is characteristic of his aspirations; and it is a phrenological fact that most Breckinridgers are enivellers. In the interval were compelled to wait, we were regaled with circumstantial accounts of a recent dog. fight, in the southern section of the city; and learned, with unmingled feelings of satisfaction that "Dinnis McFadden's black pup was the best men in the pit!" Several of the sympathizers the best man in the pit!" Several of this sympathicers were acting in an unaccountable manner—holding vehement sollicquies, falling loosely on chairs, and flattening their neighbors' hats down on their noses. One tening their neighbors' hats down on their noses. One of them protested fifty times to the doer-knob that he was for the Unioo, he was, and was bound to have his rights in the Territories; that was him, you know! This sympathizer permeated the apartment all the evening. He was perpetually tumbling on the floor, and floundering among other sympathizers' heels. He was knocked down, showed about, and buffeted like the merest nobudy. He was taken away by considera, cronies, who in their solicitade for his "wife and orphan children," subjected themselves to the charge of being internal Abolitionists. He came back again with a Climmerian eye, and was an intenser Union man than ever. His breath smelt strongly of his ardent principles. Impressed with admiration of his unwavering devotion to his country, which was even then in the thross of an election, we feel the truth of Homer's sentiment:

"How passing saccharine it is

"How passing saccharine it is To yield one's life up for one's country." This sympathizer hovered through the hall till mid night, as blithesome as a butterfly, and after having verything but manslaughter done to him, went home to his downy couch.

"Beloved sergeants, all!" oried a dumpy sympathizer

"Beloved sergeants, all!" oried a military strut, s with a fat, shiny face, who assumed a military strut, as if a personage of much importance, "I've got five d.i. lars to bate agin a red herrin', Dan Fox wins the day; and there arent a man dar' take me up but I'll knock his and there are a man dar take me up but I'll knock his ugly mug into smitherens or mo nape aint lickey!" Nobody taking Mr Hickey's bet, this incident was taken as conclusive evidence of Mr. Fox's election, by Les misrables, and a feeling of universal confidence prevailed. Several antiquated jokes were retailed by a garrulous alcerman of impressive corpulence, and gave rise to most uproarious peals of laughter, during which an asthmatic gentleman was only saved from suffocation by patting on the back, a soothing process by which the symmathizers the back, a soothing process by which the sympathizers believe that even the rebels can be conciliated. nt, and still the returns came not. Quite a number of suggestions were generously offered to account for the delay; and as they were all uttered at once, an animated Babel was the consequence. "A hundred an' six for Fox"—"the ould woman is down with the rheumatiz." "Do you think I'd vote for a'—"Hooray for Cassidy!". "Fagan's bate a goold watch on it." "Where's this yer scrouging?" "Who throwed that sould in my eyes?" "Sure a man must stick to the Constitution." "Who's this is on me corns?" "Take ons were generously offered to account for th spuif in my eyes?" "Sure a man must stick to the Constitution." "Who's this is on me corns?" "Take that!" "It's d—n niggers 'll live on the fat of the land!" A prolonged houl of mingled rage and anguish followed this unfeeling observation, and an ominous silence fell upon the assembly. ollowed this unicerally sillence fell upon the assembly.

"I do wonder what keeps the Fourth ward back?" ventured a nerveus sympathizer, wiping his spectacles on his coat sleeve.
"Never fret," was the laconic rejoinder of a man and a father—a: least he said he was a man and a father—the Fourth ward phalanx understands their business, "The Bouria was phases and will roll up semething han'some."

"Un-doubtedly," admitted the first speaker, tremulously; 'but couldn't it be rolled up at nine o'clock as as ten?" Then, fearing he had said too much, he headingly, "a man must get to bed, you know."

An individual with a keen eye and a scar on his cheek resembling the bottom end of a porter bottle, here explained, for every one's edification, that the Fourth ward crowd was also held in reserve until the other wards had reported, so that its strength could be increased as the reported, so that its attempth could be increased as the occasion demarded.

In desultory conversation, the watchers held their vigil until midnight. Nothing had been heard of the result save what might be leavned from the cheers on the street, given with a will for Henry and the ticket. One by one the Sympathizers dropped away; the hum of conversation had almost ceased; the lamps shone with a sickly glare through the here of smore; and thus we left the Breckingide, headquarters and wives and extending the street water and the street. he Breckinridge headquarters, not wiser and not sadder

LATER FROM EUROPE. DAMAGE TO THE STEAMER ASIA,

The Rebel Steamer "290" Still Destroy. ing American Vessels. St. Johns, N. F., October 13—Via Sackville, October 14—The steamer Asia from Liverpool, with dates of the 4th and to the 5th via Queenstown, passed Cape Race at two o'clock P. M. bound for Halifax and Boston. She was boarded by the news yacht. Her advices are two days later, but are devoid of importance.

The Asia experienced very heavy weather on Saturday morning, in a gae from the northwest, which carried away her starboard paddle box, four boats, and a portio of her bulwarks, the captain's and purser's cabins, the wheel house, and one of her wheels. The captain was in-The English papers continue to compliment the North on its efforts in Maryland, and argue in favor of the

most important results.

The following is a list of the American vessels destroyed by the rebel pirate "290," or Alabama: The Ocmulgee, Alhaman, Ocean Boyer, Alert, Oceala, Ocean Cruser, Benjamin Tucker, Weather Guage, Admiral and Slidell write to the French Government that they have no official knowledge of their recall, ENGLAND. Mr Spence, the Liverpool correspondent of the Lon

Mr Spence, the Liverpool correspondent of the London Times, has another letter in that journal, complimenting the North on the valor of its armies and the skill shown by its generals in Maryland. He says that the North is now in a position to make peace without dishonor; but that the golden opportunity will be lost. He regards no peace possible on any other basis than the independence of the South, and adds: "As the North cannot be the first to acknowledge that independence, Europe should remove the stumbling block by recognizing the rebel States, and the North may then follow its example." The New Yerk correspondent of the London Times, writing from that city on September 19th, says: "It is evident that the decisive battle of the war is not fought yet. All that has happened is but the preliminary to the final onslaught that is to make or mar 'McClellan.' But that onelaught, end how it will, is not likely to make or mar the fortunes of the 'rebels.'" He adds "that the receivable or additation of President Leads." He adds "that the resignation er abdication of President Lincoln is debated The Army and Navy Gazette says: "The South has tried the offensive and failed. The Confederate army has shown great daring, and much tenacity, but has been beaten. Gen. McClelian has shown that, as a soldier, he is equal to Gen. Lee or Blonewall Jackson. The division of the Confederate forces was a great mistake, but great generals would have known how to convert that mistake into a disastrous defeat, while second rate soldiers like McClellan could only get ou with respectable success." The exportation of arms and ammunition from England to America is rapidly increasing. The shipments of the first eight months of the year are valued at £1,308,000. The Paris Patrie hears from "good sources" that nothing is more likely than the recognition of the South on as a matter of course."

ore likely than the recognition of the S the basis of accomplished facts, very soon to be on the tapis, England and France acting in concert. FRANCE. THANUE.

The Paris Bourse was much excited on the 3d inst., and the Rentes advanced nearly a quarter per cent., closing at 72f. It is supposed that the advance was caused by a rumor that the Papal Government had shown

caused by a runo, a more pliant disposition. A royal decree accepts the resignation of Conferti, Minister of Justice, and charges Batazzi with the port-Minister of Justice, and charges hatazzi with the port-folio ad interim.

La Discussion, of Turin, says: "The King's daugh-ter, before quitting Italy for Portugal, implored pardon and favor for the persons guilty of participating in the late rebellion against the Government, and that her prayer on the side of forgiveness and mercy will be heard." La Discussion adds: "On Sunday, 4th inst., a royal decree will proclaim an amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers, excepting only the deserters from the Royal

Advices from Bombay to the 12th of September had more rain had fallen, and the fears of a famine in Deca an had abated. Basehif is to be hanged.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL MARKETS—Liverpool, October 4.—BREAD-STUFFS — Messrs. Bichardson, Sponce, & Co., Wakefield, Pash, & Co., and Bigland, Athya, & Co., report Flour firm. American quoted 22s doz28s. Wheat quiet but firm; red Western 9o10s 3d; red Southern 10s 3d o10s id; white Western 10s 6d o11s; white Southern 11s 3d o Corn firmer; mixed 29s 6d 29s 9d; white 30s 6d o PROVISIONS.—The same authorities report Beef quiet and riominal. Pork heavy. Bacon tending downward. Lard dull and easier. Tallow quiet but steady at 46.048s. PROVISIONS.—The Brokers' Gircular reports Abhes advancing. vancing; Pots 34s Rosin quiet; common 27 2028. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 121s 6d 20125s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee Srm. Bice tending downward. Lin-seed declining. Linseed Oil firm at 43s 243s 6d. Cod Oil quiet but steady. Whale Oil £41 10s@43. Jute and Hemp flat.
LONDON MARKETS, October 4.—Barings' circular LONDON MARKETS, October 4.—Barings' circular reports Breadstuffs dull and tending downward. Iron firm. Sugar quiet, but steady. Tea dull and unchanged, Coffee bnoyant Rice quiet, but steady. Tallow tending downward, quoted at 47s 9d. Spirits Turpentine irregular; sales at 130s. Rosin inactive; common 28s. Linseed Oil quiet and slightly lower. Linseed Cakes quiet and unchanged; quoted 34s 5d. Cod Oil £45. Petroleum advancing for the fine qualities. Whale Oil firm, excited and dearer, owing to the alleged destruction of Federal whalers by the 290 Federal whalers by the 290
LONDON MONEY MARKET—In the London mo-

ney market the funds were steady, and money in good demand at firm rates.

The market for American securities closed inactive on Friday. Illinois Central shares 48% 048 discount; Erie shares 32% 033; U. S. fives 69071; Virginia sixes 48% THE LATEST, VIA QUEENSTOWN. LIVERPOOL, Oct. 4, P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day were 2,500 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and ex-porters. The market closes quiet and unchanged under the Australasian's advices.

Breadstuffs are quiet but sleady. LONDON, October 4—P. M —Consols closed at 93% of for money. American securities are steady and un-Changed

HAVER, October 2—Cotton—Sales of the week 5,500 bales. Stock 85,000 bales. bales. Stock S5,000 bales.
[Per steamship Asia]
Arrived from New York, Oct. 2d, Georgiana, at Leith;
James Hovey and Margaret Evans, at Greenock; 9th,
James Scott and Glad Tidings, at Greenock; Raleigh,
Commercial, and Lonke, at Queenstown; Baleigh,
writer, Davin and George Washington, at Liverpool;
4th, Lizzle Oasford, Triumpa, West Point, and Eagle,
at Livermool

THE STEREOPTION —ASSEMBLY BUILD been permitted to publish the following e evening referred to was the first that the poet had spent in any public assembly f What his delight was can be seen in his rose:

"I was not able to see thee after the exalt." diereopticon last evening, but I cannot ; thee for the real pleasure I enjoyed in beht works of art, and many of the most inter of the Old World and the New. The st was wonderfully praserved in the largely p tures. The statuary, in particular, called miration. The interiors of Moorish, Gothic ious other styles of architect one's feet upon their tesselated flaors, and combre arches, or beneath their graceful colonnades. Of the many views presented efer to those of Nisgara, the statues of W Franklin, Windsor and Stirling Castles, Ch. Bame, and Napoleon's Column at Paris, Pa

> and the beautiful statuary of Thorwalsde Jastle, and the majestic scenery of the Rhin erland, to say that they were most excellen letter written by John G. Whittier LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND CAPS, WHIPS, &c.—The early attention chasers is requested to the large asso. boots, shoes, brogans, caps, whips, &c., de stock of boots and shoes, embracing first-el sonable goods, of city and Eastern manufi be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on

months' credit, commencing this morning e'clock, by John B. Myers & Co, auction Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. SALES OF ELEGANT FURNITURE. - ARCH 5:2 this morning, at ten o'clock; CHESTSUT 512 to morrow, Thursday. Catalogues of box now ready. EXTRA LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES STOCKS

in, Church of St. Peter, and Collosseum at Rot

t Constantinople, Grand Canal at Venice,

REAL ESTATE.—Tuesday next, 21st Octobe Thomas & Sons' advertisements of the thre THE COAL DEALERS' COMBINATION earn from the Cincinnati papers that the Gore has under consideration an important moveme to a relief from this oppression. It is suggested now lying iale and drawing their ragula the United States. These contrabands covered to the mines and put to work at orday, so that before the fall rise in the river

FINANCIAL-AND COMMERCIA

rates even less than last winter's quotations.

THE MONEY MARKET PHILADELPHIA, Oct 14, 189 Gold advanced to 188 to-day, without any special to son, save that created by a heavy speculative ma and the fears of the success of the se-called Demog the election to-day. Should the Hughes party tria many consider that other States will follow, and in short time repudiation of the present currence, and establishment of a new one. To morrow will set all a fears at rest, as the extent of such people's fright ma guessed by a comparison with the great abrurdity idea. Buyers, towards the close, were a little way, bids were made only when a certain sale to back to was in view. 182 was the ruling figure, special at only carrying the figure beyond it. Old demands on at 124, rose to 127, and closed firmly on that bid. ness was very active; everybody who had not before posed of them, hastening to do so now. Government curities were firmer on the street. The New York bank statement of last Monday pares as follows with that of the previous week:

Loans. Specie. Circul'n. Depo. ..\$165,057,113 38,325.587 9,000 112 157,94 ct. 11....\$169,675,001 39,253,086 9,880,050 18134 Increase..\$4,617,891 987,499 Decrease.. 20,032
The Herald, noticing the great increase of the dep ne, remarks : shows the absurdity of the attempt which was mude it week to scare up a money panic. It is understood the bulk of the increase in the loans consists of Government' securities, which many of the banks are built but they will only damage themseives it their power to check the operation of fixed laws: Great spiculations on a great construct an accuse, list as great fire does. But a bank which attempts to stail the way of, and oppose, a general outburst of specially will meet the same fate as a man who refuses to galout the way of a general conflagration ' The Stock market was exceedingly elated and struc vernments advanced, sixes 1881 rose 🗐, as also thesay: thirties. State fives were firm at yesterday's figure; the oupon sixes were firm at 107%. Old City sixes wa

firm; the new advanced %. Camden and Ambay sire of '70, '89, and '67, sold at par. Schuylkill Savignon sixes rose %. North Pennsylvania sixes sold at 31 s advance of I on yesterday's bid; the tens were steely Reading sixes 1880 rose 1, 1886s rose 1. Philadelphis and Erie sixes sold at 101%. Elmira sevens fell, ta chattel tens selling at 45. Pennsylvania Ruliusi 4 nortgages rose K. Lehigh Navigation actip rose Line shares remaining firm. Morris Canal was firm as big the preferred was firm at 125. North America Insurance sold at 18%. Lehigh Zino at 23. Locust Mountain at it Susquehanna Canal at 5%. Schuylkill Navigation via firm, at vesterday's figure. Reading Railroad opened at an advance of ly on re-

terday's figure, and made a further advance of & before the close, closing at 39 strong; Beaver Meador sold at 61; Catawissa sold at 5 %, an advance of 4; the preferred rose %; Little-Behuylkill was bought at 22 Minchill, at 48; Elmira preferred rose &; Long Island rose 1; Pennsylvania, 1; North Pennsylvania, %. Pasenger Bailways are looking up; 2% was paid for And Street, an advance of & ; 25 for Thirteenth and It teenth, an advance of 1; 16 for Spruce and Pine, as sivance of %; 56-for West Philadelphia, an advanced? Girard College rose 1; Seventeenth and Nineteenth, ly Green and Coates, & Frankford and Southwest Bank shares were rather inactive; 26 was paid for Me chanics'; 130 was bid for North America. About \$3,30 in bonds and 5,900 shares changed hands at the regard Board, the market closing steady.

Drexel & Co. quete: New York exchange..... parel-lik Donntry funds..... The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamekis Vs ley and Pottsville Railroad Company: For week ending Oct. 11..... 7,253 12 189.47

ame time last year..... 5,501 16 172,234 Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 14. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila Exchange) SALES BEFORE BOARD. 250 Reading B...... 38 × 50 Penna B....... 5
150 do...... 55.38-81 100 Reading B...swn. 5
13th & 15th-st... 24

FIRST BOARD.

25 7502 100 Reading B...sab,

do..... 10 % 2000 U S 6a '81...... do..... 10 % 2600 U S 7-30 T N.ols.

30 do..... 3 West Phila B... 390 do....b30. 39% 100 Sp & P'e.s5wn&i 1000 North Pa B 6s... 84 AFTER BOARDS 50 Cataw R pref... 16 50 Reading B. 350 N Penna B... 530, 10% 100 do... 50 Cataw R pref... 16 300 do... 50 Reading B... 39 50 do... 50 do... 50 do... 50 do... 50 do... do....85wn. 50 do...... 39 100 75 Catawissa B..... 51 50 do......39 | 50 do.... CLOSING PRICES—STEADY

Philada 6s new.104 104 104 N Fenna B... 104 104 N Fenna B... 104 104 N Fenna B... 105 105 N Fenna B... 105 107 108 Bead m 6s 26. 97 98 Bead m 6s 26. 97 98 Penna B. 106 107 102 M Cataw B. Con... 55 55 Fenna B. 106 105 105 Nover B. 106 105 Nover B. 106 105 Nover B. 106 105 Nover B. 106 Nover B. 106 106 Nover B. 106 No

OLOSING PRIOES 4 O'CLOCK. Bid Asked. | Bid A Market rather heavy. Philadelphia Markets. OCTOBER 14-Evening.

Holders of Flour are firm in their views, and prices he advance. About 900 bbls. sold in lots at \$5.5005.75 for superfine, \$6.06.25 for extras, \$6.50.06.75 for extra family, and \$7.67.75 P bbl. for fancy brands as 1 quality, including 500 bbls. Ohio extra, at a price kep. private; and 100 bble sour Flour at \$5.25. Bye Flou is scarce and in request, at \$4, and Pennsylvania Cort meal at \$3 12% P bbl.

WHEAT.—The market continues very firm, with sales of 7,000 bu at 140m142c for inferior to good Pennsylvale, nis and Western reds, in store; 145c for Pennsylvale, and 147c for Southern do, atloat; and 150m165c for white, the latter for choice. Bye is in reguest, sale Pennsylvale is worth 72m75c. Gen is firm, with also of 6,000 bu at 70m75c for good and prime yellow, and of 60c for inferior. Oats are steady; 1,500 bus. sold at 42m 430 P bu.

Bank.—There is very little quercitron offering, and lat No. 1 is wanted at \$33m33 per ton, which is an avance on previous quotations. meal at \$3 12% P bbl.

as no. 118 wanted at \$33.633 per ton, which is wanted on previous quotations.

Cotton.—The market coatinues very firm, and the selesare of a very limited character.

GROORIES.—There is very little stock in first hands, and holders are very firm in their views.

Provisions.—The market is firm and on the advance.

Provisions.—The market is firm and 100 bbls less too kegs Lard sold at 10%c 35 h, and 100 bbls less.

Pork at \$13.45 bbl.

September 1 The receipter and seles of Clover seed at the control of the selection of the select SEEDS — The receipts and sales of Clover.seed at light. Small sales are making at \$5.05.25 \$\tilde{\psi}\$ bush. Timothy at \$1.87% \$\tilde{\psi}\$. and Flax. seed \$2.05\tilde{\psi}\$. Dush. WHISKY.—There is rather more deing, and priced better. Sales of bbls at 36 cs7c, and Drulge at 3 gallon.