We can take no notice of anonymous commi tions. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Toluntary 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 WAR. The Army of the Potomac has at last moved. From the telegraphic despatches from the headequarters of that army it will be seen that General McClellan bas advanced his left wing, and it has driven the rebels out of Charlestown, our troops occupying it immediately after. Gen. McClellan himself also followed soon after. It will be thus seen that our army has at last moved, and that important events are now at hand. If it be true that the rebels have taken the Opequan river as their line of defence it will not be long before McClellan is at it, and drive the rebels from it? If it is true that the rebels have retreated down the valley, then indeed will our brave soldiers have to march a long distance to meet them But we incline to the opinion that the rebels are still in the Shenandoah Valley, and that before many days-maybe even before this reaches a large number of our readers—the shock of battle will take place. If it does, who can doubt but it will be a glorious Union victory?

#### THE NEWS.

WHEN the rebel army were in the central part of Kentucky they met with such a reception as their other army under Lee met with in Maryland. One of the chief difficulties they had to contend against was the feeling of the people against their worthless currency. The people were as much, if not more, opposed to receiving it as the people of Maryland, and such was their firmness against taking it in change for articles of merchandise that Gen. Bragg issued a general order in which he stated that any refusal to accept it would be treated as a military offence, and punished accordingly. However, before this arbitrary and cruel order could be enforced Gen. Bragg was driven from Lexington by Gen. Buell.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD has telegraphed to St Louis that he has driven the rebels, 20,000 strong, under command of Cooper Coffee and Hindman, out he will pursue the rebels through Arkansas also. EARLY on Saturday morning last about 300 of Col. A. T. McReynolds' cavalry made a descent on Col. Imboden's camp, near Cacapon bridge, about seventeen miles from Winchester and twelve from the railroad. Col. Imboden, with the main part of his force, had left about six hours before our men came up, for the purpose of destroying the Little Cacapon bridge, and had left about 200 men in charge of the camp. Our cavalry made such a sudden charge upon them that, although they had manned their two pieces of artillery, which covered the road they were unable to fire them. The main part of the rebels took to the hills and escaped, but we succeeded in capturing a major, lieutenant, twenty five privates, and the following articles: Forty-nine horses and mules, 1,000 blankets, two wagons loaded with clothing, three wagons loaded with ammunition, fifteen wagons, one hundred new muskets, two fine brass rifled 4-pour der cannon, mounted, a large amount of ammunition with cannon, and all of Col. Imboden's private papers and clothing, besides burning all

their camp equipage.

CAPTAIN DEENS comp ny, in Western Virginia, have been busi'y engaged in hunting up guerillas. On Wednesday night they brought into Parkersburg twenty of these murderers.

routing and capturing them. Colonel Bruce's

force got possession of 1,000 barrels of flour and 400 bushels of wheat, a quantity of Enfield rifles, and some eight horses. He took three captains, two lieutenants, and one hundred and six privates and non-commissioned officers prisoners. LATE letters from New Orleans report a large fleet fitting out there, but its destination is prudent-

ly withheld. It is to be hoped that the information will be as carefully withheld from the enemy as it is from the loval North.

Two of the rebel cavalry that entered Chambersburg crossed the mountain and proceeded towards Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, about sixty miles northwest of Chambersburg. They were seen and hailed by farmers along the road, whose attention was called to them by the peculiarity of their dress. They were suspected by some farmers whom they passed, who conveyed intelligence to the 163d Penn-

they must have left that place in the evening and travelled all night. THERE have been more new steamers built at

Pittsburg, Pa., this summer than for any corresponding period during the past ten years. Some of the steamers have been purchased by the Government, and will be used as gunboats. CAPT. WM. D. WILKINS, formerly adjutant gene ral for Gen. Williams, now in command of Banks' corps, has been appointed colonel of the 26th Michigan Regiment.

THE Democrats of Hudson county, N. J., are represented as greatly dissatisfied with the renomination of Hon. M. Perry for Congress. An inde pendent Convention; it is said, will be held in Hudson City some time during the present week, to place another candidate in the field. SUBSTITUTES for drafted men in Ohio are procurable at prices ranging from forty dollars to four hundred.

THE draft will certainly take place in Wisconsin as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared. THE New Bedford Standard estimates the loss on the whalers destroyed by the "290" (Alabama) insurance in New Bedford offices amounts to

The Election. Our high expectations of Wednesday, rethe Government and the war in this city, and in tricts, have not been realized in most of the other counties of our State. We stated yesterday some of the causes that conspired to reduce anticipated majorities on the general ticket and in the election of members of the Legislature. To these ought to be added the fact that the friends of the Government had a double duty to discharge. Called upon to sustain the Administrations of the State and the nation in the fearful exigencies growing of the pursuing force, and that part of the out of the threatened invasion by the rebel hordes, they could not give much of their time to a mere party struggle. The Breckin- guard of the foe. ridgers having only one duty to discharge, that of electing their party ticket, they gave it all their energy and enthusiasm. They had abundant material at hand, and they used it with terrible effect. They frightened the people by exaggerated stories of the public debt, the dra't, the taxes, and the Emancipation proclamation; and in several of the counties, especially in the Northampton district, even Republicans voted the anti-Administration ticket. The absence of an immense mass of Union voters in the army solves the secret of the heavy majorities against the Administration in Berks, Schuylkill, Lehigh, Nor hampton, and Monroe; and, also, the diminished vote in the Bradford and Susquehanna Congressional districts. Had there been as thorough a union of our forces, however, in these districts, as there was in Lancaster and Chester and Delaware, we should have made up all our missing votes by securing the assistance of loyal Democrats. Unfortunately, the dispute between the friends of TRACY and LANDON, both Republicans, in the first, and the illness of Mr. Speaker Grow in the second, and the consequent indifference of our friends, excited the hopes of the Democrats, and gave them the substantial advantage. The unaccountable course of Judge HALE, a Republican, in the | we thought of "Geraldine," and the exquisite acting of Centre district, who ran against another Republican, the regular candidate, Mr. ARMstrong, lost us at least four members of the Legislature, which may lose the House to the loyal party, though it cannot, we think, de- He is too much of a moralist, and does not say one good prive us of the majority on joint ballot. A feud in the Erie district, fomented by the sympathizers, may jeopard our majority in that quarter. We are giving facts, not complaints. Those who have fallen into this strange conduct, with so many responsibilities and obligations, and so many invocations to part She gives life to the fancy of her mother, and union, may excuse it if they can. We certainly cannot do so for them.

But it is useless to enter upon explanations. When public servants are so bitterly assailed by their armed and unarmed foes, it is natural that they should suffer. Mr. Lincoln could not contend against both with equal success. If it was difficult to keep back and put down the rebels, it became comparatively easy for the Northern leaders who sympathize with them to add to the embarrassment of his situation. It is astounding, all things considered, that we have done so well in this State. We think we have the Legislature and the State ticket, and we know that the majority of the Congressional delegation is ours. We have defeated Biddle, re-elected Kelley, Stevens, MOREHEAD, BLAIR, and have chosen good and frue men in other districts, leaving to the military duty, is being enforced, the Republican

RANDALL, &c. . We have saved Philade phia, revolutionized the City Councils, and reelected our patriotic Mayor. These are results worthy of all honor. The large vote polled by the Breckinridger

will, of course, be hailed by the rebels as a declaration on their side. It will certainly be quoted as a decree against the war in Europe It will undoubtedly stimulate the agitators who ask for peace on the basis of separation. We do not believe that either of these things was expected by the mass who voted against the Unionists on Tuesday. But we have seen so much of the power of those who lead the so called Democracy, that we must not be surprised if he plans of Mr. W. B. REED and Mr. F. W. HUGHES are boldly pushed into practice, or at least attempted, before many days are gone by. That experiment may, and we believe will, awaken the thousands who have been deceived into opposition to the Government. Now, more than ever, friends of the Republic, your support of the Administration is required. There is no reason for despondency. The greater the danger, the higher and holier the obligation. Be of good cheer! If you cannot save your country, you can at least serve her with honest love, and unfaltering fortitude. At least, you cannot be charged with having stabbed her in the back as she is grappling with slavery in the front.

## The Misitary Position.

The present position of the opposed armies in Virginia is one of the most interesting problems yet proposed for military solution. The forces on each side are greater than they have ever been; the resources of each party are taxed to the utmost; the pending contest seems as if it must prove decisive. It is useless to go back and question the results of Antietam; we must take things as we find them now. There is a certain status of affairs which we have to meet; let us closely look into it, then, and see where the odds of the chances lie.

The bulk of the eastern rebel army, to the extent, at the utmost, of one hundred thousand men, is now encamped in the Shenandoah valley between Charlestown and Winchester. This is the position which it assumed soon after its retreat across the Potomac. It of Missouri into Perryville, Arkansas. It is thought is capable of very strong defence, and is the best point farthest away from Richmond that LEE could have chosen in which to await Mc-CLELLAN's advance and defend his own capital. But all the rebel troops are not massed here, or a flank movement from Leesburg might prove very disastrous to them. General Jo. Johnston is on the eastern side of the Blue Ridge with some forty thousand men, and, at last accounts, had advanced from Culpeper Court House across the Rappahannock, seizing Warrenton, Bristow, and other points in that neighborhood.

As regards our own forces, it will not be prudent to say anything more than that those on the Upper Potomac are partly across the river; and that there is a force under Siggi and Heintzleman operating somewhere south of Washington. Here, then, roughly, is the problem: with the different armies occupying the opposite corners of a parallelogram obliquely placed, what are the military possibili-

ties of each party? Assuming, for the present, that the rebel army, finding its first intentions defeated, means to get back to Richmond, there are On Monday some Federal forces, including the three ways, as the forces now stand, in which 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Colonel Bruce, it can make the attempt. First, while Gen. attacked a rebel force at Red Stonington, utterly Johnston takes care that Signt shall do no Gen Buell will force them to a fight, or capture their damage by a flank movement upon LEE, that crafty commander may push his whole force clear through the Shenandoah valley to Staunton. There have lately been indications that this route would be followed, though its immense disadvantages are obvious. McClellan's vast force would continually be in LEE's rear. and every bridge, ford, gap, and defile would he the scene of a tremendous conflict; and then, in case of Johnston's defeat, Sigel would have the opportunity, as circumstances offered, of making a short march to Gordonsville and so intercepting the rebel retreat, or of flinging himself upon LEE's flank. Moreover, such a route to Richmond is of great length, being over two sides of a triangle so

turned that these two sides are as long as they sylvania Regiment, stationed in the locality of possibly can be; as far as Staunton, it is only Huntingdor, Measures were at once taken for their | moving away from the base of supplies and Or, secondly, it may be Johnston's intention to hold firmly the line of the Rappahannock, while LEE marches due south from Winchester to Front Royal, and then, having got on the east side of the mountains that run through the Shenandoah Valley, securing thus the best roads and positions, proceed to and through Thornton's Gap, reaching Culpeper Court House by Sperryville, and safely in the

rear of Johnston. Or, thirdly, Johnston may have the audacity—and his recent movements seem to indicate such an intention-of attempting to force his way as high north as Manassas, and thus to hold the whole line of railroad running to Strasburg. If this manœuvre were successfully performed it would tell immensely in favor of the rebels, affording them the shortest and easiest route home—that by way of Thoroughfare Gap.

All this, however, is upon the assumption that the sole purpose of the rebels is retreat. at \$130,000, exclusive of the cargoes, &c. The But such a hypothesis is wide of the truth. Washington is still the rebels' aim, and they are to-day in as favorable a position to threaten our capital as they have ever been. For, flist, LEE is counting confidently upon resulting from the great victory of the friends of | Pulsing McClellan's attack at Winchester, and thus securing his old footing in Maryland; the Chester and Lancaster Congressional dis- or, if he is disappointed in this, whether he escape by Thoroughfare Gap or Thornton's Gap, he means to unite with Johnston's force, and make a rapid rush upon Washington. That the constant presence of McCLEL-LAN's army in his rear will be not much hindrance to LEE in the accomplishment of this design, is evident from the facts that a pursuit can always be greatly retarded by burned bridges, etc., and that only the van van, too, which has been able to keep up, can be brought to bear against the strong rear

#### Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Gabriel Ravel, the

popular, long-beloved, and by juvenile hearts for-ever-tobe adcred, will take his benefit Young America appears, together with the splendid company engaged for his asistance. Gabriel himself will sustain five speaking characters in English-Young America appearing in "Vol-Au-Vent," that never fading and always popular pantomime. This is the last night but one of Gabriel Bavel. He leaves on Monday, and may not again appear for a long time. He is an old favorite and always presents a brilliant entertainmen Let his thousands of friends assemble in the boxes and cheer his heart with an enthusiastic farewell. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. The little we saw Charlette Thompson last evening, as Julist, convinced us that she is a talented and accomplished actress. Some portions of her Juliet we did not like as well as home Bateman's performance of the part, while others pleased us more. It may have been the fault of Mr. Adams who is really the coldest Romeo that ever climbed, a garden-wall, or swore by the moon; but Miss Bateman did not seem to throw enough spirit into ler representation, leaving the heartless spectator under the impression that nothing but the death of both parties prevented an early separation. To this the fourth act was the exception, it being in all respects a great performance. Miss Thompson is young, with a pleasing, exrressive face, and bids fair to become a great artist. Toight she appears as Camille, in a version of that play translated for her by a resident of this city. ARCH-STREET THEATRE —Last evening, Mrs. H. L. Bateman's play of "Geraldine" was performed for the last time. In other days we took occasion to say what Miss Bateman only recalls our words of praise. It is one of the best of our modern dramss, although some points of it are uneven. The Bard is an episode of great dramatic power, and might in itself be the centre of a good play. The fool is a failure, thing. Geraldine is a marvellous conception, and the part is written with great power, its beauty and force being sustained to the end. The Priest suggests Iago, while the parts of Hubert and Edita are only portions of the bas relief, as it were, by which Geraldine's character is displayed. "Geraldine," as a drama, entitles Mrs. Bateman to a high place as a dramatic writer—as a performance, it is Miss Bateman's greatest seems to throw into it more earnestness and feeling than we have seen in any of her performances. To-night, Mis Bateman appears as Lady Macbeth. It is a bold undertaking, but all New York praises her performance, and we are curious to see how far she justifies the good opinion.

CAITAIN WILLIAMS is having a great success. Last ight the hall was filled to overflowing, and many were nuable to obtain admittance. SALE OF CARPETINGS AND COCOA MATTINGS -The early attention of purchasers is requested to the assortment of superfine ingrain, Venetian, list, and cottage carpets, cocos mattings, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit of four months, commencing this morning, at 101 o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers,

Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. THE Lynchburg, Va., Republican states that the command of Major General Floyd now numbers 3,000 effective men, and as the conscription act, by which all persons between 35 and 45 are liable to opposition STILES, ANCONA, PHIL. JONNSON, has no doubt his force will be increased to 6,000.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT The Rebels Driven from Charlestown.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday evening, October 16 .- An important reconnoiseance was made to-day by a portion of the Army of the Potomac in the direction of Winchester. The division of General Hancock (inte General Richardson's) left Harmer's Ferry of an early hour this morning, taking the road to Charlestown. Three miles from Bolivar they came upon the enemy's outer pickets, who retired as our troops advarced, until within one and a half miles of Charlestown. when they formed in line of battle, with dismounted skirnishers thrown to the front, they having no infantry. They covered the approach to Charlestown by two pieces of artillery on the left and upon the right of the turnpike. with the view of disputing our occupation of the town. A battery was soon brought into position, and opened with shell and solid shot, which was premptly replied to by the five rebel pieces already in position. The engagemeat, which was carried on wholly by artillery, lasted two hours, when the rebels fell back to the hills beyond the town. Our loss was one man killed and eight Captain Smith, of the Richmond Artillery, and eight

men, were wounded and taken prisoners, which is the only less the enemy are known to have sustained. The troops, under General Hancook, entered Charles. town about 12 o'clock and occupied it, the enemy leaving in our hands over one hundred, who were wounded at the battle of Antietam.

At 4 o'clock, the infantry formed in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading to Bunker Hill, when they advanced, driving the enemy from the bills, and at dark occupying a position two miles beyond the

Information ascertained to day shows that the main oody of the rabel army occupy a position extending from Bunker Hill to the Shenandonh. General McClellan arrived at Charlestown at 2 o'clock. where he remained during the night. But very little Union feeling was shown by the people

# IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

of Charlestown upon its occupation by our troops.

# Buell Pressing the Rebel Bear Guard.

A REBEL FORCE TOTALLY ROUTED.

CONTINUAL SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

LOUISVILLE. October 16 -Innumerable unauth eated rumors are affoat this evening. Among them is one that Humphrey Marshall, with his whole force, is retreating towards Irvine, Estell county, with Brig. Gen. Quite a number of rebels without arms arrived at Sichmond last night, reporting that their forces had been thoroughly whipped. They say that Kirby Smith's force, on the morning of the 15th, was drawn up in line of battle at Big Hills, eighteen miles southeast of Richmond. At Lexington heavy firing was heard at day, ndicating the retrest of the rebels and a sharp pursuit by cur forces.

Rumers prevail at Lexington that a detachment of our roops had separated John Morgan's band in two parts, which were trying to concentrate and retreat in the di rection of Gallatin. General Criticeden's command is said to have cap tured fifty beeves and one hundred wagons on Tuesday

from the rebels. Gen. Buell's main army passed through Grab Orchar at 11 o'clock resterday morning, and, it unimpeded by skirmishers, must be near Hock Castle river, while Bragg's main force is supposed to be near London. Advices received at headquarters say that Buelli pressing the enemy's rear sharpin and that the foregoing reports relate to skirmishes al. ng the enemy's rear thola army Col. S. D. Bruse, in command at Bowling Green, says

we have threshed the rebels at Springfield and Keysburg, breaking up their camp. Their camp at Trenton will be attacked to-morrow. Woodward is at Trenton with 500 men. Johnson has gone to Caseyville. Thomas D. Caw, sheriff of Fayette county, brings report to Lexington of a heavy fight yesterday, from 6 in the morning till 11 P. M , between Lexington and Richmond, in which the rebels were utterly routed, they throwing away their arms and accourrements by thousands. We captured 1,800 cattle, a large quantity of arms, and quite a number of prisoners.

### LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, October 16 .- The United States steamer Potemac has arrived from New Orleans, with dates to the 7th instant. Colonel Deming, of the 12th Connecticut Regiment, has been appointed acting mayor of New Orleans vice General Weitzel, relieved at his own request and assigned Captain T. A. Crowley, of the Soth Massachusetts, had died of fever. All prisoners of war, registered for exchange, were to be sent to Baton Rouge on the 8th instant.

The steamer Rosnoke had arrived out. Our gunboats had captured 1,500 head of cattle near Donaldsonville, and were conveying the transports with them down the river when a rebel battery opened on them. The gunboats drove the rebels away, but not until First Lieutenant Swasey, of the Sciota, was killed and several wounded. The body of Lieutenant Swassey was brought here on the Potomac.

The Petomac brought \$125,000 in specie. From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, October 15 The gunboat Wyan lot arrived here yesterday, and was placed as blockading boat. Her duties are to board all vessels coming in or going out the Roads, and seeing that their passes are

The steamer Guide arrived here this noon, from Baltimore, and leaves this evening for Beaufort, N. C. . The U. S. gunboat Mahaska, from off Wilmington, N C., came up the Roads this morning. She experienced ver; heavy weather, and lost one man overboard in se curing anchor. She reports that just before sailing, the rebels with field pieces, opened fire on the U. S. gunboat Maratanzas, also off Wilmington, killing a master's mate and one sailor, and wounding five men, two mortally. The Mahaska immediately opened, fire, but was oo far off for execution until the rebels retreated. One hundred and ninety rebel prisoners arrived here on the Baltimore boat this morning. They are mostly wounded, from Fort McHenry. The John S. Warner goes to Aiken's Landing this afternoon with them. The Minnesota will leave Newport News to-morrow or some more important station. The rear portion of the building of the Hygeia Hote s nearly all demolished, and it is confidently hoped that the main and front part of the buildings, which are on lower grounds, and entirely out of reach of obstructing Fortress Monroe, may be allowed to remain for the accommodation of the officers on duty at the fort, and

calling them to Old Point. Later from Newbern, N. C. New York, Oct. 16.—Arrived, steamer Haze, from Newbern, N. C , with dates to the 9th instant. An expedition, under Lieutenant Colonel Mauchester, had captured, at Smith's Oreck, Lieutenant Colonel Snell and Captain Salters, of the 15th North Carolina (rebel) Regiment. The former had been active in raising conscripts for the rebel army. By order of General Foster, an export duty of ten per cent. has been levied on all cotton and hides shipped

from Newbern.

civilians who occasionally or permanently have business

Interesting from Cairo. CAIRO, October 15 .- The rebel force which robbed the steamer Hazel Dell yestorday, at Caseyville, Ky., was commanded by Colonels Anderson, Johnson, and Martin, and is supposed to number two thousand. About three thousand dollars' worth of clothing, groceries and powder were taken. They threaten to burn all the boats falling into their hands after the first of the next month The transport steamers Admiral and Philadelphia, laden with ordnance stores, were burned to-day at Columbus. The fire originated in the cabin of the Admiral, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. While burning, she floated against the Philadelphia. One thousand kegs of powder were taken from the latter while burning. Several hundred shells exploded on the Admiral, tear-

ing her in pieces. Many houses in the town were struck. Gen. Dodge was slightly wounded by a fragment of a shell. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The expedition which left here last night for Ballard ounty, Ky., returned with five prisoners. A number of horses and mules were also captured. Caino, October 16 -The rebels are still at work up the Ohio river. They took fifteen negroes from the steamer Cordelia, yesterday, above Smithland. EThe rebels encamped on Tuesday night four miles from Caseyville. Col. Whitney's regiment from Snawneytown started in pursuit of them yesterday. The steamer Exchange also landed six hundred infantry and two pieces of artillery above Caseyville on Tuesday, who are iso pursuing the rebels. The mail taken from the steamer Hazel Dell has been

recovered. An arrival from Helena says that last Saturday a battalion of the 2d Wisconsin Cavalry went out on the St. Francis road, to La Grange, where they were attacked by the 27th Texas Rangers, and driven back ten miles, when the 1st Missouri came to their assistance. Twelve of the rebels were captured, including a Lieut. Colonel. The health of the troops at Helena is improving.

Launch of the Ticonderoga-Railroad Time Table. Time Table.

Haw York, October 16.—The U S. steam frigate Ticonderoga was launched this afternoon.

The Convention of railroad men, to day, adopted the following time table, to take effect November 17th: Through trains leave New York for the West at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Arrive at New York, from West, at 8.30 A. M. and 12 M. Leave Cincinnati for the East at 3.40 A. M. and 6 15 P. M.

Sad Accident Sad Accident

Sad Harbor, October 15.—A sad accident occurred here to day, during the trial of James' projectiles, in the presence of some French and Bussian officers of artillery, and a considerable concurse of citizens. Owing to an accident, or from carelessness, a shell exploded, killing Henry Beverly, of this village, and severely wounding Mr. C. T. James, H. O. Bryam, Capt James Smith, and Creas. Berger, a French officer. Several others were more or less wounded.

The Boiler Explosion—The Draft at Boston. BOSTON, October 16.—Five of the persons injured by the boiler explosion, at the State almshouse, at Tewksbury, have since died, making 10 deaths in all.

A large crowd was in attendance at Fancuil Hall today to witness the process of drafting. The proceedings were witnessed with entire good nature on the part of the andience.

Death of Commodore Hudson. Naw York, October 16.—Commodore Wm. L. Hudson died at Brooklyn last evening.

From the Army of the Potomac. FROM WASHINGTON

Special Despatches to "The Press." WASHINGTON, October 16, 1882. Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetis, has gone McClellan's headquarters, which event has caused rumors to be prevalent that an advance will soon be

Soldiers Voting. A vote was taken en Tuesday in the 127th Pennsylva nia Volunteers, nearly the whole of which is from the nal district. The vote polled, added to that at home, gives James H. Campbell, the Union can didate for re-election to Congress, a small majority over MEYER STROYSE, the Breckinridge candidate. Iknow of two other regiments from the same district, Col. H. L. OAKE'S 96th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Col. NAGLE'S 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers, which, if they had voted, would give a large majority for the Union ticket. The former is with Gen. FRANKLIN, and the latter at Reanoke. The Ohio Election.

A private despatch, from a reliable source in Cincinnati, says that Gurley and GROESBECK, Republicans defeated their Democratic opponents. Thirteen Repub licens out of nineteen Congressmen are elected, and probably the Union State ticket, also. Vallandigham is aurely defeated. Election in Indiana and Ohio.

The same despatch says that the Republicans carried Indiana, and gained one Congressman. Iowans here say that the Bepublicans will undoubtedly secure the six Congressmen in that State, the Democrats only having a chance in one district. Review. The second brigade of General CASEY's division was

eviewed this afternoon by General CASEY. They equitted themselves unusually well for new recruits, and did credit to the instruction of their officers and th skill of the accomplished tactician who has them in Promotion of Colonel Barlow. Col. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, of the 61st New York Regiment, has been appointed brigadier general, for (to quota from the official notice of his promotion) distinguished conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks General BARLOW was

Destruction of the Rebel Batteries on the Potomac. All the old rebel earthworks on the Potomac river have been destroyed or rendered useless. During the period in which the gunboats were engaged in the work at Cockrit Point the rebels, in sounds of oavslry, with, on one occasion, four field pieces, made their appearnce, but a few shells thrown among them deterred them from making an attack.

everely wounded at the battle of Antietam, and now lies

n a delicate condition in New York.

Movements of Stuart. The Star of this afternoon says: "We are sure, from nformation on which we can rely, that after reaching Leesburg on Sunday morning last, the rebel STUART nalted his force there, consisting of between 2,500 and 3,000 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, until near noon of the next day. In the meantime a considerable force of the enemy, infantry and artillery, approached within supporting distance of STUART, coming down the Winchester turnpike. LEE's idea, evidently, was that a dash would be made with a small force from this vicinity upon STUART, at Lessburg, expecting that he was there entirely unsupported. Due care was, however, taken by STUART to move off from Winchester ere a lapse of time sufficient for a considerable force from this vicinity to get up to him."

Officers Reinstated. Order No. 143, from the 'Adjutant General's office, anounces that so much of General Orders as relates to the ismissal of Surgeon E. B. DALTON, of the 36th New York Volunteers, is, by direction of the President, revoked. Major J. O. adsrin, of the 126th Pennsylvania Volunteers, heretofore dismissed from the service, is reinstated.

Dismissed from the Army. By direction of the President, Captain CHARLES H. WEEDER, of the let Regiment of Artillery, is dismissed from the service of the United States. Naval Order.

Commander Downs has been ordered to the Nahant. Miscellaneous. The depreciation of paper is inconveniently felt by the overnment in its transactions, including the difference in exchange, to pay the navy and civil agents distant from points where United States notes can be made From a similar cause many contractors will be involved in heavy losses, if not bankruptcy, owing to the

obligated themselves to furnish. Already, it is said,

they will apply to Congress for relief.

The subject of always having a large and efficient reerve corps is popular in military circles, and among the suggestions is one that it should be placed under the military governorship of the District of Columbia, in connection with the reception and organization of the troops constantly arriving here from the several States. The following paper has been officially communicated o the Department of State. It was addressed to Gen. ARBOLEDA, commander-in-chief of the Granadian army, from the diplomatic corps at Quito, after the battle of Tulcan, on the 31st of July last, when ARBOLEDA made prisoner the President of Equador and all his army: MOST EXCELLENT SIR: The events which unfortunate-have taken place during these last weeks, have led us o apprehend that the peace and flattering prospects which this republic enjoys, under a wise and patriotic which this republic enjoys, under a wise and particitic Government, were seriously endangered, and that difficulties and complications would arise therefrom, the consequences of which it was impossible to foresee. We have felt, therefore, the liveliest satisfaction in perceiving that the conduct of your Excellency was calculated to prevent further effusion of blood, and to arrive at a reaction settlement, between your Excellency and this assure your Excellency that the moderation which your Excellency had displayed towards the Government boar water according till his

the Government near which we are actified will by only appreciated by our respective Governments.

We avail ourselves of this apportunity to offer to your Excellency our semiments of high consideration and Quiro, 4th of August, 1862. 4th of August, 1862.

F. HASSENREK,

Minister Resident of the United States.

AM. FAVRE,

C. Charge d'Affaires de France.

GEORGE F1GAN,

Charge d'Affeires of her Britannic Majesty.

Reellency Don Julio Arrollena.

To his Excellency Don Julio Arboleda, &c. Note from General Arboleda, in reply to the above: MOST EXCELLENT SIR: It has been highly flattering to me to receive and read the courteous communication which your Excellence, and the honorable Mesus. Amedee Favre, charge d'affaires of France, and George Fasan, charge d'affaires of H. B. M., have deigned to address to me frem Quito, under date of the fourth of this month.

The approbation bestowed upon my conduct by the worthy representatives of great, civilized, and Ohristian nations, is the greatest and noblest reward to which I nations, is the greatest and noblest reward to which I could aspire

I beg, therefore, your Excellency and generous colleagues to accept the expression of my gratitude for this spontaneous token of benevolence, and that I may be permitted to avail myself of so grateful an opportunity to offer to your Excellency, and to your Excellency's generous colleagues, my sentiments of high consideration and esteem

JULIO ARBOLEDA

Tulcan, August 9, 1862.

To his Excellency F. Hassenrek, Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, &c., &c., Quito.

An Abandoned Ship Picked up at Sea. NEW YORK, October 16.—Arrived, ship St. Michael, from Lordon She reports having found, on the 25th ul., the ship Geneva, of London, from Quebec for London, abandoned and leaky. The captain sent his first officer and a number of men on board who stopped the leak and would take her to Ergland. Nomination.

FRANKLIN, Mo, Oct. 15.—Henry C. Blow received he uparimous nomination at the Convention of the Un-conditional Union and Emancipationists held here to-

The Steamer Asia. HALIFAX, October 16 —The steamer Asia sailed at 5, cleck last evening for Boston. Departure of Troops. PORTLAND, October 16.—The 25th Maine Regimen eft this city this morning for the seat of war.

Ship News. NEW YORK, October 16 —The schooner Bucephalus, rom Provincetown for Philadelphia, put in here to-

The Stoux Indian Troubles. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HON. G. K. CLEYE-

LAND AND HON. MORTON S. WILKINSON. Hon. Morton S. Wakinson, United States Senator:

LAND AND HON. MORTON S. WILKINSON.

Hon. Morton S. Walkin ion, United States Senator:

Dear Sin: The people of the 20th Senatorial District of Minneacts have suffered terribly from the Sloux insurrection The loss of life and property is vast, and as yet unrestrained. Startling rumors of a rising of the Winnebagges at the time of the Sloux massacre, aided greatly to depopulate the Blue Earth valley. True, the Winnebagges, as: a tribe, have remained friendly. But the border settlers have sworn vengeance, and they will take it wherever an Indian ventures from his reservation, without distinction of race or tribe. Henceforth there can be no peace among us while the white and red races remain in proximity. The blood of the dead, and outrages upon the living, will keep the unerring rifle busy. Exterminate the flends! is the cry that goes up from every cabin and hearth in my district. Allow me, then, in the name of an outraged and suffering people, to beg of you some assurance as to the policy Congress, and especially the Congressional delegation from this State, will adopt and pursus, stouching the Sloux and Winnebago Indians. Will; the Government henceforth side with the people, or with the murderers of their friends, and kindred? Shall the Indians, friendly as well as hostile, be removed or expelled/beyond the borders of this State, er shall the fairest and richest portion of it be abandoned to gradual depopulation and perpetual border war? An early reply will greatly oblige my immediate constituents, and many others equally loterested. Yours very respectivity.

Er. Paul, October 7, 1862. G. K. Olevelland.

Mr. Wilkinson, in bis reply, says:

Of course I am, at this time, unable to state what will be the police of Congress in relation to these Indian tribes, but I can clearly state my own convictions, and what course I intend to pursue touching the subject mater of your letter. I say to you without hesitation (and you may give your people this assurance.) that I am in favor of removing both the feath. Henceforth we

In conclusion, I will state that, from repeated conversations which I have had with Colonel Aldrich and Mr. Windom, of the House of Representatives, I am authorized to state that they heartly concur with me in the views which I have expressed in this lotter. We invite the attention of our readers to the correspondence, which we publish in our advertising columns, (referring to the charge of disloyalty made against Colonel HYATT, the principal of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at West Chester. The testimonials of his strict loyalty, from gentlemen of known veracity, are sufficient to refute the malicious charges made against him,

SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN AMERICAN.—William M. Waliace, a native of Maine, went to San Francisco on private business on the Panama. Making a very brief stay in Guaymas, he set out for the South accompanied by a little Bussian gambler, called Melville. Bothing more was heard from them till the sudden arrival at San Francisco some weeks since of Melville, who professed to be in a great burry, stating that he had been very lucky in his gambling speculations—since donted—announced the death of his fellow-travellor at Va oy ocan, and celivered the deceased man's mule and five doublooms to the American consul. He immediately set out, cetenship for Wres. Two days after three Americans reached Guaymss, with an order from the Prefect to arrest Melville on a charge of murder; the alleged profs being that he had purchased strychnine from Dr. Hill, of Alamos, and that his companion died suddenly ain convulsions, turning black tomediately after death He died possessed of several hundred dollars in money and a draft on a merchant of Guaymas, since presented with a forged en SUPPOSED MURDER OF AN AMERICAN.—WIImerchant of Guaymas, since presented with a forged on 

THE ELECTIONS. THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND IOWA. We compile this morning as complete and accurate returns of the late elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa as at present can be obtained.

The Vote in the State.

ESTIMATED MAJORITIES FOR COCHEAN.

Megheney......4 500

ESTIMATED MAJORITIES FOR SLENKER.

The following is the result in the twenty-four Congres

istricts.

1. Samuel J. Randell, B.
2. Chas. C'Neill, U.
3. Leonard Myers, U.
4. Wm D. Kelley, U.\*

16. A. H. Coffroth B.

The State Senate.

Right enth, Twentieth, Twenty first, Twenty-four

The following were elected:
District.
2. Jacob Bidgway, U. 18. Wm. W. Sherry, B.
4. George Connell, U. 19. Alex. Stutzman, U.
9. Not known
10. Jasper B. Stark, B. 21. H. White, U.
11. Union candidate. 24. J. L. Graham, U.
14. Kirk Haines, U. 125. — McClandless, U.

Legislative Ticket.

The following, as far as known, is the Legislat

PHILADELPHIA.

O. Sense N. Kerns, U. 11. T. J. 10ung, B. 9. Geo. A. Quigley, B. DELAWARE COUNTY.—W. Wardall, U.; P. F. Smith, U. R. L. McClellen, U. MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Geo. W. Winley, B. I; H. C.

HOVER, B; Jos Bex, B.
BUCKS COUNTY.—J. B. Bolleau, B; L. B. Labar, B.
P. Naiman, B: A Hess, B

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY -D. H. Neiman, B. A. Hess, B. Lehleh and Carbon. -Thomas Craig, B.; Samue

Jamp, B.
MORROE COUNTY — George H. Rowland, B.
WAYNE COUNTY — Wm. M. Nelson, B.
LUZERNE COUNTY — Peter Walsh, B.; S. W. Trimmer

Sus Quenana County — Union candidate elected.

COUNTIES .- Geo. D. Jackson, B; Jac

; Jesse Kennedy, U. Adams Countr.—John Busby, U.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.—O. L. Pershing, B. INDIANA COUNTY.—J-W Hustin U.

The City Election.

morning in the Supreme Court room, for the purpose

The names of judges were called over, when, on mo

the board that, being wounded soldiers, they should be

allowed to hold their offices. The appeal was, however,

without effect, Messrs. Garrigan and Blight being pro-

posed and elected by the majority. The oath of office

was administered to the President and Clerks by Alder

The members from the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth

WARDS,
14. M. L. Johnson.
15. W. G. Steel.
16. Henry McIntyre.
17. Wm. M. Bush.
18. Thos L. Stafford.
19. John H. Jeffries.
20. R. Zefiner.
21. Ica Jones.
22. P. H. Coulter.
23. P. H. Wilcox.
24. F. Osterheldt.
25. O. Baker.

wards being absent, their presence was telegraphed for

There being no return from the Fifth ward for Cit

commissioner, on motion of Mr. Stafford, a committee

was appointed to wait upon the prothonotary of the

court in order to obtain a certified copy of the return

tary had given a general return from the different pre-

cincis of the ward. The clerks of the Board were then

precincts, which was done, and the result announced.

The return judges for the First and Twenty fourt wards not being present with their papers, the officit returns for those wards will be received this morning. We give in our tables about what the vote will be is

Mayor and City Solicitor.

1,194 1,532 1,110 938 1,117 938

32,181

Receiver of Taxes and City Controller.

1,554 1,154 1,154 986 1,166 992 1,025

915 1.204 1,108 1,049 1,122 1 785 1,460 1,697 1,638 2 062 1,175 9154 1,522

32,922

RECEIVER OF TAXES.

Henry, U. Fox, B. Brewster, U. Hirst, B.

912

1,848 829 1,061 1,704 1,836 2,433 1,264 1,862 1,647 2,310 1,241 1,641 1,841 1,826 663

36,494 32,864

3 630

1,861 1,275 1,248 1,852 1,854 1,654 1,825 855 1,801 1,647 2,293 1,249 1,637 1,379

36:863

3 402

CITY CONTROLLER

Lyndall, U. Getz, B.

980 1,154 986

32,864

The ballots were then read off as fellows

estructed to make the addition of the totals of these

The committee returned and reported that the prothono-

The following is the list of members of the Board :

McCahen doorkeeper.

man White.

WARDS.

1. A. W. Corgee.

3. N. B. Fagan. 4. Edw. Busk. 5. C. W. Brooks. 6. W. B. Taylor.

S. P. Hancock.
L. Thos. N. Fay.
Benj. M. Wright.

. 2,346

37,319 32,184

Majority ... 5,135

. . . . . . . .

.....2,568 .....1,787 .....1,168

. 1.278

36.415 32,922

Msjority .... 3 498

SUS QUEHANNA COUNTY — Union candidates elected.

Bradford County — Union candidates elected.

WYOMING, BULLIVAN, COLUMBIA, AND MONTOU

Bradford, B: Jno. C. Ellis, B.

LYCOMING COUNTY -Jno. B. Beck, B; Ames (

OPOL, B.
CENTRE COURTY —Bobirt F. Barren, B.
MIFFLIN COURTY — Bolmes McCllsy, U.
UNION, SYTDER, AND JUNIATA COURTIES.—S. R. Hum-

BRUTLEILL COUNTY -Adam Wolf, B; Conrad Gra

DAUPHIN COUNTY.—Thos. G. Fox, U; James Free-

ALGEANON O'UNTY.—G. Dawson Coleman, U.
BERRS COUNTY.—Wm. M. Potlieger, B; C. A. Kline,
B; D. K. Weidner, B.

1), U; another Union, name unkoown. Northumberland County —J. W. Brown, B.

District.

10. S. S. Pancoast, U.

11. Jas. W. Hopkins, B.

12. Luke V. Sutphin, U.

13. F. Mc Vanns, B.

14. A. B. Schofield, B.

16. W. F. Smith, U.

16 G. F. Lee, U.

17. T. J. Young, B.

Arch. McAlister. B

Members of Congress.

ional districts of this Etate:

M. Russell Theyer, U.
John D. Sules, B \*
John M. Broomall, U.

7. John M. Broomall, U.

8. E. Ancona, B \*

9. Thad. Sievens, U.\*

10. Myer Strouse, B. 11. Philip Johnson, B.\* 12. Chas. Denison, B.

and Twenty fifth districts.

The following were elected:

Dittrict.

1. Win. Foster, U.

2. Thos. J. Barger. B.

3. Samuel Josephs, B.

4. S. C. Thon paon, B.

4. Joseph Moore, U.

4. Richard Ludlow, B.

4. Thomas Gochran, U.

Jemes N. Kerns, H.

Jemes N. Kerns, H.

James N. Kerns, U.

\* Reselected.

Districts.

City Commissioner. The following are the estimated majorities in the different counties so far as we have been able to collect. The returns come in slowly and are very

> 38 800 Third Congressional District. The official returns of the Third Congressional District elected. The following is an exact copy of the certified return of the Third District, by wards, as filed with the

Prothonotary, showing a clear majority of 39 for Mr Schuvlkill 8,243

> Fifth Congressional District. It is said that M. Russell Thager, the Union candidate in this district, is elected by 72 majority. Mr. Thayor's majority in the wards is 618, and Mr Carrigan's majority in Bucks county is set down at 546, which would leave he former a majority of 72. The return judges of the Sixth Congressional District.

11. Arch. mcAlister, B.
118. Jas. T. Hale, I. B. \*
19. G. W. Schofield, U.
20. A. M. Myers, U.
21. John U. Dawson, B.
22. Jas. K. Moorebead, U.
23. Thomas Williams, U.
24. John W. Wallace, U. ALLENTOWN, October 16 .- The majority for John D Miles, Democrat, in the Sixth Congressional districcomposed of Lehigh and Montgomery counties, is 3,500 Twelfth Congressional District. GREAT BEND, PA., October 15 -The Twelfth Congres sional district gives Charles Denison, Democrat, a ma-Note.-Those who have not their politics mentions icrity of 1,000 ever Hon, Galusha A. Grow. This is a after their names, occupied necessar positions during th emocratic gain of 3,000. canyass. H. M. Tracey, in the 13th district, ran as an City Councils. ndependent Republican candidate against the Union

Yesterday morning a warrant was issued for the arominee. In the 15th district, Joseph Bailey ran as a rest of five of the return judges of the Twenty fourth independent Democrat against A. J. Glosbrenner, the ward, who made out a certificate of election in favor of Brechinridge candidate, and James T. Hale, in the 18th Philip Lowry, the D. mocratic candidate from that ward Republican member of the last House, ran as an inde for Select Council, when the returns showed that E. pendent Republican candidate against the regular Union Sper cer Miller, the Union nominee, was elected beyond nomines.

Counting these as Unionists, the new delegation stand a doubt. As soon as this fact became known, the cer tificate was withdrawn from Mr. Lowry and awarded to thus? Unionists 14, Breckinridgers 10. The delegation Mr. Miller, and here the case ended. The same return in the present Congress stands thus: Unionists 17, judges had also made out a certificate of election in favor Breckingidgers 7. Thus the Union loss has been three of Lease Leech, Eq., the Democratic nominee. This gentleman, when presented with the document, absolutely refused it, on the ground that the figures did not go to The result, as regards Senstors and Representatives show that he was fairly elected. is not as well known. The following are the districts i We learn that Charles Thompson Jones, Esq., Na. which elections were held: Second and Fourth districts Philadelphia; Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth

tional Union candidate for Common Council in the Twenty-first ward, has received his certificate of election in place of James Greenwood, Democrat, who had been set down as successful. This will make Common Council stand—Union 25. Democrats 23. The Result in Ohio.

According to our latest despatches the Democracy bave carried the Onio State Ticket. The result, as far as ascertained, is as follows: STATE TICKET. Judge Supreme Court Rufus P. Ranney, D. Secretary of Siste W. W. Armsurong, D. L. R. Critchfield. School Commissioner. O. W. H. Oathcart. 

District.

1. G. H. Pendleton, D. # 13. John O'Neill, D. 14. M. Walker, S., (prob.)

3. R. E. Schenck, R. 4. J. F. McKinney, D. 5. F. O. La Blande, R. 16. J. W. White, D. 6. O. A. White, D. \* (probably.) \* (proba bably.)
7. S. S. Cox, D.\*
(probably.)
8. Wtiliam Johnston, D.
18. B. D. Spanning, (probably.)
19. John A. Garfield, R.
\*\*Re-elected. J. M. Ashley, B \* RECAPITULATION. William E. Finck, D. Democrate..... CLEVELAND, October 16 —The Democrats claim from ten to fifteen thousand majority on the State ticket, and twelve Congressmen. The Union men have elected five members of Congress, and two are doubtful.

The Result in Indiana. We have nothing definite from Indiana. The last despatch stated that the Demorats had carried the State. The result may then be announced as follows: STATE TICKET. Secretary of State-J S. Athou, D.

Attorney Gereral—O. B. Hood, D. Supreme Court Reporter—M. C. Kerr, D. Superintendent of Schools—s. D. Rugg, D. CONGRESSIONAL. District.
1. John Law, D.\* 9. Schuyler Colfax, R \*
10. Wm. Mitchell, R \*
11 Jno P C. Shanks, R.\* J. A. Gravene, D. W. M. Dunn, R \* \*Re-ele G.W. Julian, B.\* Gen E Dumont, B. D. W. Voorbees, D.\* RECAPITULATION. B; D. K. Weidner, B.
LANGASTER COUNTY —B. Champneys, U; H. C. Lehman, U.: N. Marer, U: another Union, name naknowa. 

CUMBERLAND AND PERRY COUNTIES .- J. P. Bhoads, The Facts concerning the Dismissal o FRANKLIN AND FULTON COUNTIES.—Jonathan Jacoby, B.; Captain Horton, B.

BENFORD AND SCHERRET COUNTIES.—Dr. H. Bramwell, U.; another Usion, name unknown.

HUSTINGDEN COUNTY —A. W. Benedict, U.

BLAIR COUNTY —B. A. McMartrie, U.

CAMERIA COUNTY — C. Persbing, B. Mejor Key from the Army. We have reason to believe that the following is an exact copy of the record upon which Major John J Key was dismissed from the military service of the United EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, September 26, 1862.

Mayor John J. Kry: Sir: I am informed that in answer to the question, "Why was not the rebel army begged immediately after the battle of Sharpsburg?" Indiana Couaty — J-W Hustin U.

Armstrong and Westmorbland Counties.—Samuel
Warefield, B.; B. Grabam, B.; J. A. McCullough, B.

Farette County.—Dapiel Kane, B.

Green County — Brechnridge candidate elected.
Washington County.—Wm. Hopkins, B. William
Glend, B.

Allegeen County.—P. C. Shannon, U.; A. Slack,
U.: William Hutchman, U.: A. H. Gross, U.; Jao. bagged immediately after the nattle of bharpsburg!"
propounded to you by Major Levi C. Turner, Judge Advocate, &c., you answered, "That is not the game. The object is that neither army shall get much advantage of the other; that both shall be kept in the field til they are exhausted, when we will make a compremise and William Hutchman, U.; A. H. Gross, U.; Jno. are exhausted, when the save slavery."

I shall be very happy if you will, within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this, prove to me by Major Turner that you did not, either literally or in substance, make the answer stated.

Yours,

A LINCOLY. Gilillad, U.

BRAVER AND LAWRENCE COUNTIES.—Two Union.

BUTLER COUNTY —Two Union.

MERCER AND VENANGO COUNTIES.—James C. Brown,
U.; M. C. Beebe, U.

CLARION AND FOREST COUNTIES.—W. T. Alexan-

[Endorsed as follows:]

Copy delivered to Major Key, at 10.25 A. M., Saptember 27, 1862.

At about 11 o'clock, A. M., Sept. 27, 1862, Major Key and Major Turner appear before ms. Major Turner says, "As I remember it the conversation was: I asked the question why we did not bag them after the battle of Sharpaburg? Major Key's reply was: that was not the game; that we should tire the rebels out and ourselves; that that was the only way the Union could be preserved, we come together irsternally, and slavery be saved." On cross examination Major Turner says he has frequently heard Major Key converse in regard to the present troubles, and never heard him utter a sentiment unfavorable to the maintenance of the Union. He has never ut. JEFFERSON AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES. T. J. Boyer, JEFFERSON AND CLEARFIADD COUNTIES.—H. C. Johnson, CRAWFORD AND WARREN COUNTIES.—H. C. Johnson, W. D. Brown, U. ERIE COUNTY.—Two Union candidates elected.
POTTER AND TIOGA COUNTIES.—A. J. Armstead, U; The Board of Beturn Judges assembled yesterday computing the vote for candidates for city officers. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. C. W. Brooke chairman, Charles Austin and J. D. to the maintenance of the Union. He has never ut-tered anything which he, Major T., would call disloyalty. Boileau clerks, Charles Welf messenger, and Samuel R. particular conversation detailed was a private of tion, a beliet was taken for permanent officers of the board, with the following result : For Chairman, O. W. Brooke, 12 votes; John B. Greene, 11. The clerks elected temporarily were again chosen. In regard to the temporary doorkeepers, Mr. Hancock appealed to

The particular conversation detailed was a private one.

[Endorsed on the above:]

"In my view it is wholly inadmissible for any gentleman holding a military commission from the United States, to utter such sentiments as Major Key is within proved to have done. Therefore, let Major John J. Key be forthwith dismissed from the military service of the United States.

The foregoing is the whole record, except the simple order of, the dismissal at the War Department. At the interview of Major Key and Major Turner with the President, Major Key did not attefus to controver the statement of Major Turner; but simply insisted, and statement of Major Turner; but simply insisted, and sought to prove, that he was true to the Union. The substance of the President's reply was that if there was a "game" even among Union men to have our army not take advantage of the enemy when it could, it was his object to break up that game.

Information for Pension Cinimants. The Commissioner of Pension, Mr. Barrett, has addressed the subjoined full and satisfactory letter to one of the numerous correspondents who have written to him inquiring as to the mode of establishing claims for pensions in behalf of the mothers of soldiers deceased in the military service of the unite. States, under the act granting pensions, approved July 14, 1862. The publication of this letter may be of service to claimants of this class, specific printed instructions for their benefit not having been issued by the Pension Office: PENSION OFFICE, October 13, 1862.

SIR: To the several questions contained in your let er of the 10th instant, concerning the pension claims of mothers of deceased officers and soldiers who have left retained in the pension of the

there of deceased officers and soldiers who have left neither widow nor minor child, I reply:

1. In no case will the dependence of the mother upon her son for support, whether wholly or in part, be taken for granted, on the mere affidavit of the claimant. The allegation must be sustained by positive proof that she has actually received her support during a stated period, either wholly or in part, from the deceased soldier on account of whose military services she presents her claim. This can be proved by the affidavits of two credible witnesses who are not interested in the veryle of the services. nesses, who are not interested in the result of the appli-cation; by the production of evidence that a portion of the soldier's pay [by allotment or otherwise] was regu-larly transmitted to the mother; by proof that he con-stantly paid, or contributed towards paying, her board, bouse rent or other specific and necessary expenses, or by such other equivalent testimony as will clearly esta-blish the fact in question. It is not sufficient to prove that the mother received occasional presents from the .2. If the mother has a husband living, that fact is re-

garded as prime face evidence that she was not, in any degree, dependent upon her son for support. In such uses, before she can be admitted on the prasion roll, it must be clearly proved that her husband has refused or neglected to provide for her support; (stating for how long a time,) on account of physical inability to labor, having no other source of income; or else that, having deserted her, he is beyond the reach of legal compulsion. deserted her, he is beyond the reach of legal compulsion to contribute to her maintenance. The proof required in this case is that of two credible and disingularity messes, who must state the case of the case o to contribute to her maintenance. The proof required in this case is that of two credible and disinterested witnesses, who must state their means of knowing the facts to which they make affidavit.

3. It is my opinion that if the mother of a deceased soldier has a husband living, who is not proved to be either unable to support her, or in such a situation that she cannot enforce her togal claim upon him for subsistence, she is not entitled to receive a pension by reason of the service and death of her son.

4. Proof of the molher's marriage to the father of the deceased soldier is regarded as indispensable, and the fact should be established by record evidence, when that can be obtained. If the marriage took place in a foreign country, a record of the baptism of any child of the parties will be accepted in place of the marriage record, if the latter cannot be obtained without great inconvenience. If neither can be obtained, an affidavit to that effect, a private record, or the evidence of common reputation (shown by two credible witnesses having no interest in the result) will be received.

Respectfully yours.

Respectfully yours.

JOS. H BARRETT, Commissioner. The Rebel Officers in Battle. The following order proves the truth of the reasons lately given by newspaper correspondents why our loss in officers is oftentimes so much greater than that of the WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ'T. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, BICHMOND, June 3, 1862.—Circular.—Officers of the field are permitted to wear a fatigue dress,

dery on the collar, or a gray jacket, with the designation of rank upon the collar. Only caps such as are worn by the privates of their respective commands may be worn by officers of the line. by officers of the line.

Mounted officers are ordered to dismount in time of action, whenever they can do so without interference with the proper discharge of their duties.

Officers of all grades are reminded that unnecessary exposure in time of battle on the part of commissioned cofficers is not only unsoldier like, but productive of great injury to the army and infinite perii to the country. They are recommended to follow in this particular, to a reasonable extent, the excellent example set them by the enemy.

By command of the recretary of War, By command of the recretary of War

consisting of the regulation frock ceat, without emb

Adjutant and Inspector General, GEO. F. FOOTE. A. A. General. NO DRAFT IN DELAWABE.—The State of Delaware, it sppears, has furnished her full quota of volunteers called for by the President on the 21 of July last, and in consequence the Secre ary of war has revoked and annulled the order for a draft of the militia.

The Decredations of the Alabama. statements of Captains of Vessels Destroyed by the Pirate.

We have received interesting statements from the cap-tains of the whale, ship, Virginia and Elista Dunbar, of New Benford, two of the ten wess is which were recently

From the N. Y. Post 1

1,222 1,554 1,166

THE ALABAMA A DANGEROUS CRAFT. The Names of American Ships Destroyed

destroyed at sea by the rebel privateer Alab ma (~200 ")
These accounts confirm former reports of the wanton destruction of shipping by Semmes, the commander of the pirate, and shows that his ship is in the direct track of our ressels. and is likely to prove a dangerous craft if our vessels and is likely to prove a dangerous craft if not summarily caught.

Ospitain Tilton, of the Virginia, says that he was overheaded by the Alabams on the morning of the 17th of September, in lotitude 39 deg. 10 min. and longitude 34 deg. 20 min. The pirate showed British colors, but when a quarter of a mile from the Virginia set Confederate colors and sext an armed boat's crew aboard Ospitain Tilton was infermed that he was a prize to the Alabams, and was ordered to take his papers, and go os board that steamer. The pirates then stripped the ship of all the valuable articles on board, and at 4 P. M. set fire to the vessel Captain Tilton ands: "On arriving on board the stomer I asked the captain to renumber. Meet fire to the vessel Captain Tilton aids: "On arriving on board the steamer I asked the captain to release me. as I was doing no one any barm. His answer was: "Fou Northerners are destroying our property, and New Redford people are having their war meetings, effering \$200 bounty for volunteers, and send out their stone fleets to block up our harbors, and I am going to retailate!" Oaptain Tilton continues: . I went on the quarter deck with my son, when they ordered mainto the lee-waist, with my crew, and all o

ordered meinto the lee-waist, with my crew, and all of us put in irons, with the exception of two boys, cook, and steward. I asked if I was to be put in irons? The repb was that his purer was put in irons and his head showed by us, and that he was going to retained. We were put in the lee-waist, with an old sail over us and a were put in the two-want, with an our pain over us and as few planks to lie upon. "The steamer was cruising to the west, and the next day they took the Elisaa Dunbar, her crew receiving the same treatment as ourselves. The steamer's guns being hept run out, the side ports could not be shut, and when the sea was a little rough, or the vessel colled, the water was continuelly coming in on both sives, and swashing across the deck where we were, so that our feet and clothing were wet all the time, either from the water the reliable of the state below or the rain above

"We were obliged to sleep in the place where we were, and often waked up in the night nearly under water. Our fare consisted of beef and pork, rice, beans, tea and coffee and bread. Only one of our irons was allowed to be taken off at a time, and we had to wash in salt water. We were kept on deck all the time, night and day, and a guard placed over us.

we were kept or need at the time, night and tay, and a guard placed over us.

"The etemer continued to cruise to the northwest, and on the 3d October Icli in with the ships Brilitara and Emily Farnham—the former of which they burnt and her crew, with ourselves, were transferred to the latter The regular New York TRADE SALE OF BOOKS ship after signing a parole. On the 6th instant was taken on board the brig Golden Head, of Thomaston, Captain Smith, from Jersey, for New York, who treated us with great kindness.

S. R. TL/TOM,

"Late of bark Virginia, New Bedford." STATEMENT OF CAPTAIN GIFFORD, OF THE ELISHA DUNBAR. Captain Gifford, of the whaler Elisha Dunbar, makes

Oaplain Gillord, of the whater Education, makes the following statement:

"On the merning of 18th September, in latitude 30 50, longitude 35 20, with the wind from the southwest, and the bark heading east-routheast, saw a steamer on our port quarier standing to the northwest. Soon after found she had altered her course and was steering for the bark. We made all sail to get cut of her reach, going ten knots the standard paining of na under canyas. are the greatsubject of comment with the monoy chargers this afternoon, and divers speculations are hereafted as to what the maximum premium will prove to be whether 50. or 150. At 10 o'clock this morning it can be bonght at 1324, and at noon it had gone up to 134. So it changes from hour to hour until towards 5 o'clear who seemed himself as and 137 is the level for the day. The Times very shrewdly assumes that the rise in 20d as well as in old demand notes and sterling exchanges, he occasioned by the free way in which the plethoric table loan on those standard securities. No less than two millions has been thus loaned; and while this sort of techniques are sure to circulate in fancy figures. Ostia the loans, arguers financier of experience, and gold will drop twenty per cent in a week. at the time; but the steamer gaining on us under can was alone, soon cane with us and fired a gun under our stern, with the St. George's cross flying at the time. Our colors were set when she displayed the Confederate flag. Being neir us we have to, and a boat with armed officers and crew came alongside, and on coming on board stated to me that my vessel was a prize to the Corrector eteamer Alabama, Captain Semmes. I was Confederate Freemer Alabama, Captain Sammes. I was then ordered on board the steamer with my papers, and the crew to follow me, with a bag of clothing each. On getting aboard the captain claimed me as a prize, and said my vessel would be burnt. Not having any clothes with me, he allowed me to return for SMALL CHANGE TROUBLES a small trunk of clothes; the officer on board saked mo-what I was coming back for, and tried, to prevent me from coming on board: I told him I came after a few clothes, which I took, and returned to the steamer. It with a confusion from which rogues will yet make meney. The Jersey City Common Council has resolved upon an issue of city scrip for the relief of the god blewing very hard at the time, and very squally, nothing but the chronometer, sextant, charts, &c., were taken, when the vesiel was set fire to and burnt; there were sixty-Eve barrels sperm oil on deck, taken on the passage, which were consumed. We were all put in frons, and received the same treatment that Captain Titton's officers and orew did, that was taken the day before. ceis and orew did, that was taken the day before. While on board, we understood that the steamer would or use off the Grand Banks for a few week to cestroy the large American ships to and from the Channel ports. They had knowledge of two ships being loaded with arms for the United States, and were in hopes to capture them. They were particularly anxious to fall in with the clipper-ship Dreadasught, and destroy her, as she was celebrated for speed; and they were confident of their ability to capture or run away from any yeasel in the United States. The steamer being in the track of both outward and homeword bound yes.

people across the ferry, and we shall undoubtedly conto the same complexion in New York Newark (8.1) city scrip is already more plentiful with un than the use postal currency, and is even preferred to the latter by NEW FRIGATE TICONDEROGA is to take place this afternoon, at four o'clock, from the western ship house of the Brooklyn navy yard. The Ticonderoga is a wooden vessel, mate to the Lacka-wanna, of something over a thousand tons burden.

STOCK MARKET

The following is a list of vessels burned by the Ala-THE TRIENNIAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

1. Solp Brillent, of New York.

2. Whaling ship Comulgee, of Edgartown.

3. Whaling ship Benjamin Pacher, of New Bedford.

4. Whaling bark Virginia, of New Bedford.

5. Whaling schooner Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford.

6. Whaling schooner Elisha Dunbar, of New Bedford. 7. Brig Altamaha, of Sippican
8. Whaling schooner Courier, of Provincetown.
9. Whaling schooner Weather Gauge, of Provincetown.
10. Schooner Starlight, of Boston.
One ship unknown. 191 prisoners were landed on the DESCRIPTION OF THE ALABAMA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ALABAMA.

The Alabema was built at Liverpool or Birkenhead, and left the latter port in August last; is about twelve hundred tons burden; draught about fourteen feet. Engines by Land & Sons, Birkenhead—1862.

She is a wooden vessel, propelled by a screw, coppered bottom, about two hundred and ten feet long, rather narrow, psinted black outside and drab inside, has a round stern, billet head, very little shear, flush deck fore and aft, a bridge forward of the smok-stack, carries two large black boats on cranes amidshies for ward of the two large black boats on cranes amidehios forward of the mean rigging, two black quarter boats between the main and mizzen masts, one small black boat over the stern on cranes, the spare spars on a gallows between the bridge

in the track of both outward and homeward bound vesmake great havoc among them.

DAVID B. GIFFORD, els, and more or less being in sight every day, she will

una since the middle of August:

1. Ship Brilliant, of New York.

ne 32 pounders on a side. The Recent Rebei Incursion—The Pro-perty Destroyed at Chambersours. CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 14, 1832. To the Editor of The Press:

EIR: The account in one of your cotemporaries public property taken and destroyed at this place by the the rebel cavalry is so exaggerated that I feel compelled to give you a correct account. There were but two hundred suits of United States uniforms on hand, being the balance of a lot which had been sent here for distribution among the hospital patients, besides about fifty articles of condemned clothing; but even these latter the rebels were glad to exchange for their own still worse ones. They destroyed our hundred and sixty-eight boxes of Confederate am munition, which had been previously captured by our forces from General Longatreet's train; but this was almost worthless, as was evidenced by the fact of the little damage made by its explosion.

From the time I got word that the rabels were approaching until they entered the town was not an hour. And, even in that short interval, I obtained the services of a number of men to remove the articles into the cars, but the railroad company could not furnish me with cars. I secured the safety of my papers, horses, and mules, and remained in town and witnessed their entrance and departure, without removing my uniform, or being captured, or paroled. There were, probably, seven hundred muskets, two hundred sabres, four hundred pistols, and a lot of accoutrements belonging to the State, which were also taken or destroyed. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD. Acting Assistant Quartermas

Resistance to the Enrollment in Luzerne County.

County.

The Carbondale Advance says:

"We have melanchely news from Archbald. A death has reculted from a renewed effort to take the enrollment at that place. We published, two weeks since, an account of the manner in which the enrolling officer and four or five assistants had been driven from the town bloody and bruised. We learned, about noon yesterday, that the enrolling officers had arrived upon the ground with a large posse, unarmed, for the purpose of taking the enrollment peaceably, if they could, but with a company of militia in attendance, armed, to execute the law forcibly if they must. During the afternooneix women were arrested for disturbing the peace, and sent to jail at Wilkesbarre. No serious difficulty, however, occurred until the officers were returning from their day's business to the hotel. A riot then occurred, with these results: Patrick Gilmartin, killed, received about ten rhots. His wife was badly wounded. Patrick Colegar, shot through the hand; Michael Caffrey, severely wounded with three balls; and John Caffrey with two balls. Feveral others slightly wounded. None of the militia were hurt. two balls. Feveral others slightly wounded. None of

GENERAL MCOLULLAN COMPLIMENTS WIS-CONSIN TROOPS—General Gibbons has issued an order to his brigade, embracing the following endorseorder to his brigade, embracing the following endorsement of a letter to the Governor of Wisconsin by General McClellen:

"I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the three Wisconsin regiments in General Gibbon's brigade. I have seen them under fire, acting in a manner that reflects the greatest possible oredit and honor upon themselves and their State. They are equal to the best troops in any army of the world.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN."

A NEW NAVAL POWER. Not more than fifteen years ago, when the subject of a revision of the Naviga-tion Laws was before the English Parliament, it was stated that the Prussian fleet numbered only seventeen small vessels, but now it is announced that, even with her limited sea-coast, she will soon have a fleet of seventy men of war, carrying 568 guns. The Baltic is to be the principal maritime station, the Government having selected the port of Jasmund, in the Island of Rugen. The cost of the fleet and the dockyards is estimated at fifty million dollars

GEN. HALLECK—The story telegraphed West, by the Associated Press, that Gen. Halleck was to go west again to assume command of his old department, has a great many believers. "Well informed circles" assert that it will come to see the first terms of the story of the hat it will come to pass by the first of next mo is well known among Gen. Halleck's friends that it was against his own wishes that he was called to Washington, preferring, as he said, on the night previous to his departure, "to remain in the West, where ew position East, to fight politicians. DISHONEST SURGEONS -Some of the newspapers

DISHONEST SURGEONS.—Some of the newspapers of New England have articles showing the corrept practices of surgeons, whereby persons get exemption from the operation of the draft. It has also been stated bere, in the highest executive quarters, that thousands upon thousands of soldiers have been absent on "aick leave," so called, when they were not sick in fact but were granted certificates by surgeons for a pecuaiary reward. Some of the men of new regiments that arrive here are found at once to be physically unable to discharge soldiers, duties, but who have received their bounty, and have been pronounced fit for service by some ignorant person who has officiated as examining surgeon.

THE FORT WARREN PRISONERS -The Boston THE FORT WARBEN PRISONERS—The Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday say: At the present time there are about twenty political prisoners at Fort Warren, the most prominent of whom are Hayor Brown and Marshal Kane, of Baltimore. They are all on parole, and have the liberty of the fort and the Island Capt. William H. Gladden, of the prizo schooner Defiance, who was brought to this port in the United States gun boat Alabama, was the latest accession to their number, which will probably soon be increased by the arrival of other prisoners from the forts near New York, Philadelphis, and Baltimore.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF CONFEDE-BATES.—A train arrived at Camden Station yesterday morning from Frederick, having on board one hundred and thirty convalescent Confederate prisoners, who have for some time past been in the hospitals at that p'ace and Sharpeburg. They were sent to Fort McHenry. from whence they, with about seventy others, were last evening placed on board the Fortress Hoproe boat, en route for Aiken's Landing, to be exchanged,—Batt, Sun. CAGED AT LAST.—The notorious counterfeiter,

CAGED AT LAST.—The notorious counterfeiter, Charles Sabin, who, in years past, has caused much trouble to the police of Bosion, was, on the 8th instant, at Rutland, Vt, in the United States Court, sentenced by Judge canalley to ten years' Imprisonment in the State prison at Winsor, for making and uttering counterfeit halves and quarters of United States coin.

ELWOOD FISHER DEAD.—A copy of the Petersburg Express of the 10th has been received at the Navy Department. It states that Elwood Fisher, distinguished as a political writer of the extreme States rights type, died recently at Atlanta, Georgia. His age was 54 years. He was the author of an epitaph for the American people, as follows: "Here lies a free people, who lost their own liberty by trying to give liberty to hisches."

LETTER FROM NEW YORK Correspondence of The Press. NEW YORK, October 15, 1862 THE DRAFT, AGAIN, To-day, Judge Advocate Anthon has given his in

structions to the commissioners and surgeons who are to help officiate in the momentous event of the 10th, and at help officiate in the momentous event of the 10th, and at is now nearly ready for that oft postponed consumnation. Following closely, as it will, upon the head that State election, the conscription will lack nothing sense tional that popular excitement can give it. The State militia and firemen are declared exempt. The forms will be kept as a reserve, and the latter are to go through the form of proving by their rolls (which they can east will be kept as a resource, one rolls (which they can east do) that their department has already furnished its like proportion to the war. The number to be dra'ted in the proportion to the war. Included, is about three the

sand, and a little over. In Brooklyn about half the will probably be decided in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before this letter reaches you, if the furry cagne. Yesterday Mr. Edwin Ja Less addressed the furry cain behalf of Mrs. Beal, very cleverly maintained the shoot herreif whon she was time, instructing that if she had really meant to at the sum Beal the must have been driven to it by what he (Mr. To day Mr. A. Oakry Hall sums up the prosecution for the people, and a verdict, as I have before furthered, has been through the middle of the people, and a verdict, as I have before furthered, has been through with staring spectators, of both so much interest in the community The character of the murdered man. Beal, is shown to bave been that of a reckless libertime. a cruel trifler with his wife a bong, and it is believed that he richly merited the faste he med. ANOTHER RELIGIOUS CONVENTION

has commenced its sittings in this locality, at Brockly, and will probably continue, its session turning the e-el. It refer to the Unitarian Autumnal Convention. It must noted development thus far is an extentical discourse from the Rev. Dr. Bellows, wherein he says: from the Rev. Dr. Bellows, wherein he says:

"I think the war must have increased the refrect ist
by the North for the South. Its mirroulous resources,
the bravery of its froops; their patience under tad,
ships; their unchrinking firmness in the dasperate pration they have assumed; the wonderful success,
which they have extemporized manufactures and must
tions of war, and kept themselves in relation with the
world in spite of our magnificent blockede; the slow
with which they have rises from defeat, and the course
they have shown in threatening again and again our tapital, and even our interior, cannot fall to extert a repital, and even our interior, cannot fail to extert as usefulling admiration and respect. Well is Gen McClella reported to have said (privately), as he watched that obstinate fighting at Autotem; and saw them restring perfect order in the midst of the most frighting canage. What terrific neighbors these would be! We must conquer them, or they will conquer us!!"

TRADE SALE OF BOOKS

Mearrs. G. A. Smith & Oo. 21 and 23 Morcer stress, and goes on more spiritedly than was auticipated. The strendance is quite as large as usual, a large force of surer from the West at d. East being pre-out. The catalogue fills 429 large pages, and represents invoices from leating houses all over the country. The entire remaining stock of the late firms of mason & Brothers. Derby & Jackson, Phillips, Sampson, & Oo., and Croaby, Nichols, Son, & Oo. are in the sale. THE FLUCTUATIONS IN GOLD

still perplex our tracing Gathamites; and what wish the palaver of soiled postage-stamps being worth en and private shinplasters illegal, we are overwhelmed

there is nothing remarkable. Stocks are sleady, though every now and then some timed one takes a momentary panic, and sells out for what he can set. The figs.

BCOTTESANT. Adoption of the Rebellion Resolutions.

THIRTEENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS - EVENTS SESSION. The evening session attracted a large attendance. The business was opened by the secretary, who annound that four thousand five hundred copies of the jurish would be published for the use of the delegates. Rev. Dr. Phillips, of Michigan, moved that a vote to the rebellion resolutions be taken at nine o'clock. Several amendments and a desultory conversation followed, but the motion was finally put and carried. Mr. J. E. Werren, of Minnesots, was under the in-pression that the day of bulls and excommunications had passed. Did the House mean to steal the threaders of the Vatican and don the mantle of the Emission Church? He felt bound to say that radicalism had crept into the Convention, and threatened to destroy it, so it was then attempting to destroy the State. The resolutions, he thought, would divide the Church, which should remain true to her only legitimate sphere of duty, the preaching of the Gospel. She should more markind, and not be moved by markind. Nothing but schism could divide her, or impair her usity. They had no more to anathematize the Southern Church for praying for Jeff Davis, than to anathematize the English Underson tor unexing prayers for Queen Victoria. Why should they denounce their Southern breaking as a church because they had been forced to acknowledge a Government composed to their own? The using west strayed against itself; should they array the Church gestingt herself? He was apprehensive the nation could was arrayed against itself; should they array the Church against herself? He was apprehensive the nation could never be reunited by force alone, and that charity could be one of the instruments of their future unity. But they should, in any event, enteavor to preserve to unity of the Church.

Rev. Dr. Towns spoke in favor of the rebellion resistions, and Rev. Br. Thrain and the preamble and resolutions, which is referred to in the report of the muning session.

ing session.

Rev. Dr. Mason moved to lay the whole subject on to table. Lost. table. Lost.

A vote on the amendments to the resolutions of the comp little of nine, as proposed by Mr Waist, declaring that the South was in the act of committing a grister wrong against the nation and the Church, were rejected. Hon. Murray Hoffman said he had intended to with Hon. Murray Hoffman said he had intended to withdraw his resolution in case the amendments of Mr. Welsh had been adopted, but after the vote which had been taken he dared net do it.

The resolutions of Mr. Hoffman, Rev. Dr. Threi, at Rev. Mr. McAlister, were stocessively put and lon, at tieso a motion to adjourn.

The report and resolutions of the committee of me were then adopted by the following vote: Cierical—if firmative 13, negative 7. Lax—Affirmative 11 negative 4. The an nouncement was greeted with applause.

The report of the committee of nine which has [The report of the committee of nine, which has

been adopted, will be found in The Press of Friday last -ED.] Capt. Williams and his Whaling Voyage. To the Editor of The Press: Siz: The present riving generation of Philadelphia bid fair, through the exertions of Japtain Williams, to be wiser than their fathers, at least in the matter of whatatching.

To one who visited Consert Hall lecture room, 32 Monday evening, the idea would be that the people sty-posed Philadelphia was eventually to become a second Nantucket, and they were preparing for the change The hall was filled with one of the most thoroughly absorbed, and magnetized audiences we ever saw. The aldide of the veritable whale boat, with all its apputtenance of the veritable whale-boat, with all its apputenances as a means of illustration is as successful as it is novel. Apart from the beauty and interest of the paining itself, the captain is an exhibition; he leaps from the stage to the boat, now seizing the seering car as the boat silently approaches the simbering monster, talking in earnest, houses while to his men, promising them all manner of imposible to wards if they will only "ley him alongside that whale," his whole frame trembling with excitement, and the stead of anxiety starting from his forehead. Again he is not in the bow nervously graving the iron, noised realy for of anxiety starting from his forehead. Again he stand in the bow nervously grasping the iron, poised resty for the blow. He darts the weapon, and, with the mest context pious exmeatness, shouts "Stem all, steam all for your lives!" scizes an oar and works with a will. Then the whale runs and takes the line out of the tub and over the smoking bow with lightning speed, and anxiously the sailor watches, as coil after coil is taken, bending on deat in the vain hope of stopping the monster in his mil career. All is vain, and mounted on a thwart the Captain begs and pleads with the coming boats to have to come boys, come! My dear fellows, stretch to real work! Don't let us lose this whale—an eighty bard chep! O come! Come! Heave us your line effore it to late!" The boat approaches; the bost-steere holds the coil, he throws it. "Ah! ab! we've got the lise! bend it on! So the whale is saved!" The Captain shaback on the thwart, overcome with the agonized supenes, and the intensely interested audience, some of whom have risen from their seats, draw a long breath of relief, and the agony is over.

Such, bliefly, is a tame description of one of Captain Williams' boat scenes, and if the real represents indext.

Such, briefly, is a tame user representation of Williams' boat scenes, and if the real represents ionded not far exceed this rough sketch, deny me forever the artific truth. ANOTHER ASSESSMENT.—Brigadier General Ben. oan has assessed five thousand dollars on the distantants of Jefferson City, Mo., for subsisting the rolled mi itis in that place, and for th titute families of soldiers in the same.

THECITY. FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUNTY, Judge Grier—New York Wire Railing Co. vs. Houry L. Cake & Co., of Pottsville. In this case, yestoria, Loonard Meyers, Esq., made the concluding argument for plaintiffs, and the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiffs, sustaining the originality of the claim of Henry Jenkins for manufacturing coal screens, &c. by criming the r.ds before weaving, A number of injunctions had been obtained, and the only question sent to the jury was the remaining one of originality, now settled in favor of the pantentee. Leonard Myers and J. O. Longaireth for plain tiffs; Furman Sheppard and A. H. Smith for defendants. COOPER-THOP VOLUNTEER DONA-

TIONS—The following donations were received during the week, ending at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evenica:
Alien Outhbert, \$20; proceeds of fair held at No. 213 Green street, Miss L. A. McKey, \$15; Jersey. \$5; Cash, \$1: Jewin Beed, \$5: Wm. F. Potts, \$5; W. M. Greiner, \$5; a lady from Boston, \$1; a writing desk from Charles W. C. Crane; James S. McCalla, \$20; Mrs. Stewert, \$3; Donation box, \$3; Cash, \$13 30; Captain Lindsay, \$5; 3 dozens of knives and forks from Mesits. Fields & Hardy.

The election week is now over, and it is housd that the The election week is now over, and it is hoped that the people generally will resume their attention to the refreshment saloons.

THE PEDESTRIAN FEAT. Mr. Weston, who is performing the great pedestrian feat at the St. George s Cricket Ground, made ninety miles up to 9 o'clock last svening. He walked one mile out of 40 in ten mirutes, and to day will make 70 miles. Yesterds' he walked 20 miles in 4% hours, without sitting down once. A large number of spectators were on hand to witness the porformance.

A HANDSONE MAJORITY. James McManus, the National Union candidate for school director of the Seventeenth ward, received, at the election on Treeday, 1,037 votes, or 406 more than that cast for the ticket. Mr. McManus served with credit some time since in the school board, and this handsome majority is a well-deserved compliment.

CONTINENTAL CAVALBY .- Governor Curlin has granted authority to Col. J. C. Peyton to organize a regiment of light cavalry for service in the Southwest. The organization will be known as the Continental Cavalry, and will be composed of first-class mental the headquarters are at No. 108 South Fourth street.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A large lot of clothing, dried fruits, wine, &c., has been received at the Broad-aircest Hospital from the ladies of Middle Britisheld, Monroe county, Pa.