WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1863. THE TRIUMPH FOR THE UNION IN PENN-

SYLVANIA.

This, then, is the result of all the evidence, argument, and eloquence employed to convince the Democratic voters of the North that the Democratic party is no longer loyal. Pennsylvania, true to the Union, ANDREW G. CURTIN still her Governor, and all that we feared and detested forever crushed beneath a triumphant majority. The Government sustained, justified in all it has done for the subjugation of the rebellion, and strengthened by the power of the American people to gloriously end what it has nobly begun. Ohio, too, is saved by the loyalty of her voters. and gives a stupendous majority for JOHN BROUGH and the Union. Now may we enthusiastically claim that the whole North is united, for with Ohio, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, Pennsylvania repledged to the Union, it matters little that HORATIO SEYMOUR is still Governor of New York and that the Empire State will be redeemed in the election soon to come, is a certainty

which no man who has rightly read yester-

day's lesson can doubt. Pennsylvania has emphatically rebuked the insulting attempt to drag her into the ranks of the nation's foes. Henceforth let no man doubt her loyalty, and let no new GEORGE W. WOODWARD, with disloyal words upon his lips, and disloyal counsels to her people, dare to ask for office at their hands. Forever and forever, sympathy with slavery and treason is powerless in the limits of our free and noble Commonwealth. The great truth that no party, however powerful its influence, however illustrious its record, can succeed if it opposes the Union, is established; and equally great as this, absolutely established, is the truth that for Americans in the war for the salvation of America, all parties are dead, and the people alone live. Call that great loyal organization which sustains the Government, and with all its power opposes its enemies, a party, but remember it is the Union PARTY. and may it be immortal while Freedom

needs a defender.

In this National Union party all loyal men are equal, and the President stands side by side with the humblest of Americans. Democrats, Republicans, Whigs, are all brothers in the patriotic league, and the armies of the United States carry its banners with them to victory. Therefore, the triumph in Pennsylvania is national, and has far more than State importance. No longer need the doubter doubt, the timid fear, the traitor hope. Pennsylvania. in electing ANDREW G. CURTIN on a National Union Platform, has sealed the fate of the rebellion. Her voice has gone forth in trumpet tones to the North and South, with solemn proclamation that treason on the battle-field shall have no help from treason at the polls, but that both shall be ruined and destroyed. This is the victory of the war; those who fought in it so nobly shall long remember it with pride, and never shall It be forgotten while patriotism remains a virtue, treason a crime, and Pennsylvania the Keystone State of the Union.

The Letter of General McClellan. We have not been among those who saw anything dangerous in Major General Mc-CLELLAN. As a man we have always felt a kind regard for him, and we have endeavored to find him a great General. If his generalship has disappointed us, it is his misfortune and not his fault, and when he went into retirement we felt that it was good policy to let him alone. He had a large salary, a splendid mansion, and a reputation as a martyr among many susceptible citizens of the loyal States. With the exception of an occasional malicious suggestion from the New York Herald as to his being a candidate for the Presidency, his name had almost passed from the immediate recollection of the nation: for the nation had seen other men tried, and found-to be at least as competent as General McClellan. During this political campaign his name has been mentioned by both parties, and his support claimed by the friends of Woodward and CURTIN. We made editorial allusion to a telegraphic despatch we had received from a citizen of Allentown, claiming General McClellan as a friend of Governor Cur-TIN in these words: "It is said that the managers of the Copperhead meeting at Allentown, having invited Gen. McCLELLAN to be present, received from him a letter stating that if he had a vote in this State it should be given to Gov. Currin. Whatever Gen. McClellan's political preferences may be, he could not as a soldier, who has had the honor to command the armies of the Union, support a man who is opposed to the war for the restoration of the Union." In reply to this there is a letter in town purporting to be written by General McCLELLAN to Colonel CHARLES J. BIDDLE, in which he is said to deny the statement of our correspondent at Allentown, and to express his sympathy with GEORGE W. WOODWARD. It this letter is true, General McCLELLAN must have taken some trouble to arrive at a conclusion. He came to Philadelpnia and saw Mr. Justice WOODWARD. "I desire to state," he says, "that having some days

WOODWARD, I find that our views agreed,"

of Pennsylvania is "called for by the in-

terests of the nation." General McClellan tells us that he has had a full conversation with Mr. Justice WOODWARD, and that their "views agreed." If this is so, then we have no hesitation in saying that he did not leave the Army of the Potomac a moment too soon, and his removal by the Administration was an act of wisdom, which time has thus speedily justified. We are not familiar with the views of General McClellan, but as he is said to tell us they agreed with those of the Democratic candidate for Governor, we may arrive at some conclusion as to their nature. The question of slavery they undoubtedly discussed. The Judge surely informed the General that it was an "incalculable blessing," and that "to think against slavery is a sin, and to speak against it a crime." Of course. agreeing in this, they proceeded to dwell upon this "incalculable blessing," which could only be thought of at the risk of offending the conscience. The Judge must have informed the General, as he informed the people in Independence Square, that the "natural rights" of the slaveholders were grievously in peril, and that they were justified in defending them; and we can imagine the pleasure with which the Judge and the Gemeral recalled the success of these slaveholders, in defending their "natural rights" on the Chickahominy, and their regrets that they were not successful at Antietam. There must have been a greater regret still rected (Art. 7, sec. 1) thatknew before that this was the opinion of Mr. Justice Woodward, and now we are told that it is endorsed by Gen. McClellan.

Therefore, we retract what we said a few days since, in reference to General McClellan, land what that soldier somewhat petulantly speaks of as a "misrepresentation." Our misrepresentation consisted in the large part of the same length for the same length for the large money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge."

A similar law, providing the same length for the tion." Our misrepresentation consisted in saying, "whatever General McClentlan's ponucai preferences may be, he could not, as a soldier who has had the honor to command the armies of the Union, support a man who is opposed to the war for the restoration of the Union." We now find that we were mistaken, and that this General does not find it inconsistent with his honor as a soldier to give his voice in favor of a man who would to morrow, if he had the power, place Pennsylvania at the feet of the rebel Confederacy. General McCLELLAN forgets that many of the

to employ, as the commander of the Ameri-

can armics, were given to him by the very

ANDREW G. CURTIN he so officiously op-

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success than Pennsylvania; and no man did more to enable him to gain the greatest name in history than ANDREW G. CURTIN He forgets that one year ago he thanked Governor Curtin for his "wise and energetic action in calling out the militia of Pennsylvania," in his own name and the name of his army,-tendering him his acknowledgments for his "patriotic course." Therefore, we say, that if his feelings as a soldier could not restrain him, his feelings of gratitude as a man should have made

him hold his peace. If, then, Gen. McCLELLAN has written the letter which is now posted around this city with his named attached, he has ended his career. The army will really see what manner of man he is, and the country will rejoice to think that our soldiers are no longer under the command of one who, while holding a Federal commission, finds his views agreeing with the most bitter and unscrupulous enemy of the Republic in the Northern States. We want no soldiers under our banner who se sentiments are similar to those of Mr. Justice WOODWARD.

PROUDLY may Philadelphia see her name written first in the list of loyal cities; for yesterday a great work was done by her voters, which cannot be undone, though disloyalty should do its worst. We are proud of the principles triumphant, proud of the candidates elected, proud of the men with whom we live. Our citizens have shown that country is dearer to them than party, and there is not a man who voted for he Union, carried a Union banner, or gave one cheer for the brave old flag, who may not personally hold his head an inch higher and say, "I, too, have helped." America thanks all-all her loyal sons and daughters-for now her liberty is vindicated, and the greatness of her future is assured.

Who is the Governor of Pennsylvania? Not the man who said "let the South go peaceably." No, one who is resolved that if the South does break up the Republic, it shall be because the armies of the Republic cannot prevent it. Not the man who said that "slavery is an incalculable blessing,' but one who believes that freedom is the fundamental principle of the Union, that slavery is an incalculable evil. Not the man who declared that "slaveholders might use in defence of their slave property any means in their possession," but one who is determined that the Constitution shall not be violated, the nation ruined, to extend slavery over free territory, or to keep one human being in bondage. ANDREW G. CUR-TIN is the Governor of Pennsylvania, and he is worthy of the honor.

NEVER have men displayed more courage n breaking party shackles, more disinterestd sacrifice of party interests, than the loyal Democrats in this great campaign. They have given new lustre to the title of Democracy, and new proofs that the true Democracy is devotion to the country. What else could we expect from those Democrats who cherish the principles and revere the noble example of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS? They could not be found in disloyal ranks, opposing the Government and aiding the rebellion which he wrought so well to prevent, and, had he lived, would have done so much to destroy. A good Democrat was never more a Democrat than when he gave his vote to the Union, and left his party when GEORGE W. WOODWARD joined it.

AT THIS late hour we but approximate an estimate, but we have evidence that our Legislative ticket is elected. The House is certainly Union; the Senate, at the least, s tied.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13, 1868, From the Army of the Potomac-Recent Parties who arrived from the front, this morning, eav there was considerable skirmishing, vesterday

between the cavalry on either side, and that smar musketiv firing was heard, yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Rappahannock Station. It is presumed here by persons generally well informed that the movement of MEADE was, in fact, one previously decidedly upon in case of certain contingencies as indicated by the sending to the rear, some time since, certain articles of a cumbrous nature. One hundred wounded from KILPATRICK'S cavalry division reached here this morning. One hundred and thirty sick from the same army corps (2d) also arrived. They were distributed among several of the hospitals. A number of prisoners captured from the Army of the Potomac. It is represented the fighting thus far has been purely, on our side, at least, by artillery, and artillery supports of cavalry, the main army not having been engaged at all. Last night, at Warrenton Junction, some rebel sympathizer set fire to a train of cars containing hay and grain, doing some little damage. Passengers who arrived here from the front this party of the 6th Corps crossed the Rappahannock to short distance beyond, and returned towards night to near Bealton. Another reconncitring party yesterday afternoon, and returned to the vicinity of Rappahannock Station last night.

terday, but all was quiet through the night, up to an early hour this morning.

The loss in Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe. The 14th and 15th Pennsylvania, and 10th New York, are suffering most. On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappa hannock, and on Monday morning two corps re

with a severe loss in killed, wounded, and prison They then received an order to fall back, which they did in good order, Gen. BUFORD, with his caval-ry, on the left, KILPATRICK in the centre, and ago had a full conversation with Judge GREGG on the right. GREGG and BUFORD succeeded in holding the enemy in check, on the right and left, until 9 o'clock, when, acting under orders, they fellback on our main body, the purpose of the move and then he volunteers the opinion that the election of Judge Woodward as Governor ment having been effected. The crossing by MEADE to the north side of the Rappahannock was made mainly at Kelly's Ford, and it was effected in admirable order. Captain RHODEs and Lieutenant PRENTISS, of the 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, were

seriously wounded. The Evening Star says the skilful manner by which MEADE checkmated his astute adversary, and withoutless of any sort to any appreciable extent, placed himself on the other side of Jordan, and in a position where he preferred to accept battle, seems to have considerably bothered the rebels, who do not seem inclined to fight unless with the Indian-like advantages of a surprise and an ambuscade. The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion, and the amount of stores destroyed or left behind, beyond Culpeper would not make a car load, all told.

The following officers, wounded in the engagement on Sunday, arrived this morning from the Army of the Potomae: Lieut. Col. CROOKER, of Gen, PLEASANTON'S staff; Dr. FORWOOD, U. S. A. Lieut. CHAFFIR, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Capt. W

F. Aiken, 6th New York Cavalry. Naval Affairs. Lieut. HENRY C. TALLMAN, recently attached to usett, under repairs at Philadelphia, has been ordered to report to Admiral Dahlgren, imme NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 6, 1863. GENERAL ORDER, No. 20.

In the Cases of the schooner "Prince Alfred." captured by the United States steamer Susquehanns. September 6, 1861, and the schooner "San uan," captured by the same vesse!, September 28th, 1861, prize lists have not yet been forwarded to the Department, and the distribution of the priz money is thereby prevented. declare that the share of prize money which would have accrued in these cases to Captain John A. CHAUNCEY, who commanded the steamer Susqu hanna at the time of the capture, is forfeited. The "act for the better government of the navy "That the slave States were not permitted to in the navy, who shall capture or seize upon any "4" go peaceably" in the beginning We

> failure to transmit prize lists to the Navy Department, is contained in the "Act for the bester government of the navy of the United States;" approve July 17, 1862.
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> The Department has no discretionary power to re-

mit this ferfeiture. Its duty is confined to the en-forcement of it, so soon as it is clear that the intent f the law has been violated, and its numose defeatof the law has been violated, and its purpose deteated, and that those entitled to prize money are suffering the consequences of a culpable neglect by their commanding officer of a duty so strongly enjoined.

Its power to order a court martial, with a view to the further punishment of the offender, is discretionary, and it may be compelled to exercise this power. But it trusts that this example of a faithful enforcement of the positive and certain pensity provided by the law will have the effect of preventing glorious opportunities which he failed similar neglect of cuty on the part of commanding officers making returns. GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navv. - It is stated that Judge Advocate General Holl's poses. He forgets that when he came to Washington, a military adventurer, no State

Washington, a military adventurer, no State was more profuse in its contributions to his tirely exonerates that officer from blame,

THE ELECTIONS A GREAT VICTOR

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSED THE UNION SUSTAINED.

Disloyalty Rebuked and Defea

THE PEOPLE TRIUMPHAN The Entire Union Ticket Elec

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S MAJOR 20,000 TO 25,000. The City Ticket Elected by 7,000 Majority.

BROUGH'S MAJORITY, 100,000.

ALLANDIGHAM'S BANISHMENT APPROVED.

Ohio Responds to Pennsylvania.

The Election in the State. We subjoin a table, arranged at a very early hour this morning, giving the majorities for Curtin and Woodward, received ust as we go to press. The reader will observe that the majority for CURTIN in three counties, is 21,782, and he will also observe that in the added table of majorities for CURTIN in 1860. if the whole majority of 10,223, which he then received, were obliterated, he would still be elected by over 21,000. We therefore place his majority as at least 25,000.

Governor and Supreme Court

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* Two wards to be heard from. THE MUNICIPAL TICKET. FIRST WARD. COMMON COUNCIL Jas. G. Peale, (U.)...1,766 R. Chestnut, (D.)...1,386 J. B. Haines, (U.)...1,765 Ezek. Morrell, (D.)...1,388 SECOND WARD. BELECT COUNCIL W. H. Rudiman, (U.). 2,075 | Dr. Kamerly, (D.)... 2,125 FÖURTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL. — Smith (U)......742 Henry Marcus(D)...1,360 Wm MoAleer (D)......600 FIFTH WARD COMMON COUNCIL

W. Henzey, (U.)..998 | Jas. F. Dillon, (D.)..1092 SIXTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL eo. F. Ormley, (U.). 1090 | R. J. Barr, (D.)... SEVENTH WARD. DOM MON COUNCIL Z. Adams, (U.)...2,098 | W. K. Gilbert, (D.)...1,233 EIGHTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL. (U.) 1,544 | P. Dougherty, (D.)..1,090 NINTH WARD. BELEGT COUNCIL . P. Wetherill, (U.).1,690 | J. Otterson, (D.). TENTH WARD.

COMMON COUNCIL.
(U.)..2,237 | Hugh Oraig, (D.) ELEVENTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL.931 | King, (D.)... COMMON COUNCIL Elwert, (U.).........930 | Wilson Kerr, (D.).. THIRTEENTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL. Tames Lynd, (U.) .. 1,968 | J. H. Deas, (D.) 1,13 FOURTEENTH WARD. COMMON COUNCIL. H. C. Oram (U).... 2,217 G H. Berrell (D)... 1,267 Amos Briggs (U)... 2,196 H Quigg (D)..... 1,238 FIFTEENTH WARD. SELECT COUNCIL.

H. Davis, (U.).....2,694 | Geo. Read, (D.)....1,82 COMMON COUNCIL, Robt. Evans, (U.)...2,594 | Hugh Dechan, (D.).1,820 SIXTEENTH WARD. COMMON COUNCIL.
W. H. Hubbard, (U.).1,478 Jas. Telford. (D.)....1,61 SEVENTEENTH WARD. COMMON COUNCIL. C. Hill, (U.)......1,102 M. Mullin, (D.).....1,95 EIGHTEENTH WARD.

COMMION COUNCIL.

M. Brady, (U.).....2,124 C. Scheez, (D.).....1,164 NINETEENTH WARD. W. Knight (U). 2,063 H. Vogelbach (D). 2,149 TWENTIETH WARD. COMMON COUNCIL. J. H. Billington, (U) 2,964 T. F. Adams, (D.)...2,456 TWENTY-SECOND WARD. COMMON COUNCIL.

R. H. Gratz, (U.)...1,761 | R. F. Allen, (D.)....1,045 TWENTY-THIRD WARD. COMMON COUNCIL.

JOS. T. Vankirk (U) 1,687 P. Matthews (D).... 1,251 TWENTY-FIFTH WARD. ISBLECT COUNCIL. B. H. Jenks, (U.)....840 | F. O'Rourke, (D.)...1,062 COMMON COUNCIL. J. Gamble, (U.)......789 | O. McDonald, (D.)..1,147

THE STATE. Adams. GETTYSBURG, Oct. 13 .- Gettysburg gives 96 ma Allegheny. PITTSBURG, Oct. 13 .- The First ward of Pittsburg gives a majority of five hundred and seven. The the Second ward is one hundred. PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—The majority for the Union

icket in the Sixth ward is about 400; a gain of over Three wards in the city and five neighboring districts give Curtin an aggregate gain of 375 over his PITTIBURG, Oct. 13 .- In twenty-five districts in llegheny county Curtin has gained 1,059 over his majority in 1860. The county will probably give ,000 majority. PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Twenty eight precincts give Curtin 1191 majority, net increase over Curtin's vote of 1860. Allegheny county will give from 8,000 to

Armstrong. Chirtin, 82 : Woodward, 92, Loyal Sack township-Curtin, 136; Woodward Mency borough-Curtin's majority, 103. Montonville-Curtin's majority, 90. Lycoming-Gurtin's majority, 57. Agnew runs about even with Curtin so far as Curtin gains largely over the vote of 1862, and early equals the vote of 1860.

Berks. pecial Despatch to The Press. l READING, Oct. 13.—Reading gives about 40 ma-rity for Curtin. Woodward's gain in four towns over Foster is about 180, READING, Oct. 13.—The majority in Berks for odward is about 6,300. teading—First ward—Curtin, 86 msjority; loss, 11 cond ward-Curtin, 122 majority; loss, 5. Third Muhlenberg township-Woodward, 195 majority Jnion township—Curtin, 29 majority. nond township-Woodward, 393 majority;

mocratic gain, 100. Rockland township-Woodward, 25 majority; De Blair. ALTOONA, Oct. 13.—Altoona has yielded a gain of 3 over last year for the Union ticket. Woodward's majority in Hollidaysburg is 17, ALTOONA, Oct. 13.—Altoona gives Woodward 69 sjority, a gain for Curtin as compared with 1860, Bradford. Canton 355 majority; Curtin gain 60.

Cowando borough-Curtin, 81 majority; Litcheld township-Curtin, 73 mai.; Towards Northurtin, 30 majority; all Union gains. Bucks. BRISTOL, Pa., Oct. 13 .- Bristol borough give Cur-Doylestown borough, Woodward one majority; ırtin gain eighteen pecial Despatch to The Press.] BRISTOL, Eucks county, Pa.—Curtin has the folwing majorities; Bristol township, 182; Newtown rough, 38; Newtown township, 72; Bensalem TER Woodward 114 majority.

* Carbon. MAUCH CHUNK, Oct. 13 .- East Mauch Chunk orough, 11 majority for Curtin. A gain of 28 as Carbon-Curtin 138 majority; last year a tie Morristown, Oct. 13.—The borough of Morrisown gives Curtin 128 majority—gain of 524 over Chester.

OXFORD, Oct. 13.—Oxford borough, Curtin maority, 22; gain, 78. East Nottingham, Curtin majority, 8; Curtin gain, 43. Hopewell Borough-Ourtin's majority, 3; Curtin Lower Oxford-Woodward's majority, 39 ; Curtin gain, 18. East Coventry—Curtin, 190; Woodward, 69. Curtin, 34 majority; Curtin gain, 23. Elk township gives Curtin 29 majority; a loss o

Columbia. Catawissa-Curtin 30 majority. Franklin township—Woodward's majority 7. Maine township-Woodward's majority 102. Rerwick-Curtin majority 32; gain 4. Bloomsburg borough and township-87 majority Cumberland.

for Curtin; gain 130. CARLISLE, Oct. 13.—Woodward's majority in Carisle district is 253, a gain as compared with vote of North ward, Chambersburg-219 majority for Curtin; a gain of 80 over the last Gubernatorial Dauphin. HABRISBURG, Oct, 13.—Curtin's majority in this county will reach 1,500. Large gains over the vote

of 1800.

The following is the vote of Harrisburg: First. ward, 57 majority for Woodward; Fourth ward, 23 majority for Woodward; Sixth ward, 59 majority for Woodward . Second ward, 20 majority for Chir tin; Third ward, 6 majority for Curtin; Fifth ward, 16 majority for Curtin.

HARRISTORG, Oct. 13.—New Brighton gives 200 majority for Curtin; gain 77 over vote of 1880.
Harrisburg, 89 majority. Dauphin county, it is estimated, will give about 1,200 [majority for Curtin-The city of Harrisburg gives Woodward a majori ty of 88, a Republican gain of 86 over the last Gubernatorial vote.

Middletown borough—Curtin 40 majority, a gain of 95 over the last Gubernatorial vote.

Franklin gives 400 majority for Curtin. Delaware. CHESTER, Oct. 13 .- Town of Chester and borough gives Curtin 350 majority. Franklin. CHAMBERSTURG, Oct. 13 —Chambersburg give Curtin a gain of 33 over the vote of 1850. Meicersburg, 199 majority for Ourtin,

(Special Despatch to The Press.) In nine districts in Juniata county Curtin gain over Cochran 160. Lancaster. LANGASTER, Oct. 13.—Only 55 majority for Wood

ward in Lancaster.
Rapho township 95 majority for Curtin—unani mous.

Little Britton—92 majority for Gurtin. LANGASTER CITY, Oct. 13.—Lancaster city gives 58 majority for Woodward. A gain of 212 for Ourtin as compared with 1860.

On a recount, Woodward has only 54 majority is Lancaster city, a Republican gain of 150.

Lancaster township, Mr. Buchanan's residence gives Curtin 36 majority, a gain of 44 as compared with 1860; and a gain of 186 in the four districts Lehigh.

Emaus borough-Uurtin 1 majority, Democratic Catasauqua borough—majority for Curtin 84; a De mooratic gain of 116, Curtin gains 320 on last year's vote. Lower Macungie township—Woodward, 171 ma ority; Curtin gain, 3. Lokendaqua—Curtin, 87 majority—gain, 16. Allentown borough, Fifth ward-Woodward, 105 Luzerne.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]
SORANTON, Oct. 13:—We have heard from all the principal parts of Luzerne. Woodward is 1,100 ahead; his probable majority will be 2,200. WILKESBARRE, Oct. 13 .- Wilkesbarre borough 8 majority for Curtin-a gain, as compared with the Wilkesbarre-Curtin's majority 88; gain of 119. Luzerne county, as compared with the vote of last year, when Denizon was elected by 2,800 ma-Kingston borough-Ourtin, 40 majority; gain of 8. Providence borough—Ourtin, 92 majority; gain Plymouth borough and township-Curtin, 100 ma prity : gain of 66.

West Pittston—Curtin, 57 majority; gain of 10. Scranton borough—North ward—Curtin's majority 230; Curtin gain, 195.

Madison township—Curtin, 3 majority; loss of 2. Carbondale city and township-Woodward, 469 majority; Union gain, 74. Shickshiany borough—Curtin, 8 majority. Covington township—Curtin, 27 majority; gain 5. Park borough-Woodward, 18 majority

rain 48. Pittston township - Woodward, 207 majority; rain 68. South ward, Pitteton-Woodward, 107 majority. Middle ward-Curtin, 17 majority. North ward-Woodward, 30 majority. Lycoming.
Lewis township—Woodward's majority 4; Cur in's gain, 18. Mc Intyre township—Curtin 41 majority.

Williamsport borough—Curtin 146 majority. Williamsport—East ward, 248 for Curtin; 254 for Woodward. West ward-Curtin, 213; Woodward, 105 Centre ward—Curtin, 247; Woodward, 203. Williamsport borough—First ward—Curtin 10 Monroe.

Stroudsburg borough—Curtin, 52 majority. The county gives about 1,500 for Woodward. Montgomery. Norristown and twenty townships show a gain for Curtin of about 700 over his vote in 1860. The ounty will give Woodward not over 900 majority.

Montour. Special despatch to The Press.]
DANVILLE, Oct. 13.—Borough of Danville gives Ourtin 186 majority, a gain of 113 over last fall; 1,236 rotes polled. Danville—Second ward—Curtin 112 msjority ; gain Danville borough-South ward-Curtin, 112 majority; Curtin gain, 70. North ward-Curtin, 73 majority ; heavy gain.

Northampton. EASTON, Oct. 13 .- Easton borough, 77 majority for Curtin—a gain of 17 as compared with 1860. South Easton, 09 majority for Curtin—a gain of 38 as compared with 1860. Bethlehem borough gives Woodward 59 majority-Democratic gain, 18. Sation township gives Woodward 606 majorit Democratic gain of 172. Bethlehem township, Woodward, 144; Demogratio gain, 44. FREEMANSBURG, Oct. 13.-Freemansburg borough

gives Woodward 5 majority, a gain of three for Curtin, as compared with the vote of 1860. Northumberland. Augusta township - Woodward, 12 majority Union gain. Muney borough and township—Curtin, 34 majority -Union gain, 24. Curtin's majority, 140; Curtin's gain, 90. Milton borough-Curtin 161 majority; gain 96. Wilton-North ward-Curtin 72 main

Northumberland borough-Woodward 19 majo ity. Curtin has gained largely in Northumberlan ownship as far as heard from Schuylkill. POTTSVILLE, Oct. 13.—Union township gives

Woodward 247 majority, and Lowrie 243 majority. Tamaqua borough, Woodward 174 majority. Port Clinton, Curtin 9 majority. Pottsville Borough-Majority for Curtin, 446; ain of 83 on the vote of 1862. Norwegian-Woodward's majority, 245; a gain of 55 on the vote of 1862, Auburn.—18 majority for Curtin, Pine Grove-83 majority for Curtin.

Snyder. Special Despatch to The Press. 1
SELINGGROVE, Oct. 13.—Three townships give a najority of 491 for Curtin. Selinsgrove gives 85; Franklin, 216, and Sugguehanna, 190 majority. SELIN'S GROVE, Oct. 14.—Snyder county give about 425 for Ourtin. Susquehanna.

Great Bend borough-17 majority for Woodwarda gain of 90 for Curtin. Union. Lewisburg-Curtin, 256 majority. Westmoreland. GREENSBURG, Oct. 3 .- The Union gain in Green ourg district is 41; in St. Clair, 26. York. Liverpool-Woodward, 49 majority. Bellefonte-Curtin, 78 majority.

Carbondale-Curtin, 292 majority. Holenback-Curtin, 21 majority. Exeter-Curtin, 25 majority; gain, 15. Plains Township-Woodward, 9 majority; Cur Losshure-Curtin, 55 majority; gain, 75. Jackson-Woodward, 30 majority. Jersey-Curtin, 36 majority. BEAVER COUNTY-Rochester borough, Curtin's majority 72; New Brighton, Curtin 300 majority. BEDFORD COUNTY—nine districts, Curtin gains 3 votes on Slenker's majority of last year. BERKS COUNTY .- The returns thus far received indicate that Berks county will give a majority of over 7,000 for Woodward.

BERKS COUNTY-Reading, 36 majority for Curtin. BERKS COUNTY-Maxatawney township-Wood ward 227 majority. Kutztown borough-Woodward 47 majority. North Whitehall township-Woodward 106 majo rity; loss 41. BERKS COUNTY gives about 6,000 for Woodward. Bradford county reported 3,000 majority for Cur-BUCKS COUNTY gives Woodward about 400 ma-BUTLER COUNTY-eight districts give Union State ticket 400 majority. CABRON COUNTY-Summit [Hill, 10 majority for Woodward: Democratic gain, 47. CARBON COUNTY gives Woodward 500 majority. CRAWFORE COUNTY-Curtin, 2,000 majority.

CHESTER COUNTY gives 2,400 majority for Cur-CUMBERLAND COUNTY gives Woodward from 500 to 600 majority.

ERIE COUNTY—Eric city gives Ourtin 297 majority. His majority in the county, it is said, will reach 3,000. ERIE COUNTY-Curtin, 3,000 majority. FRANKLIN COUNTY gives Curtin 300 majority; oss of 374 on Curtin's majority in 1860. The whole Union county ticket is elected.

LANCASTER COUNTY.—Forty-nine districts give Curtin 5,696 majority, with five districts to hear from, which gave him, in 1860, 205 majority. Wayne county gives 550 Woodward majority. usquehanna gives Curtin 1,700 majority. LEHIGH COUNTY, complete and correct, give Woodward 1,668 majority.
Lehigh gives about 2,000 for Woodward. LUZERNE COUNTY gives 2,200 majority for Wood-LYCOMING COUNTY-In twenty-two districts heard from, Curtin has 259 majority. There are

twenty two districts still to be heard from. The county has probably gone for Curtin.
MIFFLIN COUNTY—Twelve districts—Curtin's maiority 66; Curtin's loss 180 as compared with 186 The three districts to hear from will give about 30 majority for Woodward. NORTHAMPTON COUNTY gives about 2,800 majority for Woodward. VENANGO COUNTY-Oil City, Curtin 91 majority; gain 60; Franklin, Ourtin 43 majority; gain 21.
WESTMORELAND COUNTY-Greensburg, Curtin gain 41. St Clair township-Curtin gain 26.

Wayne county reported ward. THE ELECTION IN OHIO. [Special despatch to The Press.] PITTSBURG, Oct. 13 -Brough's majority in Steubenville township is 724. A Union gain since last fall of 386.

Marshfield Oity-Brough, 100; gain, 25.

Elyria—Brough, 375; gain, 150.
The 28th Regiment voted 167 for Brough; Vallandigham, none.
12th Regiment—Brough, 450; Vallandigham, none. 23d Regiment—Brough, 484; Vallandigham, none. Col. White's Brigade—Brough, 1,250; Vallandig-Dayton City-Brough, 267 majority; gain, 192. Clark county—Brough, 1,700; gain, 700. Clinton county, 6 townships—Brough, 1,330 marity; gair, 265. Cincinnati gives Brough 5,000 majority.

Uncinnati gives Brough 1,000 majority.

Lucas County—Brough 1,000 majority.

Wood County—Brough 1,100 majority.

Washington County—Brough about 500 majority.

Dayton, Vallandigham's home, gives Brough 267 najority; a gain over last year of 194. Crawford County-Bucyrus, Whitestone township, gives Vallandigham I majority. Muskingum County—Zanesville borough, Brough 174 majority; a large Union gain. Four townships heard from give 480 gain. The county will give

Lake county-Brough's majority 1,859, with one ownship to hear from.

Huron county—9 townships, Brough's gain, 594. Lucas county-1,200 majority for Brot Montgomery county-200 majority for Brough. BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.-The vote of the Ohio soldiers in this city to-day, at headquarters, was as follows: 90 votes cast—Brough received 87; one ticket was crased; Vallandigham received two—cast y deserters.

Huron county—Brough, 7,000 majority. Columbus county—Vallandigham, 223 majority Jnion gain, 422. Columbiana county-Brough, 2 000 majority. Knox county-Brough, 2,000 majority; Union Portage county-Brough, 2,004 majority; gain Lake county-Brough, 1,900 majority; gain, 450. Richland county-Vallandigham, 300 majority; Union gain, 500. Stark county-Brough, 600 majority; Union gain

Summit county—Brough, 2,000 majority.
Warren county—Brough, 2,400 majority; Union Ross county-Brough, 450 majority; Union gain Butler county-Vallandigham, 1,000 majority. The 100th Regiment voted, Brough, 475; Vallanignam, 10. 104th Regiment—Brough, 660; Vallandigham, 4 Gen. Gilbert's Brigade—Brough, 1,500; Vallan igham, 22. Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—Columbiana county.—Wellsville-Brough, Union, 211 majority; a gain of 105 ver last fall. Salmaville-Brough, 200 majority. Portage county.—Atwater—Brough, 162 majority Rayenna—Brough, 244 majority.

Jefferson county.—Steubenville—Brough, 750 maority; Union gain of 317. The election passed off quietly throughout the State, and a very large vote has been polled. Lebanon—Brough, 485; Vallandigham, Dem., 121;

Inion gain, 117. Sandusky city—Brough, 365 majority; gain, 443. Muskingum county-Brough, 600 majority; large Union gain. Lancaster city-Vallandigham, Dem., 16 majoriy; Union gain, 161. Marietta—Brough, 600 majority; Union gain, 263. Erie county-Brough, 1,700 majority; Union gain, Cleveland city-Brough, 2,400 majority. Cuyahoga county-Brough, 5,000 majority,

CHARLESTON.

THE REBEL TORPEDO RAFT. Attempt to Explode the Ironsides. Serious Damages.

ANOTHER REBEL DEMONSTRATION ON THE FLEET NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The New York Times' Morris Island correspondent, writing under date of the 7th instant, states that so much damage was done to the Ironsides by the rebel torpedo that it is seriously contemplated sending her North for repairs. Our naval picket boats were attacked at the same ime by the rebels.

It is thought that the rebels will soon make a deconstration on the fleet with their rams, as three of our mortars are absent. Two "devils," to remove obstructions in the Tharleston harbor, have arrived Unless something is done soon, the rebels will ref gain entire possession of the harbor.

New York, Oct. 13.—The steamer Continental, from Hilton Head on the 9th, arrived here this morning. She makes the following report: On the night of 6th inst, the rebels sent down torpedo, attached to a raft, from Charleston, to the Ironsides, off Fort Moultrie, which exploded under the bow of the Ironsides, throwing a great volume of water on board of her, putting out all the fires, tilling Ensign Howard, and wounding two seamen

The rebel who had charge of the torpedo was cap-The Ironsides remains anchored off the Moultrie The monitors are doing picket duty off Fort Sump-Gen. Gilmore is still erecting batteries on Morris Island. The Continetal towed the brig Young Republic, of Portland, out of Hilton Head, intending to take

her to New York, but was obliged to cast her loose during a gale, the brig bearing up for Beaufort. Conviction of Traitors at San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—Greathouse, Harpending, and Rubbey, three of the leaders among those captured in this harbor last winter, when putting to sea aboard of the privateer Chapman, were to-ua, found guilty of the charge laid in the indictment, after a patient trial lasting some ten days. The extreme penalty is ten years' imprisonn

The Rebel Steamer R. E. Lee. HALIFAN, Oct. 13.—The rebel steamer R. E. Lee six days from Wilmington, N. C., direct, an ived this morning, with about thirty passengers The R. E. Lee was chased by a Federal blockader and has a shot-hole in her.

New York, Oct. 13.—Bermude papers of the 30th ult. have been received, but they contain no news. The Disaster to the Steamer Caledonia. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The steamer Caledonia which went achore on Cape Cod nearly a year ago, and which was subsequently abandoned and sold as she lay on the beach, was finally floated off this The wreck was purchased on the beach for

From New Orleans. NEW YORK, Oct. 13.—The steamship Star of th South, from New Orleans on the 4th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings nothing new. Albany, N. Y. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13.—Orders have been received to forward to New York all the volunteer troops in the State.

The McClellan Cavalry left here yesterday after-Congratulatory Letter from the Secretary of War. To John W. Forney, Esq.: WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Thanks for your tele

gram. All honor to the Keystone State! She upheld the Federal arch in June, and, with steel and cannon-shot, drove rebel invaders from her soil and now, in October, she has again rallied for the Union, and overwhelmed the foe at the ballot-box. EDWIN M. STANFON. The Good News in Washington.

Special Despatch to The Press.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The glorious news from Pennsylvania and Ohio has been received in Washington with every demonstration of joy. The Chroniele office was crowded with people to-night, including Members of the Cabinet and many officers of the army. The loyal men of Washington gree their friends of Pennsylvania. An Attack on Union Men, by Copperheads. [Special Despatch to The Press.]

YORK, Pa., Oct. 13th.—An attack was made or the Union League rooms, by the Copperheads, and pistol shots fired through the windows. The Union men rallied in force, driving the Copperheads and their police, and completely demolished the windows of the Copperhead club-room.

St. Domingo-The Rebellion Over. BOSTON, Oct. 13.-The schooner Freeman, from St. Domingo City on the 16th of September, has arrived at this port. She brings the intelligence that the St. Domingo rebellion was over. There had been much excitement and fighting at Port-au-Platte, but the Spanish troops were finally successful. The insurgents were put down and It was quite unhealthy at St. Domingo. Several of the crew of the Freeman died on the passage, and Captain Case stopped at Provincetown in feeble

Election Frauds at Wilkesbarre. WILKESBARRE, Oct. 13 .- John E. Force, Copper head deputy Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions naturalization papers.

Newark Charter Election. NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 13.-The charter election i Theodore Runyon, the Democratic candidate for mayor, by about 1,000 majority. The Democratic majority last year was about 1,800. Major General McClellan on the Election ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12. Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Philadelphia:

Hon. Charles I. Biddle, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia Press, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted or spoke, it would be in favor of Governor Curtin. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my carnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, and I had determined to adhere to this course; but it is ob-State. It has been my carnest endeavor herectore to avoid participation in party politics, and I had determined to achere to this course; but it is obvious that I cannot long maintain silence under auch misrepresentations. I, therefore, request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia Press. I desire to state clearly and destinctly, that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with Indge Woodward, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that, while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity and recognized by military law among civilized nations. And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and my vote.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

GEO. B. MoCLELLAN.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SECES. BRO. GANS, &C.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, cavalry boots, &c., embracing a prime and desirable assortment of about 1,300 packages, city and Eastern manufacture, to be sold Brough 600 majority.

Portage County—Brough gains at Ravenna 111;
at Rodstown 60, at Edinburg 71, and Palmyra 48
Windham gives 130 majority for Brough.

EUROPE. Arrival of the Africa. ST. JOHNS (N. F.), Oct. 13.—The steamship Africa rom Liverpool on the 3d via Queenstown on the th instant, struck near Cape Race at 10 o'cleck on Monday night, and arrived at this port safely at 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon. The vessel is dly damaged. The dates per the Africa are two days later than

ose already received. those already received.

The Confederate loan had advanced 1% per cent. The London Daily News says that Gen. Bragg's victory over General Rosecrans is a striking demonstration of the wisdom of the new policy of the Confederates, in combining their forces to resist the advance of the Federals. The honors of the battle belong to General Bragg. He must, however, do more than he has hitherto done, if the Confederate cause is to gain solid advantages from his sword. is sword.

The Paris Stecle argues that if Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, visits Parls with the expectation of procuring the recognition of the South, he will return home disappointed. The time for that has passed, if it ever existed. The South, by arming its negroes, shows that its resistance is exhausted. ance is exhausted.

The Archduke Maximilian answered the Mexican deputation that he was ready to accept the throne of Mexico on a free, spontaneous expression of the population of Mexico, and on a guarantee of the integrity and independence of the country.

The Paris Bourse was heavy at 67f. 75c. for the The news by the steamship Scotia, of the defeat

ral Hosecrans at Chattanooga, caused con-le sensation in England and a rise of five per the Confederate loan; but the advance was y sustained, and closed at about 25 per cent. discount.

The London Times thinks that Gen. Rosecrans was defeated by the superior strategy of the Confederates, rather than by mere fighting. It says it is evident that the Federal troops contested the field obstinately, rallied when broken, formed again, and renewed the engagement repeatedly. They seem to have done all that bravery and determination could effect, but the greater skill of the Confederate generals in combining the force which made the attack insured them the victory.

The London Herdul looks on the battle as the most of the Confederate generals in combining the force which made the attack insured them the victory. The London Herald looks on the battle as the most declaive one fought in the Western States. As to Charleston, the Army and Navy Gazatle remarks, that the means of attack being superior to that of defence, the place must fall. A letter from Brest, dated September 20th, says that the Florida has finished her repairs, and gone into the mercantile harbor to refit. She would go into the roadstead in about a week, but would not be entirely ready for see for about three weeks or a

The Federal steamer Kearsage continued at Brest. awaiting coal.

It is pointed out that twenty four hours must elapse after the sailing of one vessel before the other can be allowed to depart.

The steamship Great Eastern had been seized, under an Admiratly warrant, by the owners of the ship Jane, which vessel she ran down off the Irish

coast.

The London Morning Post points to the continuance of the peculiarity of this great war, that neither of the belligerents should be permitted for any protracted period to follow the path of victors. tory.

The Army and Navy Gazette attempts to show the dangerous position of General Rosecrans, but suggests that the Federal prospects may be brighter than the telegram makes out.

There was an improbable rumor that the Cunard company had proposed to purchase the Great Eastern, to carry coal to various ports for these steamers. A general meeting of the shareholders was held at London, on the 2d instant, when the proposition was referred to a committee with instructions to report in ten days. Miss Bateman, the actress, had made a most tri-umphant debut at the Adelphi in London. An inundation of the Nile had destroyed part of the railway, and would retard the shipment of cot-

The Paris journals continue to applaud the de-daration of Earl Russell relative to the treaties of S15, and believe it impossible for the other Powers to refrain from expressing their sentiments on the attitude of Russia in abrogating the acts of the Vienna Congress.

Commercial Intelligence.

2 Venning — Cotton—Sales to-day

POLAND.

LIVERPOOL. Oct. 3d—Evening.—Cotton—Sales to-day 0,000 bales, the market closing buoyant. Speculators nd exporters took 4,000 bales.
Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Corn active with an upard tendency. Provisions quiet. Lard firmer. Tallow firm. London, Oct. 3.—Concols for money 93%@93%. Uninois Central shares 16@14 discount; Erie shares 1

Shipping Intelligence. DURENSTOWN, Oct. 4.—Arrived from Bangor, Oct. 3d, F. Carver, at Liverpool. ailed for New York, October 3d, Columbia, from Liverpool.
Arrived from New York, Garlos and Albert Duarte, at Oporic; Reindeer, at Cadiz; Wm. Natt, at Liabon; Ganesee and Baron Magdell Zofeld, at Marreilles; Webster, Columbia, and Great Eastern, at Liverpool.
MEMORANDEM.—The Ship Milo, from Deal for New York, has put back, having lost her sails.

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, Oct. 13.—Flour firm and scarce; sales
Ohio extra at \$7, and Howard-street superfine at
beat active, and advanced 2@3c. Corn quiet;
to to 105c. Whinky steady at 655,
les of Whine

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—The following conversation, which occurred not far from here recently, will give a very correct idea of the estimation in which the oath of allegiance to the United States is held by many of the chivalry. A wealthy Secessionists, of high social position, was summoned as a witness before a military board:

Officer. Are you a loyal man?
Secessionist. I have taken the oath.
Off. Are you a friend of the Federal Government?
Secess. I cannot say that I am.
Off. Well, then, are you a friend of the Southern Confederacy? Confederacy!
Secess. Yes, I am.
Off. And you want its armies to whip ours!
Secess. I have always lived in the South; all my property is here, and I have sons in the Confederate army, and it is natural that I should have a desire

army, and it is natural that I should have a desire for our side to succeed.

Off. So you want the Confederacy to succeed? Secess. Yes, I do.

Off. Well, sir, you have a strange misconception of your oath of allegiance. You have solemily sworn to support the United States, and now you avow that you are for the rebel Confederacy. This is nothing but perjury. I shall have to commit you for trial.—Nashville Union. EGREEK FIRE AGAIN THROWN INTO CHARLESTON

-The Boston Herald has a letter from the fleet at Charleston, October 3, which says:

"Last evening General Gilmore sent one of his 'Greek Fire' shells into Charleston, which set fire to some buildings. The fire burnt for over two hours.
"There will be warm work here ere this reaches you, if nothing interferes in the meantime to put a stop to the grand work. All things are ready."

THE CITY. The Thermometer OCTOBER 13, 1862. A. M.... 12 M..... 3 P. M. 6 A. M.... 12 M.... 3 P. M. 49½.... 56....... 57 41...... 58½...... 60 OCTOBER 13, 1863 WIND. WIND. WIND. SE.....SSE

THE ELECTION. Scenes on Chestnut Street.-About nine o'clock last evening the lion-hearted Unionists of the Tenth ward, headed with an efficient band of musicians, formed themselves into a triumphant procession, carrying with them a transparency announcing the majority of 1,229 for the Union ticket. On came the procession, down Chestnut street, cheering loudly, and making the welkin ring with their shouts of joy. A crowd of perhaps two thousand were assembled in front of the Age office, anxiously awaiting any little crumbs of political comfort that night fall from the windows of that establishment. Very few came up to this time, and, as the triumphant procession advanced, the crowd above spoker of opened as easily as a dead oyster, and the Union ists passed through rejoicing, and paid their susto-mary visit to the newspaper offices that had advosated their principles during the campaign. From ten to eleven o'clock, some of the vote from ie Democratic towns and counties were announced at the Age office, and this galvanized the crowd into

evanescent joy. The vote from the heavy Union ounties was not announced at the Age office. Towards midnight the crowd dispersed, feeling, no doubt, as though they had fallen from a very high hill which they had built. The Twentieth Ward-A Grand Demonstration. The Union Camp of the Twentieth ward had a dress parade last night between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock. The parade was gay with lanerns and several pretty transparencies. The line was formed in the following order: VANGUARD. Delegation of gentlemen in citizens' dress, with

ilk badges on their breasts. BAND OF MUSIC. Delegation with torches. Banner representing Andrew G. Curtin in the act of leading a wounded soldier to a hospital. Motto,
The firm, brave patriot, Andrew G. Curtin, the oldier's friend: all true patriots voted for him." with this motto: "This is the true and only flag forever;" on the reverse were the memorable words of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas: "There can be but o parties-one for the country, the other against

Another banner, very well painted, representing Governor Curtin and Wm. B. Mann carrying a oldier to an ambulance on the battle-field : motto The patriot loves our gallant soldiers." On the reverse, in large letters, the words "God and Our Country;" "Our Country, may she always e right; but right or wrong, Our Country." There was an almost endless number of small lanterns, torches, and flags, in the line, the whole orming a pleasing and attractive patriotic scene. The procession halted in front of The Press office. After the band had performed "Hail Columbia," loud cries were made for Col. Forney. In response to the call of the multitude, Col. forney made his appearance at the window, and spoke as follows: SPEECH OF MR. JOHN W. FORNEY.

presenting bayopets the ruffiam fell back. Serve spoke as follows:

Fellow Union Men: And I use these words with a significance that I trust you will all remember, because they refer to the fact that this is another bet, because they refer to the fact that this is another bet, because they refer to the fact that this is another bet, because they refer to the fact that this is another bet, because they refer to the fact that this is another bet, because they refer to the fact that this is another and the property of the search of the search and loyal Democrats, and I would not insult you by the search of the sea

hat were waiting to hear what Pennsylvania was

that were waiting to hear what Pennsylyania was about to say. You have elected the entire State ticket of New York on the third of November. [Tremendous cheering.] You have declared to the people of Maryland that they are strong in their geost war for the emancipation of slavery. You have declared by this vote that Charles Browne, whom you remember in this city as a Damocratic leader, and now running for Congress in Delaware on the Copper head ticket, shall also be defeated! [Applause.] And more than all, if their son be any greater results than those, you have declared in favor of the entire policy of the Federal Administration. [Cheers and cries "That's sop"] You have declared in favor of the splendid financial policy of Mr. Chase. You have declared in favor of the vigorous, honest, and intrepid management of the War Department by Mr. Stanton. [Applause.] You have declared that, whether in the Administration of the Federal Government or out of it, no man that belongs to the Union party shall dare to set himself up against the Federal Government, or against the policy of that party. Whether that man be a ward politician or a Cabinet officer, you have, by this great vote to-day, declared that he who is not with us is against us. [Loud cheers.]

You have, also, said that Andrew G. Curtin is worthy of the gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.] His canvass in this great campaign has been one of unparalleled spleaneder. Fom the beginning to the ending he has given his time and his talents to viadicate you and to viadicate himself. And if I could ever eavy any man, I to-day envy that man at Harrisburg, when he hears of these great doings which bringto him the glad assurance that his labors have not been in vain! Well may he feel that although the prize, when he gains it, may be a barren prize, yet that he has at least achieved a vindication of his eountry! [Cheers.] and been in vain! Well may he feel that although the prize, when he gains it, may be a barren prize, yet that he has at least ashieved a vindication of his ewn conscience and a vincication of the cause of his country! [Cheers.]

Now, a parting word. We have come together under the old fiag. [Cheers.] We must at and together. We must at together hereafter. [Cheers, and cries "We will."] There must be no more quarreling among the friends of the Government. This spectacle of Union and harmony is a signal and an admonition, so that we may keep together not only until the rebeltion has been crushed, but until we have so established or recentablished our free institutions, that we may be a column irresistible against all opponents? We must be a great party. We must be united. Philadelphia henceforth should never give less than nine or ten thousand majority for the Government. There must be no dissensions, no reminders of past parties, no revival of old prejudices, no old Whigs telling Democrats that they have gone over to the Republicans, or Democrats telling Whigs they have gone over. We must be generous to each other. We must unite. We must act together, and if that is so, we will be the grandest city in the American Union; [loud applause]; and not only the grandest city, but the grandest party, holding in our hands the destinies of the Republic, cheering on our gallant friends of the Southern States—those loyal men who havesuffered so much—standing by them, standing by the Government, ignoring the past, and only acting in the present so as to make the future prosperous and glorious! (Cheers]

A year ago this night, when an assemblage not so enthusiastic as this did me the honor to pay this office (the office of an independent and loyal journally a visit, I took a liberty with them; and for that, I have since that time been slandered by all the Copperheads, from William B. Reed to Charles J. Biddle, ("up" or "down" as you may please to make it, I asked the band to play a national hymn, the hymn of John Brown; for,

AT THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

It having been early announced that the returns from city and country would be received by the chairman of the Union Central Committee, at the Union League House, a vast assemblage of people congregated in the vicinity. The members themselves filled the various rooms of the League House, and none were admitted without a memthe side-door, the entrance was effected by the side-door, the main steps being barri-caded to keep back the surging crowd. Mr. McVeagh occupied a seat at the table of the front parlor where he received the telegraph despatches, announcing the glorious victories from the various counties of the State. As each despatch was received it was read to the members, and the reading of each increased the warmth of the enthusiasm which commenced to display itself upon the first announcement of victory. The despatches were read from the window by Judge Kelley, and the crowd cheered and hurrabed as every successive victor was announced. The people who were assembled in front of the League House numbered three er four thousand, forming a compact mass nearly the entire length of the square from Eleventh to Twelfth streets. The city returns were the first received. and their highly gratifying character created an in-tense furore. It was evident as early as nine o'clock that Governor Curtin was re-elected, and every one was proud that Philadelphia had so nobly sustained him and the cause he represents. The great Union gains in all the wards staggered the kentical, and surprised the sanguine. Those who had the hest right to know had set down our city for about six thousand for Curtin, but the early returns from the various wards showed that the estimate was far below the reality. The communication of the returns to the people as they were received was made by asingularly successful and ingenious contrivance. From the second story a transparency was displayed, which reflected clearly and distinctly the vote of the different war.'s. Each want's vote was kept in place until the next was known, and res could be discerned two or three Maoff. The arrangement was highly satisfactory, and attsined the object contemplated—to convey the earliest news to an expectant multitude. The crowd remained on the front of the building till long after midnight, until the most complete evidence was obtained of the vastness of the victory.

About twelve o'clock the gas jet "Victory" was lit. and burned brightly for many hours afterwards. Birgfeld's Band was stationed on the steps, and played many patriotic airs, which created much excitement. In answer to repeated calls, the band played "John Brown" twice, amid the clipping of hands and cheers from many voices. Judge Kelley, in announcing the last despatch, stated his belief

Another Serenade. Shortly after the conclusion of the above anthem, another immense gathering of citizens, headed by a band and bearing banners, appeared in front of The Press establishment about two o'clock this A. M., and loud cries were made for Mr. Forney, who appeared and addressed a few words to those present: SPEECH OF MR FORNEY.

Fellow-Citizens: I have had the honor to-night of addressing from this very spot a meeting nearly as large as that which now sppears before me, and I know you will not sak of me to make to you any extended remarks. I can only repeat to you my gratitude for this renewed manifestation of the interest you feel in my loyal journal [cheers], and in the course which I have taken during seven long years of battling against the slave oligarchy. I think I may interrupt myself here to read the following from the county of Lancaster (referring to a telegraphic deepatch in his hard), which states that the majority for Curtin will not be less than 6,000. [Loud cheers.] I now have the pleasure to ask you to hear some words from one of our most devoted and most efficient friends from another State—a man who has achieved the high position he ornaments and distinguishes by having grown up from hard toll—a man who recognizes the necessity of taking by the hand aud encouraging the loyal Democracy to whom we are so much indebted for this great day's great triumph. [Cheers.] I beg leave to introduce to you the Honorable Henry Wilson, Senator in Congress from Massachuetts. [Cheers.]

Senator Wilson said:] SPEECH OF MR FORNEY.

that the State had gone thirty thousand majority

for Curtin, and with that assurance he could sleep

contentedly until the following day, when he hoped

the figures would be increased even more.

you the Honorable Henry Wilson, Senator in Congress from Massachuetts. (Cheers.)

Senator Wilson said:

Fellow-Citizers of Pennsylvania: I congratulate you to-night upon the splendid victory you have won for the cause of our common sountry. God has given you, of Pennsylvania, a magnificent State, full of resources, to be developed for the good of maskind. (Cheers.) You are a free people; you are men who respect and honor liberty, and to-day you have won a victory for the cause of united America, and for the right of the toiling millions of the republic. [Applause.] Your vote to day is being flashed all over the country, cheering the hearts of your brave soldiers who are fighting in the face of rebel legions. Your soldiers of Pennsylvania, as they read of your magnificent victory to day, will feel that, when they stand in front of the ensmits of the country, they can turn to Pennsylvania, and feel that the hearts of its people are with hem. [Applause.] Gentlemen, you have elected Governor Curtin by an overwhelming majority. [Cheera.] The traitor, Vallandigham, has been beaten in Ohio by an unparalleled majority. [Cheera.] We have the intelligence to-night that a brigade gave 1,200 votes against him and only 8 for him. [Applause.] The soldiers of Pennsylvania, could they have voted to-day, would have voted almost unanimously for Andrew G. Curtin. [Applause.] I tell you to-night that the loyal men batting in the field for the cause of our country are with us, and rejoice over your great victory, which will fall like a mountain upon the rebellion.

You have to-day placed Pennsylvania where she ought to be, on the side of your country [applause], and on the side of human liberty. Keep her there. [Ciries—"We will," and cheers.] Take loyal Demorate by the hand; welcome them into your rivals; build up a great and powerful organization that shall keep the State of Pennsylvania where Pennsylvania where Pennsylvania ought to be, the foremost State of the Union. [Applause.]

DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THIEVES.—The New York shoulder-hitters and thieves who were arrested during yesterday and locked up for a hearing, as stated in another paragraph, made a desperate attempt to escape last evening from the look-up at the Central Station. One of the party fired a pistol off in the cell, the ball passing over the doo leading into the turnkey's room. An officer immediately and the cell of dately went to the cell, and opening the door thereof, the thieves made a desperate rush to get out. A few officers at the lock-up rallied and a desperate conflict ensued. One or two officers were somewhat injured; five or six of the most violent of the lawless gang were badly hurt. Several officert selected some muskets from their armory, and or presenting bayonets the rufflans fell back. Seve ral physicians were called in to attend the wounded