FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1868.

The Army of the Potomac. Our desnatches from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, will be read with satisfaction, for they effectually silence all rumors of disaster, and give full information of its position and condition. General MEADE has shrewdly fallen back from the Rappahannock to Bristow's Station, the movement being executed in complete order, without the loss of any stores, and without serious molestation from the enemy. On Wednesday morning General LEE attacked the 2d Corps, commanded by Gen. WARREN, and his troops were repulsed with heavy losses, leaving a number of prisoners, colors, and five guns in our posses-

At six o'clock in the evening, the enemy attempted to get into our rear by way of Fairfax Court House, but were thwarted by a counter movement. Gen. MEADE promptly occupied this important point with a force sufficient to repel any attack. In effecting these important changes, several cavalry engagements necessarily took place-brilliant hand-to-hand combats between the forces of Generals Pleasonton and Stuart. The cavalry division of General GREGE also was of decided service in repelling the attack on the 2d Corps.

Increased confidence will be felt in Gen. MEADE, by this new proof of his ability. Every attempt of the enemy to embarrass our army in its march was impotent. The ready support given by the 5th Corps, commanifed by Gen. Syxes to the 2nd, is evidence, of admirable disposition of forces. For the Army of the Potomac no one need entertain the least anxiety: Gen. MEADE has not fallen back from the Rappahannock because a battle is feared; on the contrary, a general battle in the present position will, we are afraid, be avoided by the enemy.

The Patronage of the City Government. He is a wise man, who, after a great disaster or a great advantage, makes provision to repair the one or to perpetuate the other. The Union victory in Pennsylvania is a result full of lessons and warnings. Used with comprehensive judgment and generosity, it will produce a perennial as well as perpetual crop of good fruits. Misused, or turned to mere party or selfish purposes, it will prove to be the renewal of the meanest of dissensions, and therefore of deserved defeats. We take it, that Philadelphia, the Union party in Philadelphia, might do well to imitate the Unionists of other counties of Pennsylvania in this respect. In Allegheny, Lancaster, Chester, Delaware, Bradford, Erie, Wayne, the Republicans have been more anxious and ready to honor Democrats who act with the friends of the Government, than if they had been older and better tried in the war against slavery. This course should be imitated here, if we desire to hold on to the vast power and the enormous majority given at the last election.

given to us by the last election in this city, changing, as it does, the whole despotic policy and action of disloyal men, which gave a single class a disgusting premust emulate the course of Lincoln, CURTIN, and hosts of others of our leading friends elsewhere. We must show that our purpose is to make the party of the Governleisure to press these views upon our political friends in a personal appeal, we now WILLIAM B. REED would say, these are | choly fact, which the said Mason commu-"words of counsel." But, differing from | nicated, with great gravity, to the above-

sincerity as well as of counsel. The "Road to Peace." Pennsylvania and Ohio have pointed out the road to peace; the only road to peace the Richmond Enquirer a month or so ago, | consideration and respect for the Governwhen it called upon the Northern friends of | ment he represents. There may be grave road to peace that such men as Mr. VALLANof the Union abroad have contended must gard it as the only safe and honorable path | them, with immediate access to all or any of out of the labyrinth of difficulties that has the Ministry, at first request." encompassed us. There can be no end to the war until the traitorous conspirators who commenced the war have been overthrown, England, Mr. Mason has been held by the and rendered powerless thenceforth to Government in the very opposite position. jeopardize the stability of the Government. This is what the loyal freemen of Pennsylvania and Ohio have declared by their from the Southern press, produced a feeling votes. They could not waver now; after of deep and universal indignation. It the sacrifices they have made they could not | showed that, with the exception of a sinturn back now, when the goal is nearly gle and formal interview with Earl Rusreached. These elections have perhaps | SELL, on his arrival, appointed at his resishortened the war by years; they have saved to the nation rivers of blood, and millions upon millions of treasure. Not only have they saved the Government from destruction at the hands of the Southern rebels, but in all probability they have saved it from | rebel papers were telling their dupes that any foreign interference, which must certainly have followed the triumph of the the South," the British Ministry invariably peace faction at the polls. They have shown | gave the cold shoulder to Mr. MASON, the us how the war is to be ended; how not | mock-ambassador, and that, on the only merely a peace, but a permanent and secure occasion when Lord Russell did see him,

peace, may be attained, a peace that will it was, not at the Foreign Office, but at his leave the Union brighter in its regeneration. | lordship's private residence! We have confidence that such a peace must speedily follow now. It is a mistake abated its rancor against this country, canto suppose that the ballot is powerless in the | didly confesses that Mr. Mason's departure work of crushing the rebellion. We may from England is acceptable, that his pregain material victories over the rebel armies. sence in London, without the slightest ritory; and destroj the military power and his pseudo-republic is very nearly played material victories are not to be wholly relied upon in the work of restoration. We | pany. must gain a moral victory over the rebellious hearts of the Southern people. We course with the Emperor Napoleon, we must show them by our ballots, not less than | believe, as Sir Charles Coldstream would by our bullets, that we are unanimous for | say, that "there's nothing in it." Monarchs mined to make any sacrifice, and to go any or caprices, and then summarily dismiss length, to achieve this result. And when them. As FREDERICK the Great said of this truth, so forcibly expressed in the late | VOLTAIRE, "the orange sucked, the rind is elections, comes to be fully understood thrown away." NAPOLEON must see, as and believed in North and South, the in- shrewd Palmerston has seen, that the stinct of solf-preservation alone will prevail | final suppression of the rebellion here is upon the people of the South, and those only a question of time-yes, and of very who have abetted them in our midst, that a little time. No other European monarch the Government will be as vain as it must our civil war. If Napoleon should do it, be fatal. After this must come peace. The he will stand alone. Richmond paper was right when it relied upon the Northern Democracy to seal a truce at the ballot-box, and point out how the war shall be ended. But it was the loyal Democracy that has done this thing.

Will it be believed in Richmond that there can be loyal Democrats? It is because the Southern people have always regarded the Southern people have always regarded the Southern people have always regarded the standard alone.

Is he will stand alone.

St. Louis, Oct. 15.—Several squads of Shelby's raiders crossed the Pacific Railroad, on their way sold the Pacific Railroad, on their way sold the Pacific Railroad, on their way sold the people have no longer need to got and hunt them. "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them. "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them. "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt them." "During the people have no longer need to got and hunt th

great Democratic party of the North as their | that in 1848 acknowledged the French Reilly (as, indeed, the greater portion of it has been), that they have been encouraged to maintain their defiant attitude. Let them see that this belief is delusive—let them see that their friends are in a decided minority here, as they are abroad—and they will come to consider, and to ask themselves, what is to be gained by prolonging a hopeless struggle. And if their haughty pride has been sufficiently humbled to answer the question honestly, the answer will be a universal cry for peace.

Tests of Victory. "There must be some general explanation of what has been so invariable in the warthe fruitless and barren character of our victories." These words are the pith of an editorial in the Richmond Examiner, and form a remarkable confession. Great and decisive victories, it justly says, transfer large territories from one belligerent to another, or give the key to controlling positions. These are not the results of rebel victories, but they are the exact results of the great Federal campaigns. Gen. GRANT's successes restored immense territory, and with Gen. Rosecrans' advance, won the controlling positions of the war, hold-

ing the Mississippi river and Eastern Tennessee. Could we have clearer evidence of our military superiority than these factsthis reluctant confession of the enemy? Argument is unnecessary to prove the wisdom of the war policy of the Government, and especially of the administration of the War Department. The barren and fruitless character of the rebel victories, the great and permanent results of our own—these are the vindications of Mr. Stanton, the highest honors of the noble armies he con-Our Loyal Members of Congress.

The gentlemen elected to the new National House of Representatives from this city, on the Union ticket, Hon. CHARLES O'NEILL, Hon. W. D. KELLEY. Hon. LEONARD MEYERS, and Hon. M. RUSSEL THAYER, were constant in their efforts in favor of the cause of the country, and to these efforts much of our great local success may be justly credited. Mr. O'NEILL spoke in many of the wards with rare sense and power, and Mr. MEYERS made the Kensington district ring with his appeals, and the result, in that as in O'NEILL's, may be read in the vote of Tuesday. Mr. Tna-YER's speeches in the rural parts of his district will long be remembered for their fervor and their truth. Judge Kelley's speeches, delivered in some thirty counties of the State, will never be forgotten by the hosts who heard them. He is back in good health and spirits, and ready for the new labors before all the friends of the old flag. No Recognition.

It must be clear to the capacity of even a Copperhead—notoriously the meanest imaginable—that England has not the slightest intention of acknowledging the South as a nation, and that the South has abandoned all expectation of her doing so. It is very true that Mr. GLADSTONE, in a post-prandial speech, boldly ventured the false statement

in a leave-taking letter to Lord RUSSELL, the mock-solemnity of which is as burlesque as any scene in "Bombastes Furioso," gives his lordship a quotation from a deponderance in our local offices, we spatch from himself to JEFF DAVIS, in which that worthy frankly declares that, as the British Government has determined to decline the overture made by him (MASON) for establishing, by treaty, friendly relanent and the Union a united party for at tions between the ruling Powers respecleast a generation to come. Having no tively in London and in Richmond, and entertain no intention of receiving him as the accredited Minister of the rebel Governaddress them from our editorial chair, leav- ment near the British Court, his mission ing the whole case in their hands. As must be considered at an end; a melan-

him in one sense at least, ours are words of mentioned Earl Russell. The Index. organ of the rebel Govern ment, and published in London, goes into particulars, and contrasts the treatment, by France and England, of the two Southern emissaries. "Mr. SLIDELL," it says, "has that the loyal States can ever be persuaded been received and uniformly treated by the to pursue. It is not the road indicated by Government of France with every mark of the rebellion to "rally to the polls in Octo- reasons, regarding policy or public law. ber," and elect the Democratic ticket, if | why France, like England, may not deem they would terminate the war. It is not the | it incumbent as yet to recognize those States as an independent political power; but their DIGHAM and Mr. WOODWARD would wil- representative has been freely admitted to lingly pursue; nor that which the enemies every form of intercourse with the Government of France, to personal interviews with eventually be chosen. Nevertheless, we re- the Emperor whenever he has asked for

On the other hand, the same authority as sures us, in a very lachrymose manner, "In His correspondence with the Foreign Office, laid before Congress at Richmond, we know

dence, and not at the Foreign Office, he had been admitted to no intercourse whatever." It is evident, from this admission, that while the Richmond Government and the "England would immediately recognize

The London Times, which has much We may drive them back from position to | chance of ever being allowed to present his position; we may occupy the Southern ter- | credentials, was worse than ludicrous; that |

resources of the Southern States. But these out; and that the British Government would rather have his room than his com-As for Mr. SLIDELL's occasional interthe restoration of the Union, and are deter- use individuals to suit their own interests continuance in resistance to the authority of has intimated any purpose of interfering in

public and its unexpected President-that hastened to give its approval (Lord PAL-MERSTON did it) to the coun d'état of 1851that acknowledged the Empire in 1852that sided with France, in 1854, against Russia-in a word, that has made Napo-LEON respectable before the world. When he was an exiled adventurer in London, no one dared take him by the hand to introduce him to Queen VICTORIA; but the moment that she gave him her cheek to kiss, on the grand staircase in Windsor Castle, and when, with her own hands, she buckled the Garter of chivalric renown around his knee, the man was rehabilitated in the eyes of all contemporary sovereigns. Not for the sake of twenty Southern Confederacies would Narolbon initiate a difficulty with England. Her settled policy is, not to recognize the South, and, whatever the apparent difference may be, his cannot act seriously against it. We sincerely be-

according to our own policy. The Recent Elections. Ohio elects John Brough with a majority of over 50,000; a gain of nearly 30,000. Pennsylvania elects Andrew G. Curtin with a majority of about 20,000.

lieve that England and France will allow

us to end the war in our own manner, and

Indiana has elected nearly the whole Union ticket. Nebraska, on the 13th, held an election for members of the Legislature. The House will probably stand twenty-seven Unionists to twelve Democrats; the Council, eight Unionists to five Democrats. Baltimore, on Wednesday, held an election for City Councils, resulting in the suc-

cess of all the unconditional Union candi-

These facts conclusively prove that the North sustains the Administration, is satisfied with its management of the war, and approves of its policy and purposes. The only State which now stands in prominent opposition to the Government is New York. and New York only so far as her immense influence is controlled by Horatio Sey-MOUR. That the people of the Empire State

final triumph at the polls essential to finaltriumph on the field. A RIVAL OF DR. MACKAY.—It will hardly be credited that a correspondent of the London Morning Herald, writing from New York on the 25th ult., is the author of the following ludicrous stupidity. He says: "It is the first time in six years that I have seen large quantities of roasted apples sold in the market. They are roasted on the trees by the heat of the sun (!), and then gathered and brought to the market. They sell at fifteen cents the peo rossted." Speaking also of the recent tour of the foreign diplomatists, he adds: "The diplomatic company that is travelling west under charge of Seward has met with a loss. The French Minister nearly got drowned in a lake that backs up to Seward'

house. He was so ill that he had to stop at Auburn

and did not go on with the company. This is omi-

nous, and looks as though it was designed. I think

will elect the Union ticket in November is

now a certainty, and that success will be the

it will be found so," Secretary Chase on Foreign Affairs. At the great Republican meeting in Cinciunati, on Monday night, Secretary Chase appeared, and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. should on to the vast power and the enormous majority given at the last election. Let us recollect that every loyal Democrat, with a few discreditable exceptions, is a man who never looks back, or goes back, if he can see before him houset consistency and a decent recognition of his courage and his country. One swallow does not make a summer; nor one Bright part of the last country. One swallow does not make a summer; nor one Bright part of the last practiced upon it from the first, as many of his appointments, military and civil, will show. President Lincoln has given marked emphasis to the necessity of recognizing the loyal element of the Democratic party, in repeated instances, since the day of his inauguration, and his Cabinet, have gladly responded to his example. It is not for us to suggest, much less to dictate, to those who are soon to be called on to appoint the directors of the city patronne, just fallen, by the result of the late election, into the hands of the Union men of Philadelphia, and for years past so potent and flecte en engine in the hands of the Copperhead leaders. But we trust the right spirit will pervade the Councils and the other municipal organizations soon to be reconstituted. Narrow partisanship will not do. Corrupt combinations are worse. If we would hold to the mighty influence given to us by the last election if this civity, changing, as it does, the whole despotic. The submetrial part is a submitted the most enthusts of the south as abandoned all hoje of the late of the la He made a long speech, and alluded to foreign af fairs in the following significant terms:

Gulf toward the Pole, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, based upon freedom and free labor; gathering strength from our present contest, and rising from it grander than ever." WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

he world will reconsider these things, and when his Republic of ours will be re-established from the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15. The Obstructions at Charleston. From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the rebels have effectually closed the channels to the city to our fleat, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft after th enemies. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a character to justify a hazard

into the harbor and within range of the rebel guns Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill becomes necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces to make a thoroughly successful demonstra tion upon Charleston. Such a result is not con sidered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans. The Sunken Vessels in Hampton Roads.

A year and a half ago the Navy Department mad contract for raising the sunken vessels, about twenty in rumber, in Hampton Roads, but owing to the fact that the contractor has shown himself in competent to perform the work, the Navy Depart ment will soon again advertise for proposals for the performance of that service, thus affording to me of genius and enterprise a fine opportunity for the investment of capital and labor. Supply steamer for the Gulf.

The supply steamer Circaesian will leave Bostor for the Gulf on Saturday, the 24th inst. General Heintzleman. Major General HEINTZLEMAN has been relieved from the command of the Department of Washington, and is superseded by General AUGUR. This change has been anticipated for some time, with view to bringing General H. services into the field, where he has always displayed no inconsiderable abilities as a commander. His particular destination is not known, though the command of a corps

in the Army of the Potomac, and the Texas expedi New York, Oct. 15 — The steamer Ocean Queen, from Panama on the 7th instant, arrived here this Columbia in a state of war, and ordered a levy of

8 000 troops.

The Archbishop of Bogota had tendered his up ditional submission to the new Constitution, The interview between President Carrera. Guatemala, and President Barrios, of San Salvador, did not result in anything. Carrera demanded that Barrios should dismiss his troops and deliver up their arms to him and leave the country. Barrios declined.

Barrios proposed to resign the command of the army and give a dcoree of amnesty if the allie troops would leave San Salvador. This Carrers

The Disaster to the Steamship Africa. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 14.—The steamship Africa still remains opposite the entrance of the harbor, but will probably move up to a more sheltered posi tion. Her mails go to Halifax on Thursday by her further south when the Africa struck. The ship was making water so fast that, when the engines slowed to take on board a pilot, the passen gers had to assist the crew at the pumps to keep her aftert. Her injuries are difficult to repair here, as there is no dock large enough to receive her.

Iowa Election. DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 14 —Twenty-six counties in Iowa give Col. Stone, the Republican candidate for Governor, 7,988 majority over Gen. Tuttle, the War Democratic candidate. The only counties yet reported as giving majorities for Gen. Tuttle are Dubuque and Napier, which, united, give him 1,175 majority, showing large Republican gains. Col. Stone's malority in the State will probably reach 12,000 to 15,000.

ST. Louis, Oct. 15.—An invitation to the friends of freedom in the slave States, to meet in convention at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 8th of January next, to consult together and take action on the question, appears in the Democrat to day, signed by several Congressmen and other prominent gentlemen of this State.

St. Louis.

Flight of the Rebels in Missouri.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA. GEN. WARREN'S VICTORY ON WEDNESDAY.

Official Desvatches from General Meade. A Rebel Battery, 2 Colors, and 450 Pri-

soners Captured, DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT. AN ATTEMPT OF THE ENEMY TO FLANK GEN. MEADE.

THE SITUATION, &c.

GENERAL SICKLES IN FRONT. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, The Major General commanding announces to the army that the rear guard, consisting of the 21 Corps, was attacked yesterday, while marching by the flank. The enemy, after a spirited contest, was repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors. and four hundred and fifty prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major General Warren, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the 2d Corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Major General Meade,

S. WILLIAMS. The guns captured, four of which are United States regulation, 3-inch, and one Blakeley gun, were exhibited here to-day. The prisoners were nostly North Carolinians, about fifty of whom have' expressed a desire to take the oath of allegiance. Our casualties yesterday were small. A considerable number of rebel dead and wounded fell into our hands, the latter not being included in the foregoing aggregate of prisoners. The march from our late to the present position was accomplished in perfect order, and without loss of wagons or other property. The enemy were held in check in every point where they attempted a surprise or attack. The force which attacked General Warren was portions of Hill's corps. Some of the prisoners state that they had marched from Hanover Junction, near Richmond, since Thursday last.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- In the repulse of the enemy, in their attack on Gen. Warren, who was bringing up the rear, we captured six fine guns from the enemy. It was not known, up to 3 o'clock this afternoon, whether there had been any fighting to day of con-FURTHER DETAILS. WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The falling back of our

ces from Rappahannock Station to Catlett's and

Bristow's is represented as a magnificent spectacle. They marched by four parallel lines. There were no delays nor confusion, and every movement was conducted with remarkable regularity. In the recent conflict between General Pleasont on and Stuart's forces, while the latter was endeavoring to effect a flank movement on the left, the colors of both of these generals at one time were not over fifty yards distant from each other, and while there were charges of cavalry on the left and front hand to hand encounters followed. Our cavalry were in splendid condition, and exhibited the greatest bravery and gallantry. Their officers say they never showed a better spirit, and in the succession of charges and rallying obeyed orders with a coolness, regularity, and rapidity, unequalled

in the war. The country being open, the spectacle is described as interesting and grand beyond description. The particulars of the engagement yesterday, in the neighborhood of Bristow's and Catlett's Stations have been received. It appears the rebels, early in the morning, furiously attacked the 2nd Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Warren, and the cavalry division of Gen. Gregg.

The 2d Corps being one of the oldest, and highly efficient, succeeded in stopping the rebels' advance, compelling the enemy to fall back with heavy loss, our own troops also suffering largely. The Federal cavalry in like manner, fought with great despera ion, leaving many killed and wounded on the field. a considerable number of prisoners fell into our hands, and a battery of six fine guns. Gen. Sykes, with the 5th Army Corps, ably supported the 2d in their arduous task of defending the rear. At six o'clock in the evening, Gen. Lee made a desperate attempt to flank General Meade by way of Chantilly, Lee endeavoring to get into General Meade's tear by the way of Fairfax Court House. In this

they were unsuccessful, as General Meade anticipated the rebels by falling rapidly back to the coveted spot, thus effectually checking a move-ment which would have endangered both the Army of the Potemac and the capital, During last night General Meade ordered one of his supply trains further back in his rear, when it was attacked by a small force of the rebels, probably mounted guerillas. The teamsters, esolved not to lose the property, rallied to defend it, and succeeded in driving away the enemy, who excaped with only two of the very large number o wagons. It is not believed there has been any fighting of importance to-day. Artillery firing was heard early this morning, but was not of long continuance Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, with his staff, left for the front at two o'clock this morning. In case

of a general engagement he will take command of THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

RRAGG BELIEVED TO BE FALLING BACK. GEN. HURLBUT'S OPERATIONS.

STEVENSON, Ala., Oct. 15 .- [Special to the New York Times]-The situation continues uninteresting. The late heavy rains have raised the Tenner see river.

The rebel Wheeler has recrossed the Tennesse. river at Muscle Shoals, closely pursued to the river by our troops. He was driven from Huntsville by a brigade of our cavalry. Refugees who have come into our lines report that Bragg is making his way back, apparently because of the exhaustion of the country in which he has been living. Though this is not good authority, there is some reason to believe that the enemy is on the move.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS. Despatches from Gen Schofield—Shelby Four Times Beaten—Our Troops Pursu-ing—The Rebels Routed and Scattered. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following despatch was received at the headquarters of the army to-day: ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13, 1863. To Mai. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief: Gen. Brown has beaten the rebels under Shelby three times, and is still in close pursuit. Their escape is hardly possible. Two expeditions recently sent into Northeastern Arkansas have captured and sent to Pilot Knob over one hundred prisoners. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj. Gen.

ST. Louis, October 14, 1863. To Major General Halleck, General in Chief: General Brown brought the rebels under Shelhy to a decisive engagement yesterday. The fight was obstinate, and lasted five hours. The rebels were finally completely routed and scattered in all directions. with the loss of all their artillery and baggage, and a large number of small arms and prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very great. Ours also is very large. Our troops are still pursuing the flying enemy. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj Gen'l.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Sick and Wounded Soldiers

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15 -The evening trains from he front are bringing in sick and wounded soldiers. The churches in the town are again taken for hospitels. All is quiet at Chattanooga. The river has risen fifteen inches. Memphis. MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—Many of the rebels that were in the fight at Colliersville on Sunday had

the oath of allegiance, which they had taken, and valous passes through the lines, which they obtained for alleged local purposes. Upon the country people there will be a terrible retribution, which will have the effect of stopping what little intercourse had been permitted to the inhabitants. General Hurl. but has just issued a special order, prohibiting civilians from passing to and from Memphis and the Charleston Railroad. General Hurlbut's force sent after Chalmers' gang, has been skirmishing with him yesterday and to day. They have driven him beyond the river, and they were still following, ounishing him severely.

St. Johns, N. F., Oot. 15.—The steamship Africa has been beached in a sheltered place at the head of the harbor. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage until the divers arrive from Hallfax. A portion of the stern and keel forward is entirely gone, and a portion of the keel from the stern post is also gone. There are other damages amidships The passengers have been provided for on shore. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 - The long detention and stoppage of several California bound ships, en

The Steamship Africa.

toute from New York and Boston, at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, coupled with the loss by capture of four clippers, and the foundering of the Donati, off Cape Horn, is beginning to have the legitimate effects upon the market. Many staple goods usually supplied almost exclusively from the Atlantic ports, are rurning low in stock, and some of the leadin articles are now quite out of the market; prices in consequence are sustained well. PRAIRIE CHICKENS .- The St. Paul (Minnesota)

and the second of the second o

No More Surrenders. Brigadier General J. A. Garfield, chief of staff at hattenooga, telegraphs as follows from that place to Brigadier General Granger at Nashville : Arrest the officers who surrendered at McMinn-ville, and have them tried for their conduct in that affair. Those who surrendered will be disgraced and punished. Publish this despatch in the news-papers. Notify the Bridge Guards that no surren-ders are allowed.

WAR MISCELLANY.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN FOR RECRUITING .- Wood in the Washington correspondence of the New AN EXCELLENT PLAN FOR RECRUITING.—We find in the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune the following announcement of the inauguration of an excellent scheme for recruiting the army, proposed some time since by the Governor of Indiana:

"The Iron Brigade, being the 1st Division, 1st Corps, and composed of the 19th Indiana, 2d, 6th and 7th Wisconsin, and 24th Miohigan, is to be sent West, each regiment to its own State, to recruit up to the maximum standard before taking the field again. The Governors of the respective States are to give furloughs, as they judge expedient, to further the object. Bounties will be given in accordance with existing orders from the War Department, and veterans will have superior claims to promotion. It is probable that this plan, which is said to have originated with Governor Morton, of Indians, will be carried out with other brigades, so far as is practicable." Colored Troops.—The prospect in Tennessee is favoiable for obtaining a considerable increase to this corps of the army. The first week of recruiting produced one regiment, and it is thought that nine more can be obtained from that State alone. In General Banks' department the number offering is large, beyond the present supply of good officers. In regard to General Wild's brigade, in North Carolina, we have no recent information. Two regiments have been recruited in Washington, two in Baltimore, two in Philadelphia and another commenced, and one in Ohio.

The following General Order was published tomore, two in Fhisaleiphia and another commenced, and one in Ohio.

If the Government shall furnish good officers, these troops will soon be efficient not only for garrieon and picket duty, but for service in the field, and will afford great relief to our Northern soldiers, besides lessening the requirements for reinforcements from the Northern States. ments from the Northern States.

THE REBEL JOURNALS, which, like the Richmond Examiner, have stood up very boldly against many measures of Jeffers. Davis' pretended Government, arc, nevertheless, pointed and firm in their denuticiations of all efforts towards peace. In Georgia, in North Carolina, in Alabama, and in Virginia, the measures which have looked to that end have put the leading moderate journals in a fierce rage, as though the mere thought of peace were rankest treason. From such a feeling we have little to hope in the way of conciliation. On the other hand, the Raleigh Standard acknowledges its motive to be simple necessity. It sues for peace because it is convinced success is impossible; and from such a feeling we may hope much. Plainly, then, our duty peace.

peace.

The Patriotism of Indiana — Indiana has been officially credited with an excess of sixteen hundred and eighty-six men over her quotas under all calls, whether for volunteers or under the draft. Not content with what she has done, Indiana is forming eleven regiments, seven of infantry and four of cavairy, in separate camps, all of which her Governor expects to be filled by the 10th of November.

Berry, Unergony — A very ancednet illustration

cavalry, in separate camps, all of which her Governor expects to be filled by the 10th of November.

REBRL CURRENCY.—A very succinct illustration of the state of the rebel currency is given by a letter-writer, who tells of some conversations held across the picket lines near the Rapidan:

"One of the rebel strillerymen was anxious to know whether a soldier's pay was good for anything now. He was told that it would buy thirteen dollars' worth of goods, the same as ever. 'Well,' said he, 'I'll tell you what we do with ours. We tell off the battery into tives, and play poker till one man out of five gets the money. The winner tells off into fives again, and so at last somebody has enough money to treat his friends.'"

The RICHNOND DISPATCH ON NORTH CAROLIMANS.—The North Carolinians use the habeas corpus to hid their home guards of the unpleasant work of hunting up deserters, which provokes the Richmond Dispatch to say: "We begin to be tired of the habeas corpus; it is the great organ and engine of every sort of shulking, disaffection, and treason. By it are obtained fraudulent discharges from the army, summary enlargement of spies, traitors, and instigators of desertion. Nobody profits by it but some few lawyers, and these lawyers themselves ought to be in the army nonoistant habeas corpus. Nobody will be surprised that the habeas corpus is a great favorite with the rotten portion of the people of North Carolina called Buffaloes. They are always raising new osses up on that eternal writ, and rely upon it for the success of all their grand and petty treasons. It appears that their chief solidiude is now to shield the deserters under that grand egis and palladium of liberty."

A Catholic Review on Slavery. A Catholic Review on Slavery.

In an article on the "Return of the Rebel States," In an article on the "Return of the Rebel States,"
Brownson's Review for October says:

We have urged the abolition of slavery, and, as far as practicable, its perpetual exclusion from the United States, for reasons of state, and chiefly as necessary to the future internal and external security of the Republic. We have in no instance taken the ground of the Abolitionists, and we have refrained from doing so partly because we do not wholly agree with them, and partly in deference to the parsions and prejudices of our countrymen. But it is by no means improper for a statesman to reflect that slavery is a sin on the part of the nation that, having the power to remove it, authorizes, or reflect that slavery is a sin on the part of the nation that, having the power to remove it, authorizes, or tolerates, or connives at its existence; and that as nations have no future life, national sins are and must be published in this world.

Our indifference to the wrong done by slavery, both to the slave and to his master, has already been visited upon our nation with one of the most formidable civil wars that history records; and it will not render the great Arbiter of nations less disposed to smile on our patriotic efforts, and to give success to our arms, if he sees us recolved to put away the evil of our doings, to remember his poor, to raise up the f our doings, to remember his poor, to raise up the owed down, to help the helpless, and to set the

aptive iree.

The Government has now the right under the The Government has now the right under the Constitution, to wipe cut from our national escutchcon the foul stain of slavery; and if it refuses, or if the factious spirit, the bitter prejudice, or the cold-hearted selfahness of the people prevent it from doing so, what right have we either to expect or to ask God to give us success in the field, or to endow us with wisdom in council to defeat the machinations of our enemies? He fights in vain who fights against an offended God, or without the Lord on his side. His very victories are defeats, and his triumphs are failures and death. He is thrice armed who has his quarrel just; and ours can hardly be called just, if we are resolved not to use the victory we may win, to remove from our midet that grossest outrage man can commit against humanity, negro slavery. We own that even on moral and religious grounds, we should fear that we had taken no security for the future, if we suffered slavery to be re-established anywhere within the American Union. We are not in the secrets of the Government; but we are confident it has no intention of jestoring any seceded State to the Union as a slave holding State, or without having given a constitutional pledge to abolish it.

REV. FATHER FABER, D. D., THE DISTINGUISHRD ENGLISH CATHOLIC WRITER AND PERCHER.—
We suncounced in our second edition on Saturday
the death of the Rev. Frederic William Faber, D.
D., Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, the most
distinguished of the Anglican converts to the Catholic fath, after Dr. Newman. Dr. Faber had been ill
since May last, his disease being morbus brighti,
and for a long time his life had been despaired of,
He died at five minutes past seven on Saturday
morning, after receiving the last sacraments, which
his communion enjoins. Frederic William Faber
was born in 1814 and was the son of the solicitor of
the Bishop of Durham, who was appointed judge or
assessor of the Rishop's Court for the Paistinste,
and died more than twenty years ago. His brothers
are, Colonel Faber, who is serving with his regiment
in India; the Rev. Francis Faber, B. D., late Fellow
of Masgalen College, Oxford, rector of Saunderton,
near Prince's Risborough; and Mr. Henry Faber, a
barrister, at Stockton on-Tees. His uncle was the
celebrated George Stanley Faber, B. D., the author
of the works on prophecy. Frederic Faber was educated at Harrow School, and was sent thence to University College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship. ersity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scho-

arship. Mr. Faber had, early in his university career, acopted high church opinions. In 1838 he published a work called "The Ancient Things of the Church of England." When travelling, in 1842, he had many convertations with Italian priests and strangers shout the vites accomp about the litts, ceremonies, and doctrines of the Catholic Church, and in publishing an account of
"Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches," delicated to the poet Wordsworth, he took for a motto
the well-known refrain of the shepherd's song in the
Campagna. He said that he had long been in doubt
as to the arthodoxy of Applicantem and his excuse the well-known refrain of the shepherd's song in the Campagna. He said that he had long been in doubt as to the orthodoxy of Anglicanism, and his excuse for efficiating then in an Anglican church was that he had 'only delivered old sermons, written and preached in 1837 and 1838! He had 'visited less sedulously 'in his parish, and he had atated his doubts to persons who came to confess him."

On November 17th, 1854, he was reserved into the Catholic Church by Dr. Wareing, Vicar Apostolic of the northern district, at St. Felix chapel, Northampton. Mr Faber was accompanied in his secession by Mr. T. F. Knox, B. A., member of a noble Irish family, who had, a year or two before, taken a distinguished degree at Cambridge, and would, in all probability, have obtained a fellowship at Triuity.

Dr. Faber is well known as a writer, but it may not generally be remembered that twenty five years ago he was considered one of the most graceful and charming of young poets. The "Cherwell Water Lily," and other poems, was a most popular book in the early days of Oxford high churchism. The author's triendship with the peet Wordsworth may account for his enthusiastic affection for the mountain and lake scenery of Cumberland and Westmoreland—Reswick, Longwrigg, Griesdale, Tarn, &c. His intense love for Oxford, his description of Oxford in apring, and of St. Mary's by night, may take high rank among the poetical triumphs of the nine-teenth century. One or two of his poems are addressed to Lord John Manners, his fellow-traveller and most intimate friend, to whose "soul's herediary gentleness," as well as to the "blaze and splender of his boyhood," the poet bears a warm testimony.

mony.
Dr. Faber's accomplishments, his administrative

Dr. Pauer a accomplianments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, had brought round him a band of devoted and attached friends, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament his death. A New Scandinavian Alliance.—In anticipation of a Germanic attack upon Denmark, a Scandinavian alliance, of formidable strength, is said to have been formed. From Stockholm we learn that a commission of naval officers and engineers belonging to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, is deliberating in that capital on measures for combined action, in the event of Denmark being assailed. A compact and uniformly equipped fleet of fast sailers is one of the auggestions, the command to be given to Prince Oscar, brother to the King of Sweden, and admiral of the Swedish fleet. These preparations are judicious, but we do not anticipate that they will be called into play. We calculate on the well-known alugishness of the German character, and, more still, on the isolated and almost helpless prostration in the confederation to which Prussia has been reduced by the imbecility of her king and the tyranny and short-sightedness of the existing cabinet. The pictures which reach this country of the way in which the king is literally kept a prisoner in his own palace by the creatures about him, called ministers, is a melancholy commentary on human greatness reduced to the last stage of degradation. In the present temper of the Prussians any attempt on Denmark may seem absurd, but there is really no saying what folly may be perpetrated by men in the position of Bismark and his colleagues.

Western will repeat this evening the favorite im-personations of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, in We have no doubt that each of these benefits will be, as is deserving, a real benefit to the fair recipi-A READING, for the benefit of the sick and wound-

THE ELECTIONS. The Result Throughout the State. Governor Curtin's Majority Over 20,000.

Union Triumphs in the Elections in Ohio, Iowa, &c. Brough's Majority 60,000. PENNSYLVANIA.

The following table shows the result of the election in all the counties, as nearly as can be esti-Governor and Supreme Court. TEGO. GOVERNOR, SUP. COURT.

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Large Curtin Gains in the Lower Wards By the official returns of the Gubernatorial vote gave a majority for Curtin aufficient to overcome Woodward's gain in the Second, Third, and Fourth wards—a thing unprecedented. The figures are as

263397 230269 56 258 35,311 230269 35,311

Curtin's maj. Woodward's maj. 1,042 1,083 1,042 Curtin's majority in the Ohio Election. CINCINNATI, Oct. 15 .- Returns from fifty-four counties give Brough a majority of 52,144, being a

Of the above, counties fifteen give Vallandigham majorities, the largest being Fairfield, which gave 1,127, all of which gave large Union gains. The complete returns of Cincinnati give Brough a nsjority of 6,476, and his majority in Hamilton ounty will be 6,753. CINCINNATI, Oct, 15 .- The returns of 71 counties in the State give Brough 59,900 majority.
THE VOTE OF THE SOLDIERS. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.-The vote of Iowa soldiers in

the city yesterday, stood Stone, 482; Tuttle, 42. The Ohto soldiers at the House of Refuge Hospital stood Brough 60. Vallandigham none. Incidents and Humors of the Elections. Incidents and Humors of the Elections.

THREE GRAND MISPAKES.—A long, lengthy, tall, extended, thin, discouraged, cold-looking individual was discovered this morning, standing on the steps of his hotel, looking as wee-begone as if he had just heard of the capture of a slave ship, (freighted with black bodies, bringing souls to this country to be converted, the bodies to he returned to Africa at the cost of the Colonization Society, or as if he didn't know where he was to collect money for the Colonization Society to pay his next board bill. He had a morning paper. Pulling out his spectacles, he carefully wiped them; put them on; couldn't see anything. He rubbed his spectacles again. Evidently his vision was disturbed—something that he wished to see was not visible to the naked eye. It might have been "Vallendigham's election by the people of Onio, by 50,000 majority," as prophesied by Eaton, W. W. He couldn't see it. Again he rubbed his glasses, and stretching his long neck over the newspaper, distinctly read as follows:

THREE GRAND MISTAKES:

Vallandigham—Woodward—McClellan's Letter.
[Hartford paper.
PATRIOTIC NINETY.—Our friends in the North-PATRIOTIC NINETY.—Our friends in the Northwest ward deserve the thanks of the loyal people everywhere for the heroic stand they made on Tuesday against the well-trained and confident rank of the opposition to the Union ticket. The district was well worked, and the result shows what thorough organization and perseverance can accomplish. Every vote was brought out; and it is worthy of note, that among those who voted for their country were Mr. Martin Shreiner, 98 years of age, who has voted at every Presidential election since the days of Washington, and Mr. John Jungling, who is only two years the junior of Mr. Shreiner. When such wen as these rally for the cause, it well deserves the success it won.—Lancaster Express. NOT LARGER.—"Tell the people of Ohio," said General Garfield, before the election, "that the vote for Brough in 'he Army of the Cumberland will be smaller than it would have been had not the friends of Mr. Vallandigham killed off some thousands of our Ohio boys." our Ohio boys."

A QUEER KIND OF DIVORCH.—In his speech in Congress, January 14, 1863, C. L. Vallandigham said: "Believe me, and accept it as you did not the solemn warnings of years past, the day which divides the North from the Sputh, that self-same day decrees eternal divorce between the West and the East." Maine and Ohio still stand side by side, and have won the distinction of being first to bruise the head of the serpent who hissed out this lying prophecy.

head of the serpent who hissed out this lying prophecy.

THE ELECTION IN OHIO.—Our returns from the State are given in our telegraph column as we received them. The result is so decided that we have not thought it worth while to put them into tabular shape this morning. The majority for Brough on the home vote will exceed 50,000, and may reach 70,000. The soldiers' vote will swell Brough's majority to 100,000 or over. The Legislature will be Union by an overwhelming majority. The Union men have carried nearly every county in the State, thus recuing nearly all the county offices. The Copperheads are defeated utterly. They are crushed, The people have spewed them out of their mouths.—Cincinnati Gazette, A SENSIBLE VIEW OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS .-

M. Clamageran, a French writer of distinction on questions of political economy, was delivered of the following sound sentiments at one of the assions of the Social Scientific Congress recently held in Ghent. His remarks have a direct bearing upon the questions of international law now at issue between the United States and Great Britain, and are worthy of the careful consideration of those in authority: the United States and Great Britain, and are worthy of the careful consideration of those in authority:

"What should be the criterion? Hitherto it has been the fact which has given birth to the right. If the insurrection lasts, the insurgents become belligerents—that is, by the fact. It is time to substitute for this justice and right. These are the principles: First, there must be oppression, and the oppression must be manifested by the protests of the oppressed, who must have exhausted pacific means. Out of these principles there is injustice and snareby. the oppressed, who must have exhausted pacific means. Out of these principles there is injustice and anarchy.

"Present events afford us what the English call an illustration' of these principles. In America we see a group of men, the proprietors of slaves, rise against the established Government. They have been recognized as belilgerents. Is the recognition right? No. The South enjoyed all possible liberty. If it had complaints to make it had every means of bringing them forward. Moreover, it had a considerable share of power. And yet it had recourse to war without employing any paolife means, and rose in order that it might maintain the right of oppressing the blacks. Not that that right was disputed, but because the chief magistrate of the country had an opinion opposed to it. These are the people whom France and England have recognized as belligerents.

"We are justified, therefore, in saying that, if these two nations are at the head of civilization, their Governments are cometimes in the rear. The motive of France may be divined—it is mistrust of liberty. In England a noble sight has been seen; the meetings of workingmen, who, in spite of the dearth of cotton, have repelled the slavery men. That is a great contrast with the acts of the Government. In snother quarter of the world something very different is occurring. Poland, an ancient nation, has been divided by an act of brigandage; it has been oppressed by the powerful. Have the people aubmitted? Never. They have unceasingly protested. They have risen again, and for what cause? To retain their sons in the midst of them. Here, then, are belligerents, if ever there were auy, and yet France and England have not recognized them. In the name of right we protest."

quent speech in the Convention which renominated Governor Andrew, Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., said: be perpetrated by men in the position of Bismark and his colleagues.

The Governor-General of Canada and Tom Thumb. The Montreal Commercial gets off the following hard hit at the Governor-General of Canada:

"The Governor-General of Canada and the Governor-General of Canada:

"The Governor-General entertained Gen. Tom Thumb at a dinner on Saturday. The fact is suggestive, the mental capacity of the Governor being on a par with the physical magnitude of the General, and both exhibiting their littleness for money."

Public Entertainments.

Walnut-street Theatree.—This evening, Matida Heron takes a benefit, and will produce a new play, "Aspasia."

Arcfi-street Theatre.—The "Enchantress" will be repeated this evening, on the coossion of Miss Richings' benefit.

Christner Theatre.—Miss Lucille Western will repeat this evening the favorite impersonations of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, in Philiadella Acce Meeting.

rocks, shippers, nanoherenness, co., co. Unless they are speedily received many valuable lives will be lost. Toasted rusk is greatly needed as a nourishment. Books, properly selected, are very desirable. All and any contributions will be gladly received by Miss S. H. McCalla, No. 13 North Eleventh street, who are about fifty high-mettled racers. A glance at the advertising columns will inform the uninformed of the character of the sport which is promised. The two prominent events of the first day are looked forward to with much interest. The amount of money staked, and the high character and standing of the contracting parties, are guarantees of a brilliant affair. The excitement is general, and pervades all sorts and conditions of people, Dut street, next door to the Post Of

THE CITY. The Thermometer WIND. WIND. NW.....NW.....N E by S....SSE MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES .- The return judges met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Supreme Court room, to make up the official vote for City and Treasurer and City Commissioner. The following judges were present: | Wards Names, | 14. Jacob S. Fish, | 15. George Sturges, | 16. Thomas G. O'Hara. Isaac Creamer. William B. Taylor. Caleb W. Walker. Thomas F. Harper, John P. Wallace P. H. Coulter.

11. John T. Fmith.
12. Jacob Sipe.
13. John B. Green.
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19. John B. Garrigan.
19. John Christ.
20. Clarles W. Carrigan.
21. John Christ.
22. Charles W. Carrigan.
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24. John Christ.
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26. Charles W. Carrigan.
27. John B. Garrigan.
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FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held at their Hall last evening.

Mr. Lefier exhibited his improved water-filter, which consists of an upright tubular case, in the upper end of which is a bucket, with a perforated bottom, which contains the filtering material through which the water must pass as it ascends, the heavy particles of dirt falling to the bottom of the case below the inlet pipe, where they can be drawn off at intervals. The inlet pipe is made tangental to the case, so that the water shall acquire such a rotating motion as will effectually remove any particles of matter which may adhere to the inner side of the case. motion as will effectually remove any particles of matter which may adhere to the inner side of the case.

Prof. Henry exhibited Mr. Vander Wegdes' gas alarm. In this apparatus a vertical tube, open at both ends, has a gas burner near each end, a small jet of gas from the upper burner being constantly burning. The cock admitting the gas to the lower burner is so connected by a door or shutter, that when the latter is opened the gas will flow from the burner, ascend through the tube, and be lit by the jet at the upper end, when the combustion of the gas within the tube will produce a loud, continuous sound, resembling that of a steam whistle.

Mr. Howeon, president of the committee on meetings, exhibited T. Morris, Perot, & Co's improved army mess chest. The case is made of convenient size for handling and transportation, and contains a sheet-iron stove, with several feet of pipe. Within the stove are packed some 90 different pleoes of kitchen-ware, including plates, knives, etc., sufficient for a mess of a dozen men. All the articles are well made, and not reduced in size in order to obtain room for packing. The chest contains several large cans for butter, sugar, etc. A somewhat similar chest, without the stove, made by the same firm, was also exhibited. In this are two tripods, with a connecting rod, on which articles may be hung to cook, over the fire. Either of the chests must prove invaluable to the medical department, for which they are intended, although they would answer equally well for officers, emigrants, and others.

Mr. Howson explained, by means of a large model, the optical illusion generally known as Prof. Pepper's ghost.

Mr. Hermarked that the model before the meeting was the result of several experiments prompted by information derived from various sources, and

Mr. H. remarked that the model before the meeting was the result of several experiments prompted by information derived from various sources, and that he believed it to be identical in principle with the apparatus patented by Professor Pepper. The model consists of a large sheet of glass, supported on a frame, the upper edge of the glass leaning toward the audience. On an inclined platform below the lower edge; in front of the glass, are placed the objects to be reflected by the glass, a bright light being thrown on the objects by a reflector.

Several plaster casts and other objects were placed on the platform, and the reflection appeared quite as distinct in every respect as the originals, although apparently suspended in mid air, and occupying an indefinite position in respect to the distance from the spectators.

Mr. H. remarked that it was questionable whether indefinite position in respect to the distance from the spectators.

Mr. H. remarked that it was questionable whether many of the well-authenticated miracles of the middle ages were not produced by some such a device; and that many of the apparitions which have appeared to excited enthusiasts in more modern times are probably due to similar causes.

Lieutenant Colonel F. D. Hart's improved shell was exhibited by the inventor. The body of the shell is clongated, of east iron, surrounded by vertical strips firmly secured to the shell, but which, when the latter explodes, readily separate, thus insuring a more perfect division of the parts, and a consequent more destructive effect. Springer & Weaver's patented letter-box was exhibited; also, Irwin's patented clother was highly also, Irwin's patented clother was find the parabolic construction.

Mr. John Gystrom exhibites some models of ships, and explained a new system of ship building which he called the parabolic construction.

Mr. Shaw gave the details of a new locomotive engine, which has been built by James Millholland, Eng., for the Reading Railroad Company. This

Esq., for the Reading Railroad Company. This engine, which weighs over 100,000 lbs., it is supposed will be able to push four hundred cars, at one time, on a level. STREET AND OTHER SCENES.—On Wednesday afternoon, as the colored regiment passed down Chestuat, on their way to assist in equeiching the rebellion, they were cheered as they pushed on the column. Standing in front of anewspaper office on that thoroughlare, just below Fitth street, was a large crowd of individuals. This assemblage opened, and the "Americans of African descent" marched through. There were slight demonstrations of a lawless character manifested by some of the more ignorant of the opening crowd, but therear guard of the soldiers, bristling with fixed bayonets, bore aloft, as their wespons pointed heavenward, a salutary atmonition. At this stage of the proceedings a gentleman, who had seen service on the battle-field, stepped into the street, and, raising his hands above his head, commenced ciapping his hands. The effect was catching, for instantly a large number of others did the same thing. Some one proposed three cheers for Governor Andrew G. Curtin. This was responded to with a mighty shout, in which the regiment joined. STREET AND OTHER SCENES.—On Wed

for Governor Andrew G. Curtin. This was responded to with a mighty shout, in which the regiment joined.

But just as the proposition was made to cheer for the Governor, some one in the already opened crowd proposed three cheers for Woodward. The result was, that all his friends joined in on that. Thus, it will be observed, all on both sides, white and black, migled their cheers together. At this moment a couple of gentlemen emanated from an esting house. One said to the other, "lan't that glorious! what an effect the election of Governor Curtin has had." "See," said he, "behold the Copperheads even cheering the black regiment!" He made a slight mistake, however, yet the joke is worth recording. The regiment passed on. There was "nobedy hurt."

The crowd in front of the newspaper office still lingered until near the midnight hour. We minsled with it censiderably, accepting, as our admonition, Stephano's advice to Trinculo in Shakspeare's "Tempest." It was wonderful to watch the fluctuation of the political theirmometer—now up, now down, then cown and up again. Various, indeed, were the sayings in the crowd.

"I wonder if Woodward is elected?" a philosophical individual; would inquire.

"Of course he iz—the Age says so."

"Let's give him three cheers." The cheers were given.

"It's all right!" shouted a rotund red-faced Irish—" "It's all right!" shouted a rotund red-faced Irishman of the Sixth ward. "Cap Dunevan says that Wudward says he's elicted, and the nagurs is defated."
Three cheers were given for that.
"Why the divil don't ye luminate yer office fur
Misther Woodward?" shouted out a stout son of the
Emerald Isle on the sidewalk. The crowd was now
seized with a spasm of galvanism, and some cheers wei given.

"What news have they got?" said several gentlemen inquiringly. "Let's go down to The Press office." Away they started.

"Have heerd from Clarien," shouted out a man who had a wager staked on the result. This inquiry fwas directed to a sick-looking Democrat, who had just poked his head out of the second-story window as if gasping for fresh air.

"What does Clarien say?" again shouted the man.

"What does Clarien say?" again shouted the man.

There was no response from the protruded head—
it went in.

Thus things were kept on for hours.

At one time we gentered the Age office; ascended to the conclave in the second story; they were grouped around; a gloom seemed to settle on them; they had no works of comfort; they had no comforter; the ghost of Democracy did not even appear among them. A more sad, forlorn-looking spectacle we had not seen for some time.

"Telegraph despatch" was announced by a boy, who hastily entered with a sheet of tissue paper in head. "Good — !" exclaimed a cadaverous looking gen-"Good —!" exclaimed a cadaverous looking gentleman, "Indiana gives 400 more for Curtin."

"The — it does; oh, we're lioked. What the — matter; d— the telegraph; here, boy, don't bring any more such news like that."

Indiana fell like a wet blanket on the party: it seemed to cover in oblivion all hope. They became rick at heart. A fat gentleman, with a gold headed cane, octagon shape, simply arose, gave a sort of grunt, and said in husky sepultural tones. "I'm going home." About half past ten o'clock the mob in front of the office seemed to be laboring under a sort of hallucination or infatuation. They would have it Judge Woodward was elected by 7,500 majority. It was passing atrange, indeed. On the strength of this feeling, a band was procured to salenade the Judge because of his election as Go

renade the Judge because of his election as Goremade the Judge because of his election as Governor.

They proceeded along Chestnut street. Near Seventh, they took the advice of a philosophical Democrat, on his way from the Continental to the Age office. The band proceeded no further. The cornet was quiet; the double-bass horns did not bisy out one sonorous sound; nor did the trombone pump in a note of time; the cymbals were quiet, and the snare drum awakened "nary" a rattle. The crowd separated, and the sold party went home to dream, reminding us of a line from Longfellow—

"Things are not what they seem." "Things are not what they seem." Yesterday the crowd in front of the Age office was ensibly diminished; nor was it so much excited. lope was banished at ten o'clock in the morning. n the afternoon some returns from counties that ad not been heard from before were received. They creased the vote of Governor Andrew G. Curtin nd scattered the crowd as effectually as a regiment MEETING OF THE UNITED STATES CHRIS

MERTING OF THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—The United States Christian Commission convened at their rooms, No. 11 Bank street, yeaterday at noon. The meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. Blahop E. S. Janes, D. D. of New York. The meeting was large and harmonious. The following members of the Commission were present: Geo. H. Stuart, chairman; Rev. W. E. Boardman, secretary; Joseph Patterson, treasurer; Rev. Blahop E. S. Janes, D. D., of New York; C. Demond, Esq., Boston; Jay Cooke, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston; John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia; Rev. Rollin H. Neale, D. D., Boston; John P. Crozer, Esq., Philadelphia; John V. Farwell, Esq., Chicago; Rev. James Eelis, D. D., Brooklyn. The following gentlemen were also present as representatives of their respective aimy committees: J. W. McIntyre, Esq., St. Louis; G. S. Griffith and Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Baltimore; D. L. Moody, Esq., Chicago; N. Bishop, Esq., and F. G. Foster, Esq., New York; E. C. Walker, Esq., Detroit; Rev. Mr. Ernst, Buffalo; Peter B. Simmons, Esq., Philadelphia; The growing character of the operations of the Commission, and the great demands made upon it from all the departments of our army, is the chief business calling the Commission together at this incer and more extensive plans will be adopted, and new enterprises inaugurated for a wider sphere of usefulness in ministering to the spiritual and temporal necessities of the army and navy.

APPEAL FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The friends APPEAL FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The friends

APPEAL FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The friends of the soldiers are again earnestly invoked to renew their donations for the recent numerous additions to the hospitals of Nashville, resulting from the late battle of Chickamauga. Miss Chase, a zealous attendant upon our wounded heroes, in charge of Hospital No. 8, in which large numbers of Pennsylvanians lie almost entirely unprovided with those articles so vitally necessary to men suffering from the depression occasioned by the shook of violently-produced wounds, writes for immediate supplies of wines, brandies, jellies, whisky, shirts, drawers, rocks, slippers, handkerchiefs, &o., &c. Unleast they are speedily received many valuable lives will be lost. Toasted rusk is greatly needed as a nourishment. Books, properly selected, are very destrable. All and any contributions will be gladly received by Miss S. H. McCalla, No. 13 North Eleventh street, and Mrs. Theodore Wilson, 912 Franklin street, who are about forwarding some supplies direct to Miss Chare. Friends will please send in their donations by the 23d inst.

AMERICAN CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY 80-OIRTY—The fourth anniversary of the American Christian Missionary Society was held last evening, in the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Chestaut and Fifteenth streets. There was a large attendance. Admiral Samuel F. Dupont was called to the obair, who, upon taking the same, made a few remarks pertinent to the occasion.

The following statistics were embraced in the amenual report: On hand at commencement of year... \$8.266 63 Receipts during the year...... 19.189 41

Total.... . \$25,454 44 The expenses during the year were as follows:

General missions. \$12,198 as
Special do, 606 \$4
Foreign do. 447 18
Other expenses. \$40 18 Total..... \$18,090 21 Balance on hand.... . 87.364 23

Missionaries employed during the year, 28; being 10 more than for the previous year.
Able addresses were delivered by Bishop Lee, of Iowa; Rev. Mr. Eccletific, of Newark, N. J.; Rev. Mr. Fales, and Rev. Dudley A. Tyng. CONTRACTS AWARDED. -The following contracts were awarded at the army clothing and equipage office:
Anspach & Stanton, Philadelphia, 10,000 cavalry jackets, at \$4.90, army standard.
H. F. Harkness, Philadelphia, 700 cavalry jackets, at \$4.50, sample; 10,000 cavalry jackets, at \$4.90, army standard.
Crowin, Hurxthal, & Sears, New York, 2,000 single bedsacks (linen). at \$1.84, sample; 1,000 single bedsacks (linen), at \$1.84, sample; 1,000 single bedsacks (linen), at \$1.98, sample.
Chas. W. F. Calvert, Philadelphia, 10,000 single bedsacks (linen), at \$1.98, sample; 10,000 double bedsacks (linen), at \$2.0°, sample.
Evans & Hassal, Philadelphia, 400 bugle cords and tassels (cavalry), at 72 cents each. contracts were awarded at the army clothing as

DEPARTURE OF THE COLORED TROOPS.—
As mentioned in The Press of yesterday, the 5th Regiment of United States colored troops started down the river on the transport steamer Conqueror, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. As the boat passed the navy yard, the receiving ship Princeton fired a salute, which was responded to with cheers from the troops on board. They seemed in the best of spirits, and were singing merrily on the way down. This regiment is ordered to report to Major General Foster, at Fortress Mooroe, where it is said they will be brigaded with the other colored regiments there, and a school of instruction established for their benefit.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENN-FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PRIMESYLVANIA.—The annual session of this institution
was opened on Wednesday, by an interesting and
appropriate lecture from the Professor of Chemistry.
Introductories of other professors on their respective branches will be continued to-day and tomorrow, at 3½ P. M.
The regular lectures of the College course will
commence on Monday.
We learn that the prospects of this institution are
very encouraging; that after a long and steady
struggle with opposition and difficulties; success at
last is crowning the efforts of its supporters. ELECTION IN THE SIXTH WARD.-The ELECTION IN THE SIXTH WARD.—The following named gentlemen have received certificates of election in this ward:

Select Council—G. F. Omerly, (Union.)

School Directors—A. B. Sloanaker, (Union.;) W. F. Kelley, (Dem.;) P. Duffey, (Dem.;) C. Conway, (Dem.)

Mr. A. B. Sloanaker, the successful Union candidate, carried the ward by seventy-three majority, having run far ahead of any on his ticket. This is a deserved endorsement of an educated gentleman and an earnest supporter of the Government.

THE VOTE OF A JUDGE.—Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, a loyal Democrat and associate of Judge Woodward, voted the whole Union ticket in his precinct in the Seventeenth ward on Tuesday. When such high-minded intelligent measean forrest party and vote for country, it is high time that the mass of mere partisans should emulate and thus profit by such an example.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The lad who was badly injured by being struck on the head during an attack made upon the Upion procession on last Monday evening, on Walnut street, below Sixth, is requested to call upon Chief Ruggles, at the Central Station. THE NATIONAL FINANCES .- The subscription agent reports the sale of \$1,200,000 five-twenties on Thursday. Deliveries of bonds are being made to the 10th inst,, and it is desired that parties holding receipts prior to that date present them and receive their bonds.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Samuel Tool, aged 70 years, fell dead at his residence, near Oxford atreet and Ridge avenue, yesterday. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS .- The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports for the week ending October

Apples, bbls... 125 \$167 | Scales ... 314 Butter, lbs... 3.510 730 | Scap. lbs... 7, 650 | 731 lbd. corp. bus 394 24 Tallow, lbs... 39, 532 4, 636 Iron machinery Lamps ... 164 Wheat, bus 3.500 5, 310 lard, lbs... 9, 197 1, 137 W. flour, bbls. 1, 200 8, 238 Potatoes, bus ... 250 238 The following are some of the principal articles imported into this port for the week ending October FOR CONSUMPTION.

Logwood and Coal, tons. Fustic, tons....200 \$2,146 WAREHOUSE **26, 233**

CITY ITEMS.

THE NEW TONTINE.—The New Tontine phians as household words. The New Tontine itment, fitted out and furnished in the very best style for the accommodation of all sorts and conditions of appetites and palates. Messrs. Woodworth & Walton have exerted themselves to their utmost, and have won an unequivocal success. Through their endeavors The New Tontine has become a name synothe vicinity of Seventh and Chestnut streets has become a quarter wheregentlemen will be very glad to congregate. Whether the suitability of position, or the fine structure itself, or the complete manne in which every detail is furnished, is considered, this new saloon must be placed in the front rank of such institutions. The entrance hall is in itself an invitation to the rest of the building. It is elegantly to be reminded of the pure liquors, cigars of the best brand, the variety of game, and all the et ceteras which are included in a first-class establishment, to be found there. The promptitude with which orders are executed and visitors waited upon, and the courtesy which marks the conduct of every attache of this truly elegant establishment, are such as every visitor remarks and dwells upon with pleasure. Even were the caloon and its appoint ments less elegant, the very manner in which the establishment is conducted would be a gratuitous invitation to call again, and such an invitation as an intelligent and luxury-loving citizen would not forget nor neglect. NEW BOOT AND SHOE COMMISSION

the commission house of Mr. Edward L. Fuller, No. 421 Commerce street, for the sale of Boots and Shoes. The facilities of this house are, in some respects, peculiar, and offer unusual advantages to buyers. Mr. F. is prepared to make cash advances on consignments, and all who have business to transact in the boot and shoe line will find it to their interest to give him a call. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh invoice of preserved Canton Ginger, of a very delicious quality. A New Supply of smoked, spiced, and pickled Salmon, very fine. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets.

House.—We invite the attention of the trade to

MRS. A. D. JONES' LECTURES.-We do not hesitate, from all we can learn from some of our lady friends, to say to the ladies of this city—go today and to-morrow afternoon, at 3 P. M., to Hedding M. E. Church, corner Sixteenth and Coates, and hear Mrs. A. D. Jones, M. D., on Physiology &c. You will be instructed on great and important subjects bearing on health, and the means of its THE FINE ARTS.-A knowledge of the fine arts may be said to open a sixth sense upon

this present writing,) but we expect it is our man, consequently we feel a little joyous, and we would recommend all other friends of the successful candidates, and, also, those of the unsuccessful ones, to Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental to keep up the good nature of the successful, and the other to restore the wonted good nature of the disappointed.

UPHOLSTERY.-Are you suffering from neglect, wait no longer for your upholsterer, but try Patten, No. 1408 Chestnut street, and your job is LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACE, NOT-TINGHAM CURTAINS, Gilt Cornices, Bands, Pins, Loops, and Centre Tassels, at W. Henry Patten's new West End Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chestnut street. OLD FURNITURE upholstered, varnished, and made to look equal to new, at Patten's, No. 1408 GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest and best styles for Fall Wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassi-mere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chest

aut street, next door to the Post Office. sel7-im