THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1864.

AFTER THE BATTLE. We think we know enough of the remins from the States of Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania to enable us to say that the Union party has achieved a great triumph. Pennsylvania held the centre of the great column, and against Pennsylvania every device that energy or desperation could suggest has been used. We have stood the burden of the assault, and have triumphed, although with a greater loss than any of the other columns. We are rather proud of the honor the enemy has done us, for we ask no higher duty than to guard the flag. We know that in our State the enemy has done the uttermost. All that money, and daring, and audacity, and misrepresentation could do has been done. The flag: still floats, and Pennsylvania is true to the Union.

We must not be content with this triumph. It will do, but we can do better. Lancaster and Crawford and Erie and Chester must not be satisfied with reduced majorities. There is no reason why these counties should not have held their own, even with the absence of the soldiers in the army and the militia doing service as hundred-days men. We are convinced that, if there had been a proper organization-even if our friends had fully appreciated the moral importance of the contest as it affects the great contest of Novemberwe would have surpassed Governor Cur-TIN's majority in 1863, and had the soldiers' vote to spare. We perfectly understand the suggestion that many thousands of the voters last year are now in the army, and will be counted eventually; but we still think that proper organization would have enabled us to retain the old majority. In the city of Philadelphia we see what good management has done. Here, and here alone, let us say it with deference and with no desire to criticise, has the campaign been properly managed. This we may attribute to the magnificent exertions of the Union League, the local committees, and the presence of General Cameron and his committee. All the agencies that operated against the interior counties were more nowerful in Philadelphia. Since the last election we have sent ten thousand men to the war, and yet the places of these men have not only been supplied, but the majo. rity has been increased. Now, why has not this been done in the State?

Let this pass. We have the State on the home as well as the soldiers' vote. "It is Copperhead majority, for we honestly not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a serve." November is coming, and the the contest of Tuesday was a mere skirmish—is at hand. We must take no breathing time. Let the battle open at once with a fire along the whole line! We must begin immediately the work of organization. The enemy has shown its full strength. and we know where to concentrate our fire. See what has been done in Indiana and Ohiof Surcly Pennsylvania can do better, and she must do better. It is not enough that we defeat this New Jersey politician, McCleilan; but we must utterly overwhelm him. We must, if possible, prevent him from having a single vote in the Electoral College. We want not merely victory, but triumphant victory, and Pennsylvania must lead the column.

Friends, let us strike hands and join in this duty. You appreciate the cause at stake—you know how dear and precious this republic is to all true men-you know that if we fail in the civil contest, all that armies and navies have gained will pass away like the frosts of spring. You do not need words of instruction; is it possible you need any word of entreaty? We point you to the goal; must we compel you to take the path? All we need to gain an overwhelming, joyous, annihilating victory, is confidence, energy, and courage. Above all, let there be organization. We have fifty thousand Union majority in Pennsylvania, and the campaign can be so managed that this majority will elect the Union electoral ticket in November. To do this, we must begin at once.

Our Irish Citizens. To our Irish fellow-citizens who assisted in the loyal victory at the polls, on Tuesday, we must pay, on behalf of the great party of the Union, high and cordial praise. On their almost unanimous support (especially of those of the Catholic persuasion) the Opposition confidently counted. But we have to thank them for their candor and independence as voters, and applaud them for the exemplary devotion they have shown towards a Government which has never failed to foster and protect a downtrodden race, and towards a people never unready or unwilling to answer the prayer of the poor and the oppressed here or in their native country. America has been consistently partial to the cause of Irish freedom; and no wonder, then, that so many intelligent Irishmen and Catholics recorded their votes on Tuesday in favor of liberty for all men, rather than selfishly accept a boon which they were unwilling that others should share. Against them was directed the persecution of their religious neighbors, and of their former political associations. Politicians of a bad class attempted to bribe and brow-beat them, and the most cunning arts of the demagogue-were employed to pervert the truths of both history and sense, and lead them to make a most selfish and cowardly surrender of all that Irishmen had been fighting for in the past. But they stood firm against the appeals of the very worst influences that have ever been wielded in

band of Irish Catholics, who, with many

eminent laymen of their faith, and

many noble ecclesiastics, have earnestly

endeavored to emancipate the Irish people

Democratic party.

We regret to turn from these patriotic men to those Irishmen, misled by demagogues, who array their party against their country. They have allowed themselves to fall too easily a prey to the dangerous and unnatural teachings of the Copperhead fac--tion, and are too cheaply valued by the men who have betrayed them. They are continually taught to assail the Government with wrongs which their own party has inflicted upon every poor man and upon the whole country, by politicians who make weapons of their own crimes. and of the miseries which they cause to strike a blow at their political opponents. There is no cause or reason for the stand thus taken by many Irishmen, for the question before us involves neither race nor religion otherwise than in the miseries which would result to both should our liberties be lost, and treason, rebellion, and feeling, and pledged a religious patriotism social disorder triumph. Let us hope that to the one object of saving the country. we shall have no more such exhibitions Democrats of long standing, and even opas have been lately witnessed on the part of these misguided men, in the and self in this grand struggle for principle streets and at the polis, against their and for Union. We cannot too highly comown countrymen who supported the pliment the voters of all classes who shared Government, and against the poor, inoffensive negroes. Such outrages should not enjoy the shield of class, party, or race they are the result of a senseless preamong their, own brethren; for those full reports.

who in their cruelty to the black assail the white man also, leave no room for even a common prejudice to intervene, and citizens sometimes to do violence to people who, whether humble or great, deserve their fair respect as natives of thesoil, and to those intelligent and influential classes of artisans, mechanics, laboring men, and men of wealth, whose tried patriotism and philanthropy deserve their admiration and gratitude, rather than their spite. We admonish the excellent people among whom these exhibitions are permitted to occur of the danger of becoming as intolerant as the old Native Americans, whom they once so fervently decried. We find some reason, however, to express the hope that now, when the monstrous falsehoods, intrigues, and appeals to violence of such demagogues and hypocrites as Horatio SEYMOUR, FERNANDO WOOD, and John VAN Buren have failed, they will gather a wholesome warning from the result of

More is thy Due than More than all can Pav."

We congratulate the eloquent and enterorising gentlemen who came to Pennsyl vania to convert it to Copperheadism upon the success of their labors. Wherever they spoke they made good Union voters out of intelligent Democrats. Mr. John Van Buren made a very good speech at the Continental Concert Saloon just before the election, and the Union majority in the city is seven thousand. Governor SEYMOUR appealed to Pennsylvanians with as much courtesy and grace as if he were addressing body of New York rioters. The Pennsylvanians gave him a polite, but very forcible reply. Our majority was cut down several thousands by Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM's absence, it is true; but, then, Mr. RANKIN's presence added several hundreds to the vote. Would we could have heard Mr. HARRIS, of Maryland, or Mr. Long. of Ohio! We particularly regret that Mr. Cox did not help us, for he was so badly beaten in his own district that his eloquence would have had a most disastrous recoil in Pennsylvania. EMERSON ETHE-RIDGE, however, did very well without him, and abused Mr. LINCOLN in such gross language that the worst enemies of the President became his best friends. Wherever he spoke, those who came to scoff remained to pray. Then we had Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM, who did decidedly more good to the Union cause by denouncing it than he would have done had he praised it. All these gentlemen, and more, came to Pennsylvania to ruin it. and-like that unlucky Balaam who went upon a hill to curse the Israelites and came down blessing them—were valuable aids in its political salvation. Now, we cannot compliment VAN BUREN, ETHERIDGE, and KETCHUM so much as to say that if they had not made speeches Pennsylvania would have been carried by a great

think the old Keystone State has had her church door; but 'tis enough-'twill' mind made up ever since Mr. Justice WOODWARD said slaveholders had the right rebel and McClellan recommended him for Governor. But we cordially thank them for their kindness, and recommend the State Committee to place them all on the list of Union campaign speakers. It would be a good investment to engage Mr. ETHERIDGE at the salary of an unemployed major general (six thousand dollars a year is what McClellan gets) to call Mr. Lincoln a remerseless tyrant in every county. Gentlemen, don't go home! Don't be disheartened if satirical people ask you if you have heard about the missionaries who are coming from the Fiji Islands to convert us all to cannibalencouraged by the success of New York Copperheads in Pennsylvania! Stay with us through November; speak often and boldly; John Cessna, Daniel Dougherty, Daniel S. Dickinson, and our other Union orators, need not make a

THE BASIS of republican institutions is the intelligence of the people; their safeguard the self-control of the people. Every election proves their strength, and none more thoroughly than the last. Notwithstanding the bitterness of the canvass, and the importance of its issues, the defeated party submits quietly to the decision of the majority. The terrible defeat of the Opposition in this city is endured with a good humor only possible among Americans. It is and will be so in Indiana and Ohio. The moral pledge to acquiesce peaceably in the decision of the majority is an understood condition of the reference of disputed questions to a popular vote, and there is but one instance in American history of its being broken. That was in 1860, when the Southern pro-slavery party, having submitted to the nation the question of the extension of slavery, refused to abide by the result. We believe in the honesty and impartiality of the American people, and the spirit in which the masses of the Democratic party have yielded to their signal lefeat on Tuesday is one more emphatic proof that the example of Southern faithessness will never be imitated in the North.

Mr. GEORGE BULLOCK, Union candidate for Congress from the Sixth district, has not been elected, and these counties have deprived themselves of a Representative who would have been an honor to their choice, a defender of their interests, and a wise legislator for the whole country. We especially regret Mr. Bullock's defeat, for we believe he would have made a Representative of no ordinary ability. As it is, he polled a good vote in strong Democratic counties, and if the Union party was fated to be defeated there, it could not have had a candidate with better chances of success. If Mr. Bul-LOCK's successful opponent proves half as faithful to Pennsylvania and to the Republic as it is certain he would have been. Mr. Boyer will make a much better Congressman than the majority of his Demo-

THE distinguished Democrats who helped us in the State canvass are rewarded as greatly as they desired by its success; they have the consciousness that they labored for a cause worthy of all labor: they have the thanks of a loyal people. Now that the battle is won, we must acknowledge the great value of their disinterested aid. this country. They were that gallant Col. CARPENTER of Kentucky, and JOHN COCHRANE of New York, did noble service. General McCall, WM. M. HEISTER of Berks, John CESSNA of Bedford, Judge SHANNON of Allegheny, GEO. M. KLINE from the shackles and shambles of the of Lancaster, John Scott of Huntingdon, are all Democrats, some of whom have hitherto taken no active part in favor of the Union cause. In this city we have had the aid of N. B. Browne, Daniel DOUGHERTY, Mr. THOS. FITZGERALD. who also thoroughly canvassed the Western counties: BENIAMIN H. BREWSTER, ENOCH GREEN, of the Sunday Transcript, THOS. COLEMAN of the Ledger, and others whom we regret to wrong by thus omitting their names. But the roll of honor cannot be included in the brief mention of a newspaper, though it is not too long to be kept

in the memory of patriotic Pennsylvania. That the herculean efforts of the enemy to carry this State into the service of the rebellion have proved utterly futile, we owepartly to that important class of Unionists who, in entering upon the considerations of the present canvass, dropped all party ponents of the Administration, forgot party in the great result of Tuesday.

LAST YEAR those of the soldiers who voted did so at the polls; this year very judice. Wanting in ordinary manhood few are at home, and all will vote in the and decency. Their perpetrators, let | camps. In a few days the estimates of us trust, will yet become outlaws even majorities will be greatly changed by the

McClellan the Candidate of Rebels. If McCLELLAN's election would secure the Union, why is it that he is supported are enemies of all men. We earnestly depre- by all the Disunionists in the country cate the bad taste which leads our foreign | Why are HARRIS, LONG, VALLANDIGHAM, LAZARUS POWELL, FRANK HUGHES, and a host of other men who have advocated the right of secession, anxious to make him President? Why is he the candidate of men who have not only justified secession. but have urged that Pennsylvania should unite with the Southern Confederacy? Why is PENDLETON, openly in favor of let ting the Southern States leave the Union peaceably, his fellow-candidate on the Presidential ticket? Lastly, if McCLEL-

LAN is for the Union, why are the REBELS his friends ? They are his friends. Precisely as he was praised by the rebel press when in command of our armies, as, the greatest of all our soldiers, he is now extolled by it as the wisest of our statesmen. The cheers with which the rebel army at Richmond welcomed the news of his nomination have been re-echoed in every Southern city. If Tuesday's election, and hereafter act like the suffering Southern Unionists desired his election, then his friends might make capital out of his popularity in the South. But these are not the men who long for his elevation to power; the rebel army and the rebel leaders are his friends, and the more intense their hatred of the Union the more earnest their desire that McClellan shall

be President. There is not a fiercer rebel, not a more furious enemy of the North, than HENRY S. FOOTE, of Tempessee, ex-Senator of the United States. He was the man who wished to hang JOHN P. HALE as high as HAMAN. He is now a member of the rebel Congress, and recently published in the Richmond Whig an address "to the free and independent citizens of the Confederate States," which ought to reveal to every freeman of the North that the safety of the Union demands that McCLELLAN shall be defeated. Mr. FOOTE carnestly appeals to his fellow-rebels to hold out unity McCLEL-LAN is elected on the Chicago platform, and predicts that then the war will be abandoned, and the rebel Government recognized. He founds this prediction on the declared principles of the Chicago party, and his knowledge of the men who control Mc-CLELLAN. It is thus that he explains the disgraceful surrender of the Jacksonian maxim-not the Union ought to be preserved-but the Union MUST and SHALL be preserved, which the Chicago Convention deliberately made:

"I hold it to be most certain, whatever opinion may be uttered in certain quarters to the contrary, that the platform is in distinct and irreconcilat opposition to the further prosecution of the war for platform is of unmistakable import, and how any man of discerning mind can entertain a different view of the matter, I am at a loss to conceive. The resolution referred to, in the most emphatic, manner, denounces the 'experiment of war' as a means of restoring the Union; declares that 'justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities; that though the most carnest desire is expressed for the restoration of the Union by peaceable means, THERE IS NOT THE LEAST HINT OF INTENDED RESTRAINT OF ANY KIND WHATEVER, Again, speaking of the proposed Convention of States, he says:

"Surely this ought not at all to alarm us; no co. ercive instrumentalities are to be resorted to to compel us to a reunion; there is plainly no reason to be offended with the members of the Convention. cordemning this atrocious war, and sympathizing pained at being, as even they must suppose, sepa rated from us FOREVER by that very war, they yet deplore that separation, and are sincerely desirous of getting into friendly and advantageous association

with us once more." Nor must it be overlooked that in this remarkable address he titters no word of condemnation of McClellan, but cannot find language too strong to speak his detestation of the Government. The men who are at the head of the nation, the brave generals of our armies, are denounced by him as murderers, who will be brought to punishment when McClellan is elected and the Confederacy recognized: "If McClellan and Pendleton are elected, outraged and indignant public sentiment will demand the arraignment, trial, and deserved punishment of the enormous traitors, and murderers who, are responsible before God and man for all the abominable crimes and mischiefs which this unpardonable war has produced,

and they will, most naturally, aim to evade the menaced Much more might be quoted, but this is more than enough to show that upon McClellan's election the hopes of the rebellion are founded. The Northern man who can now vote for the candidate of rebels, either in ignorance or folly seeks-to accomplish a deed which the world could

STRONGLY significant of the popular judgment is the fact that the so-called Democratic candidates for President and Vice President have undergone the most emphatic rebuké in the communities in which they have lived. Philadelphia, the birthplace of General McClellan, has pronounced against him by a majority of nearly eight thousand. Cincinnati, the birthplace and home of Pendleton, has recorded his defeat in a majority of over six thousand. These figures amount to a verdict against the Democratic candidates. The jury which decided upon their merits are the citizens among whom they are best known-who had the strongest local and personal interest in their election. What shall be said of candidates for the Presidency who fail to receive any majority whatever among their home friends and near neighbors? This fact contains an important lesson, which honest but misguided men who have purposed to vote the Democratic ticket from a more sentiment or favoritism, should lay to heart.

AT an early hour Tuesday morning we received a despatch from New York, by the Associated Press, giving us the opinion of a newspaper, called The World, on the election in Pennsylvania. What there should be in the statements of a paper published far away from here, and without any special sources of information that do not exist in any of our country newspaper offices, that they should be sent all the way to Philadelphia, we cannot imagine. The opinion of The World on Tammany Hall politics, or gold stocks, or the price of a Republican editor who finds himself in the market with his starving newspaper, would be valuable—and the Associated Press will have our thanks whenever it can extract an opinion on these subjects from The World. But we think all despatches of the kind referred to impertinent. When there is an election in New York, or New England, we shall welcome any statement that the New York journals may make, but we do not care to leave home to know what is go. ing on in Pennsylvania.

BEFORE the election we heard much of 'a free ballot or a free fight." We have had the one, and there is no danger of the other. At the election, it is true, thanks to a few dishonorable inspectors, and a Shaw, was drafted into the service of the United crowd of Copperheads, we had not a free | States but failed to report. He since that time has ballot at some of the polls, and we had a free fight. Elsewhere in this paper is an account of a Copperhead who voted four It was determined by the Provest Marshal that he times. by the connivance of certain inspec- should be arrested when he should come to the polls tors. Union men were forcibly prevented from challenging him. These outrages were, we trust, mere incidents of the elecion. Certainly, since the result was announced, all honest voters have been gratified by the graceful submission of the defeated party to the decree of the ballot-box, Thus is the voice of the people obeyed at nome, as among the soldiers.

GLORIOUS Indiana has given a Union gain of nineteen thousand—a majority of thirty thousand. The news Tuesdaynight seemed too good not to be exaggerated, but it is fully conrmed.

REMOVAL OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD PASSENGER DEPOT .- According to the new arrange. ments of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the passenger depot and ticket office of the railroad are bout to be removed from Eleventh and Market treets to Thirtieth and Market streets, West Phiadelphia. After Saturday, the 15th, the old depot will be closed, and on October 16th trains will run rom the West Philadelphia station. The new depot s very extensive, and well adapted to the growing wants of this great enterprise. We invite particular attention to the general announcement of the rail-

Exclish Pictorials.—We have received from J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, the Illustrated London News and Illustrated News of the World of September 24th, and the News of the World of one lay later, containing the account of the examination of Muller, suspected of murder, at the London college files.

THE WAR.

SHERIDAN'S LATE SUCCESS.

THE ENEMY TOTALLY ROUTED. ALL: HIS BATTERIES CAPTURED.

ADVICES FROM GRANT AND SHERMAN. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS IN MISSOURI

PRICE REPORTED NEAR BOONEVILLE.

Brilliant Action of Colored Troops in Tennesses.

REPULSE OF A UNION FORCE BY FORREST.

FOUR GUNS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

Successful Expedition into Florida. TARGE CAPTURES BY OUR FORCES.

DESPATCHES FROM GRANT, SHERMAN, AND SHERI-DAN-THE MILITARY STATUS UNCHANGED-GEN. SHBEIDAN'S LAST BATTLE A BRILLIANT SUC-CESS-THE BURNY TOTALLY ROUTED-A SQUARE CAVALRY FIGHT-CAPTURE OF THE REBEL AR Washington, Oct. 12-8.40 P. M.

Despatches have been received to day from Gen. Frant, Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Sheridan, but no military movements since my last telegram are re-The following details of the cavalry engagement

last Sunday are furnished by Gen. Sheridan: "I have seen no sign of the enemy since the briliant engagement of the 9th inst. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beond any power to describe. He lost evrything carried on wheels, except one piece of artillery, and when he was last seen it was passing over Rude's Hill, near New Market, - the full run, twenty-six miles from the battlefield, to which point the pursuit was kept up. The batterymen and horses, etc., were captured. The horses were in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalrymon for their broken down animals. The casualties on the 9th will not exceed sixty men. The one hundred men of the 86th Ohio, dispersed while guarding the bridge over the No,"th Shenandoah, have come in, except the officers."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

AN IMPROVEMENT IN AMBULANCES INTRODUCED-MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct.), 1864.—No events of importance have transpired in front of Petersburg for several days. The pickets have been actively engaging each other the past two or three nights on the left and left centre of the line, and a number of casualties daily occur. Dr. Howard, of the regular army, has recently inreduced a valuable improvement in ambulances, which will prove a great blessing to the wounded. Generals Grant, Meade, Ingalls, and Warren, as well as the principal surgeons in the army, highly commend it, and there is no doubt it will be intro-Oct. 11.- Last evening and a part of the night firing was brisk in the centre of the line in front of Petersburg. Large bodies of the enemy's troops

hat army remains in its former position at Chapin's Bluff, the enemy not seeming desirous of attacking the line there. Gen. Mott has gone North on a shor W. D. MCGREGOR. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. EPORTED MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL BUFORD. LOUISVILLE. Oct. 12 .- The election returns faorable to the Administration were received here

have been seen moving towards our left the past

twenty-four hours, which received the attention of

There is nothing new from the Army of the Tames.

our gunners whenever they appeared within range

to-night, and caused considerable excitement. Passengers from Clarksville report that Buford, river, near Harker's Shoals, last night. CAVALRY-PORREST MADE A LIEUTENANT GENE-CAIRO, Oct. 11.-The steamer Memphis, bound to

Cincinnati, had 210 bales of cotton, and the Belle, for St. Louis, had 28 bales. Colonel Basil Duke is reported to have been as igned to the command of John Morgan's cavalry. Forrest has been promoted to a lieutenant gene REPULSE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS, BY THE

REBEL FORREST AT KAST POINT-FOUR GUNS LOST. NASHVILLE, Oct. 12 .- Col. Hodge, of Washburne's command, with 1,300 infantry and a battery of four two comboats at 3 o'clock P M on the 10th inch met the enemy, under Gen. Forrest commanding is repulsed with a loss of 20 killed and 26 wounded and missing. All the guns of the battery were lost and two of

the transports disabled. Two calssons were burst Forrest is supposed to have crossed the river. Colonel Hodge, with the balance of his force, had reached Johnsonville river. There is eight feet of water, on the shoals, and the

DEFEAT OF 200 REBELS BY 90 COLORED NEAR FORT NELSON. -CLARESVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12 - Lieut. Colonel Weaver, with 90 colored soldiers, was attacked yesterday morning, five miles below Fort Nelson, by 200 rebels under Lieut: Colonel Lowry. The rebels were whipped, with the loss of Lieut. Lowry and Capt. Gardy and 25 men killed. The Federal loss was one lieutenant and three men killed.

MISSOURI. AMOINE BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE REBELS-

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.-The rebels destroyed the La moine bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, one hundred and seventy-five miles from here. Price is still reported in the vicinity of Boone ille, with General Sanborn harassing his rear and

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. N EXPEDITION INTO FLORIDA - CAPTURE OF EUCHENON COURT HOUSE BY OUR FORCES. from New Orleans on the 3d, brings information of an expedition into the interior of Florida, unde General Asboth. Euchenon Court House was captured on the 23d

ult., and twenty prisoners were taken, including

Coll Terrence and Lieut. Gordon.

Floor was lower

Large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle were Suylves' Ferry and all the boats in the vicinity were destroyed. The steamer Oriental, from Boston, had arrived at New Orleans. The expedition at the last accounts was at Ma rianna. The New Orleans cotton market was unsettled There were no sales. Middling was held at \$1.60.

WASHINGTON.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. Chief Justice TANEY died here to-night, at eleven 'clock, after a few days' illness. THE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS. The subscriptions to the seventy-thirty loan fo

the last two days, as reported to the Treasury De The Canadian Copference.

New York, Oct. 12.—The World has a specia despatch from Quebec, stating that resolutions were passed to-day, in the Canadian Conference, affirm

ing the confederation of the Provinces York paper having recently thrown out a few re-Blair County. HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., October 12, 1864 Yesterday I telegraphed to you that a fight had taken place between the Provost Guard of this Congressional district and some citizens in Juniata. township. The particulars I will give you briefly. the ago a man by the n been hiding and otherwise evading the clutches of the authorities, and went so far as to purchase a gun to resist any person who might be sent to arrest him. to vote. Two men doing provost service here, Jas. W. Lloyd and John Morrison, men of good character. and drafted men themselves, were sent to perform the duty. A soldier at home on furlough was appointed to designate the deserter. Five or six men. armed with rifles, came to the polls, headed by a man of the name of James Dearmond. The soldier pointed out the deserter, and when he called alond to the "guard," the party took the alarm and fled. Lloyd drew his revolver to shoot the deserter, and the ball passed through the fingers of one of the armed citizens. John Morrison cangut Shaw, the deserter, and Shaw attempted to draw back the hammer of his piece to shoot, but in this he failed. Morrison called to Lloyd to shoot Shaw, but Lloyd didn't obey. After a struggle, Shaw got loose and ran. Morrison told him to stop," halted" him three times, but Shaw still ran on, and as he was in the act of jumping a high fence. Morrison fired, the hall entering the shoulder of the man and passing out at the breast. He fell to the earth, exclaiming "My God!" He lived but a few minutes. The remain der of the armed men then drove Lloyd and Morrison away. No arrests have yet been made, but will be at the earliest moment. The exact location of the scene of the tragedy is at the foot of Plane No. 10, on the Old Portage Rallroad, in a township eminently "Democratic." The ravines that run down from the Alleghenies form hiding places for these from the Alleghenies form hiding places for these "skulkers," and frequent attempts have been made to escape from our authorities by taking to the mountains, but, in nearly every case, it is a failure. One old Democrat, by the name of Jacob Marks, deserted two years ago from the 78th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and had been "spreading" himself very extensively, cheering for McClellan, and cursing Lincoln, for the last three or four weeks, but the provost guard shut his mouth a day or two ago by putting him under arrest, and he is now on his way to the regiment to zerve out the balance of his term of service."

CALIFORNIA.

TANLEY. IN PAVOR OF M'OLELLAN—THE SUPREM COURT OPPOSED TO MILITARY SUFFRAGE. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.-Edward Stabley, late Military Governor of North Carolina, publishes a letter favoring McClellan, and opposing the eman-cipation policy of Lincoln's Administration. He expresses great kindness personally for the Ad-

The Supreme Court adheres to its decision against the constitutionality of the military suffrage act This will make a difference of at least 5,000 in the Mining stocks show great improvement

MEXICO. REPORTED BATTLE BRIWEEN THE FRENCH AN MEXICANS-VICTORY OF THE WEENOH TROOPS-CHILAPA REPORTED TAKEN BY VICARIO-BU NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The steamship Eagle, from

Havana on the 8th, arrived at this port to day.

Advices from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult

and been received, and from Vera Cruz to the 1st instant. A report was circulated that 500 French and 100 Mexican troops had attacked 4,000 Mexicans, and defeated them, taking twenty pieces of cannon and 180 prisoners, killing \$500, and blowing up the remainder of their artillery in the retreat. It was also reported in Vera Cruz, on the 1st inst., that Matamoros had been occupied by the French. Vicario was reported to have taken Chilapa, and was expected to take Chilpancinzo, thus opening mmunication with the Acapulco expedition

L'Estafette states that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Ortega. F Pierre Soule arrived at Vera Cruz on the 22d. Quiraga and Vidaurri had publicly given in their adhesion to Maximilian. It is said that the expedition to Mazatian will Just as the steamer left Vera Cruz there was a report circulated that Maximilian had been assass

nated, but it was not credited. The fever in Havana barbor was slight. Lefter from Senor Doblado. Senor Doblado has written the following letter t the Courrier des Etats Unis, of New York: Sin: Referring to Mexican affairs, in yesterday's

sin: Reterring to mexican anarra, in yesterday's number of your daily paper, you speak of me in terms so highly offensive to my henor that I feel compelled, in self-defence, to trouble you again for the publication of a few lines.

I repeat once more that I never did solicit anything at all of, the so-called Imperial Government of Mexico, nor do I intend returning there to suomit to it. He who so states falsely affirms that I have done so. It is 2 most infamous calumny to insist upon sayquired just as legally as any property bought by any one else, politics having nothing to do with my fortune, which has been gotten by honest labor. For that very reason I need ask no guarantee at all of the so-called Imperial Government. My property, like every other person's, is guaranteed by the civil like every other person's, is guaranteed by the civil laws, in vigor in Mexico long before the country was invaded. Of all the national property sold in Mexico, I bought but one single house, and that was paid for according to the regulations of the laws of reform, enacted there by the legitimate Government of my country. The French intervention has never dared decrease them in spite of the externation of the country. country. The French intervention has never dared to reogate them, in spite of the exigencies of the and traitors, because every one knows that, clergy them, the French residing in Mexico have owing to them, the French residing in Mexico have become posset of more than one-third of the soperation of the soperation of the soperation of the soperation of the first of the soperation of the s

I did pretend to save my fortune legally cquired,
I did pretend to save my fortune legally in
but by the only means honorable to a Mexica in
these circumstances, viz.: helping to keep up the
war against the usurper, the French, and traitors, war against the usurper, the French, and traitors, and repelling force by force to the utmost of my power. I think, by so doing, I have done my duty as a Mexican. I emigrated to this country after the fate of war had proved adverse to me, and after losing nearly all my soldiers.

As to my object in coming to this country, allow me to say I do not consider myself bound to confide it to any one, and much less to writers who judge so lightly of nersons whose present mistortume entite that of the say I do not consider the say I do not consider the say I do not consider the writers who judge so the think of nersons whose present mistortume entites. It is them to the respect of all.

I know perhaps better than any one else the little or no value of the guarantees the usurper's Government might tender me, for I have not so soon forgotten the worth of Mr. Saligny's signature at the pro-M. DOBLADO.

NEW YORK CITY. (Special Correspondence of The Press,

THE BROOKLYN TRAGEDY. It will be remembered that a portion of a human body was found some time since in the East river. The inferences thus drawn were, that a fearful tragedy had been enacted, and that the murderer. order to remove forever all traces of his guilt, had resorted to the dismemberment of his victim. The head and legs were sawn off, and the trunk ditached to the packages in which the fragments were contained, it may have seemed to him scarcel possible that the water would give up these dread ul evidences against him. Thus far, however, the whole trunk has been discovered, and the authori ties are in hopes of finding the other portions of the body. A reward of \$1,000 has been offered, in hopes that some accemplice-if such there were-may be stimulated to reveal the circumstances of the trapedy, and thus lead to the detection of the assassin It is not doubted that the victim was a person of means and respectability, from the fact that the portions of clothing are of fine texture and fashionable make. The police are using every effort to gain

the clue, and render Justice her own. of a neculiar character has just evidenced "which way the wind blows." A South-street merchant, at the time of the sword excitement, subscribed the sum of \$141 to the fund for purchasing a weapon for him of the gunboat fame. This amount he sent t the Herald office, where contributions for that pur pose were being received. On Monday he called ed the return of the money, thinking, it is presumable that the Young Man stood in little need of a blade

judging from the pacific tendencies of his platform PUBLIC ECONOMY. Exjudge Whiting has written a letter to the Mayor, setting forth the enormous abuses which exist in connection with street-cleaning matters Calculating upon the basis of certain bills signed by his Honor in favor of judgment creditors during the months of July, August, and September, h finds that the annual expenses of the city for street cleaning falls nothing short of \$1,000,000. This three months' schedule is as follows: July 22d. 1864, judgment in Supreme Court. \$103,992

63 078 99 67,556 89 66,867 76 \$ 01.476 0 • 33.761 7 • 1.357 1 From this may be understood the beauties of the Democratic administration of affairs, which demands "strict economy in the government of the

nation." Verb sat! Whereas, Mr. D. D. Badge offers to take the street-cleaning contract at \$800,000 Another old merchant, Mr. Edmund M. Young of the firm of Young, Schultz, & Co., leather deal ers, is dead. His decease occurred on Saturday,

paralysis. The gunboat Massasoit, commander Renshaw and iron-clad Monadnock, Capt. Berrien, arrived from Boston to-day, by way of Long Island Sound The Dictator will go into commission this week. [By Telegraph.]

HAVE BEEN CAPTURED BY HER PASSENGERS. By the steamer Eagle, which left Havana on the 8th inst., we have no intelligence of the missing steamer Roanoke. The presumption among the officers of the Eagle is that she has been captured by her passengers. The Edinburgh has arrived from Liverpool. He

dvices are anticipated. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, steamer Erien, Liverpool; bark Lavinia Arrived, brig Celestra, Santa Cruz. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed to-night at 204%.

SAILING OF THE ASIA. The Asia sailed this morning for Halifax an Liverpool, with 40 passengers, but no specie.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. Arrived, barks Alibi, Cardiff: Cordelia, Philadel phia; brigs Lauretta, Cape Haytien; Scotland

marks about the sickness of Mr. Maretzek's artists ntimating that a good manager should have avoided these troubles, the impressario has published a letter, in which, after asserting the indisposition of Signor Maximiliani, &c., thus pleasantly discusse the subject:

"For the rest, let me modestly confess that I know not have to act. It has been the study of my life to 'manage' in just the way your critic suggests. I can conceive of no greater triumph for an impressario than to be able to say that he has abolished all excuses for disappointing the public. To do away with colds, and deny to the throat its too facile hearseness, would indeed be a meritorious achievement. The squaring of the circle, the transmutation of metals, the distillation of the waters of eternal life, even the discovery of perpetual motion itself, were nothing to it. But, alsa! there is a homely proverb which says you may bring a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink, and—forgive the feeble pun—you may take a hoarse singer to the stage, but you cannot make him sing. I have in my memory at this moment a little illustrative incident. A refractory tenor, during one of my Cuban trips, concluded that it was desirable to be sick. The weather was fine, and the volantes presented unusual charms. was fine, and the volantes presented unusual charms. It was despotic, perhaps, and decidedly ungallant; but the tenor was arrested by the authorities. His name had been announced on the bills, and that was their justification. Imagine the supreme relief that this event occasioned me. There was to be no distheir justification. Imagine the supreme relief that this event occasioned me. There was to be no disappointment. I had at last reached the blessed land where colds and hoarseness were ignored. The object of my life was accomplished. I had found the Atlantis of a managerial desire, and was never to be unhappy again. The evening came. Precisely at the appointed hour my tenor was delivered to me, guarded by four armed soldiers. The stage was before him, their bayonets behind. In the dress circle was the dignitary who had caged the unwilling singer. A savage glare was directed to the scene as the culprit, made his entry, and then the audience listened. They are listening yet, for that resolute man refused to open his mouth. The stream was there, you perceive, but he would not drink. And should your critic know any way by which he can be made to do so, I shall feel under eternal obligations to him if he would impart it to me. The only plan that has worked well with me, so far, is the simple but expensive one of keeping a large company, so that if one singer is sick, or only pretends to be sick, another singer can instantly be put in his place.

THIEVES NOT ALL DEAD YET,—Brigandage, though on a small scale, is carried on between Spain and Gibraltar. Recently, a Dr. Fernandez, witha a few attendants, left. Malaga, when the party was stopped by a band of ruffians, and the Doctor was detained till a servant should return with £500 ransom. Soldiers were sent out instead of gold but the brigands became aware of the fact, and fied with the doctor, who has not since been heard of term of service. Describes have no business here.

THE GREAT NEWS CONFIRMED.

PENNSYLVANIA UNION ON THE HOME

FOUR TO FIVE THOUSAND MAJORITY WITHOUT THE SOLDIERS.

A LARGE CAIN IN THE COUNTRY

NEARLY 8,000 IN THE CITY.

A GRAND MAJORITY OF 30,000

THE UNION GAIN IN INDIANA 19,000.

Great Union Gains in Ohio. TRIUMPH OF FREE PRINCIPLES IN MARYLAND.

THE ANTI-SLAYERY CONSTITUTION PROBABLY

ADOPTED. Mayor Chapman, of Baltimore, Re-Elected.

THE STATE.

1863.

	GOVERNOR.				
	Curtin.	Wood'd	Union.	Dem.	
Adams	2,689	2,917	,,	400	1
Allegheny	17,708	10,053	6,600	****	10
Beaver	3,146 3,037	2,977 2:056	100 760	••••	1
Bedford	2,430	2 704	100	660	1
Berks	6,005	12.627		6,227	1
Blair	3,283	2,386	500		
Bradford	6,722 6,266	2,954	3,000	****	
BucksButler	3,328	6,836 3,054	950	992	
Cambria	2,184	8,000	250	1,000	l
Cameron	318	216	69	2,000	1
Carbon	1,542	2.119		500	
Centre Chester	2,714	8,058	1.2.5	600	U
Clarion	7,988 1,618	5.498 2.598	2,100	****	ľ.
Clearfield	1.531		••••	1,000	
Clinton	1,607	1,911		1,000	
Columbia	1,801	3,342		1,500	
Crawford	6,141	4,236	1,400		
Dauphin	3,484 5,065	4,075	1366	. `. 600	
Delaware	3,462	3,875 1,789	1,400 1,250	****	
Elk	336	722	1,400	405	1
Erie	6,259	3.260	2,000	1111	1
Fayette:	3,091	3,791		700	
Forest Franklin	91 3.876	58	••••	50	١.
Fulton	761	3,710 1,022	••••	100	9
Greene	1,484	2 960		1,000	
Huntingdon	3,260	2,167	500	1,000	١.
Indiana	3,961	1,955	1,800		1
Jefferson Juniata	1,754	1,698	50	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Lancaster	1,456 13,311	1,737 7,650	4,000	400	
Lawrence	3,063	1,251	1,660		1
Tebanon	3,658	2,653	800		1.1
12001	3.696	5,526		1.950	١.
Luzerne. Lyceming	7,022 3,414	9.808 3,865		2,000 900	
Lyceming	727	622	100	900	1 4
Mercer	3,907	3,408	500		
Mifflin	709	1.626	76		
Monroe	68*,	2,712		2,000	1
Montgomery	6,238	489	****	1,400 500	
Northampton	1,112 3,465	1,417 6 538		2,800	
Northumberland	2,649	3,356		500	
Perry	2 222	2 296	200		
Philadelphia	44,274	37,193	7,600		
Pike Potter	2701	1,184		1,000	
Potter	1,470 6,506	619 8,547	700	1,725	ៈរំ
Snyder	1,758	1,331	300	-11440	1
Somerset	3,064	1,738	900		Į
Sullivan	359	713		300	7
Susquehanna Tioga	4,134	2 932	1,300	••••	1
Union	4,504 2,024	1,617 1,250	3,000 431		
Venango	,295	2,979	701	200	1
Warren	0 074	1 200	000		

. 269,496 254,171 44,184 39,375 254,171 Union majority 15.325 Total vote in 1863 was 523,667

Wyoming....

ALLEGHENY. PITTSBURG, Oct. 12 —The returns are coming in remarkably slow, and the county vote is not yet complete. The Union majority will not vary much All but three districts give 281 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain, compared with the full vote of last year, of 430.

BUCKS. DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 12.-All the districts are in but one. Ross (Dem.) has a majority of 992. The district yet to be heard from will change this major rity but a few votes.

READING, Oct. 12 - William H. Heister (Union) for Congress; 27 majority in the city of Reading; a Democratic gain of 22. Berks county, with four-teen townships to hear from, gives Ancona (Dem.) 4,777 majority.
The Democratic majority will probably be about 6,227; a Union gain of 385. BEDFORD.

REDFORD. Oct. 12.—Coffroth's majority in Bedford

BUTLER. Butler county gives 250 Union majority—a Demo-BEAVER. Beaver county gives a Union majority of 760—a Democratic gain of 221.

CAMERON. EMPORIUM, Oct. 12.—The whole of Cameron county has been heard from. The Republican majority s 69 on the Congressional ticket—a Republican loss DAUPHIN:

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12 .- The following is the Congressional vote of Harrisburg: Second Ward. Phird Ward... Fourth Ward. Fifth Ward... Sixth Ward... 973

W. H. Miller's majority. Ridgwar, Oct. 12.—Elk county gives Bigler Dem.) 405 majority—a Democratic gain of 19 over Greene county has given a Democratic majority

Jesse Lazaer, (Dem.,) candidate for Congress in he Twenty-fourth district, is defeated. HUNTINGDON. In twenty districts of Huntingdon county the INDIANA. Smith Fuller (Union), for Congress, has 1,700 ma-

ty gives 1,800 Union majority; a De-LYCOMING. Lycoming county, 900 Democratic majority; Deprity in Lawrence county is esti-MIFFLIN. A gentleman who came from Lewistown this

morning, says that Mifflin county has given 75 Union majority, instead of 309 Democratic, as was reported n the morning papers. MONTGOMERY NORRISTOWN, Oct. 12 .- The Democratic majority unty is about 1,400; a Democratic NORTHAMPTON. Easton, Oct. 12.—Northampton county give bout the same Democratic majority as last year. SOHUYLKILL.

Schuylkill county gives Myer Strouse (Dem.) WASHINGTON. Washington county gives 200 Union majority-a. WESTMORELAND. Dawson (Dem) for Congress has over 1,500 ma-

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. The Vote at Washington. Washington, Oct. 12.—The following are partial returns of the vote of Pennsylvania soldiers in this

 Douglas Hospital
 29

 Cavalry Bureau
 32

 Co. K, 150th P. V
 63

 Total.....843 139 WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following is the vote
of the Pennsylvania soldiers in Washington and
Alexandria: Republican 1 Demogratic 1 WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The following are the returns of the Ohio soldiers voting in Washington

returns of the Ohios and Alexandria: Armory Square Hosnital Armory Square Ruspital 91
Camp Distribution 91
Sickies Barracks, Alexandria, 18
Manrion-House Hospital 23
Old Hallowell Hospital 23 Lincoln Hospital 47
Union Light Guard Headquarters 168
Uamphell Hospital 64

The Vote at Baltimore.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 11,

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The following is the vote of the Pennsylvania soldiers in this city yestarday: Detachment of the 194th P. V., at Camp Carroll 102
Jarvis Hospital 30
Patterson Hospital 15
National Hospital 50
Camp Bradford 22 The Vote in Butlers Army.

where successful. At the headquarters of this army, o-day, in Captain Watson's company of Pennsylania Artillery, out of 80 votes cast for the members Congress from the city of Philadelphia, only two otes were cast for the Democratic ticket.

MARYLAND. BALTIMORE, Oct. 12 .- The election for Mayor nroceeding quietly. There is a spirited contest petween the friends of Mr. Chapman, regular Union ominee, and Mr. Sterling, Independent candi-The vote in the counties continues two days, and will not be known till to-morrow night. BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—Returns of the city election show the re-election of Mayor Chapman over Stering, the independent candidate, by a large majority. The whole vote is not yet in. BATTIMORE Oct. 12 The election to-day for Mayor resulted as follows:

7.581 Wajority in favor..... It is thought the vote in Western Maryland and the soldiers' will secure the adoption of the Consti-

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12 .- The Union State ticket elected by 15,000 to 20,000 majority. Six Union members of Congress are certainly Indianapolis, Oct. 12 .- Returns from thirty-one counties, partially official, show an aggregate Union

majority of 23 000. A net Union gain of 19,000 over the vote of 1862, which gave a Democratic majority in the State of over 15,000. From present indications Congress stands eight Union, two Democrats, with Voorhees' district doubtful. Indianapolis official Union majority, 6,257. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12 .- Forty five counties give

Union majority of over 20,000. The counties yet to be heard from will increase the majority probably 5,000. There is a small Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. Congress is all Union except the Second, First. and Seventh districts. The two latter are claimed by both parties.

OHIO, CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Ohio has elected sixteen Union members of Congress, and probably seventeen. The whole number of her Congressmen is nineteen. [The Ohio delegation in the present Congress stards fourteen Democrats to five Republi-Toledo, Oct. 12.—The Blade's returns give A. V. Rice (Dem.) for Congress 700 majority over Charles M. Ashley (Rep.) in home vote of Tenth district.

FORT MARCY, Va., (via Washington,) Oct. 12.— The whole number of votes cast by the 1st Pennsyl vania Light Artitlery was: Union 83, Democratic 28. Union majority 55. Lieut, Col. James Bradley, The Vote in Sheridan's Army Not Obtained. HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—The Election Commis

sioners to the Shenandoah Valley have returned They report that they were unable to reach Sherldan's army. FOURTEENTH WARD.

F. A. Van Cleve (U.) 2,135 | D. Mitcheson (O.) 1,135 Jos. B. Hancock (U.) 2 135 | P. Ambruster (O.) 1,136 PERSONAL.

the death of Mrs. Rose N. Greenhow, a celebrated woman, who was recently caught spying within our lines, and imprisoned in Washington. The Enquire Her life had been eventful. She was a native of Waryland, and quite distinguished in Washington society. Her strong intellect and energy of character led her to take a very great interest, in politics She possessed personal graces as well as mental, that added no little to the distinction she enjoyed. She was the widow of Dr. Robert Greenhow, son of other days. He was a gentleman of much learning who filled the office of translator of several lan guages for the State Department of the old Govern-ment. Mrs. Greenhow had visited Europe to publish a book she had written on the war and her im-prisonment by the Lincoln Government. This she had accomplished, and was just returning to the ederacy, when, on Saturday last, she met her

-Judge John D. Willard died in Trov. N. Y., on Monday, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a native of New Hampshire, graduated at Dartmouth College, and settled at Troy in the practice of the pointed him judge of the Court of Common Pleas in

1834, and in 1857 he was elected State Senator. For some years he edited the Troy Sentinel. - The Irish newpapers are grumbling at the Lord One editor says that "the Irish are a keenly sens tive people, almost absurdly alive to a sense of the idiculous, and, much as they may wonder at the activity of an elderly gentleman whirling through the mazes of Sir Roger de Coverly, with the garter flashing on his knee, and exhibiting a nimblenes which, if possessed by younger men, is never pracsense of humiliation at the spectacle, and a kind of notion seems to haunt them that, were they held of much account by the imperial government, a man - Mrs. Grissom, relict of Mr. James Grissom, o Granville county. N. C., departed this life about the 15th ult. Her husband was a soldier in the old levolution. They were married several years before that war. She was about one hundred and ten or one hundred and fifteen years old. -

- Colonel Charles G. Halpine was nominated as County Clerk by the Anti-Wood Convention at Moout up a stronger candidate, and, if other outside organizations give him their support, the Tammany tion. Colonel Halpine is a War Democrat of the strictest sort, and has proved his faith by his works He is popular among his countrymen as "Miles O'Reilly," and is a large bid for their suffrages.-N. - Captain Wood, of the Tallahassee, who is a ne

ieroes, who was "As mild a mannered man As ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." His victims represent him as giving audience while cosily seated in an arm-chair on the quarter-deck of the Tallahassee, affably conversing with them regretting the painful necessity of setting ships on ire, and turning loads of emigrants adrift on the

The particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and valuable assortment of American, British, French, and German dry goods, &c., embracing about 875 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in cottons, linens, worsteds, woolens, and silks, to be peremptorlly sold by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commer this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day, and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auc-

tioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. -We would call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of 1,450 cases boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this (Thursday) morning, October 13th, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce streets. THE EFFECTS OF DEAD SOLDIERS.—In the Qua

ant quartermaster, embracing several depart of mechanics and industry. Among the latter t of storing and caring for the effects of deceased officers and soldiers. As a rule, all such effects, wherever found, are labelled "Capt. J. M., Moore, A. Q. M., Washington, D. C." and forwarded to his office. When the original owners address is on the baggage, it is entered on the book in the office. If no inscription be found the package in the cince. If no inscription be found the package is opened and examined, and such marks as may lead to its identification are noted: The goods are then passed to their proper places. The buildings used as storehouses for these articles are necessarily very capacious, for over six hundred regiments and very capacious, for over six hundred regiments and batteries are represented here, and each State has its distinctive apartment; not only so, but every regiment has its appropriate place, and all articles are alphabetically arranged, so that in two minutes after the address on the package is made known, the article sought for is found. All applications for the recovery of such effects must be accompanied by sufficient evidence to prove the applicant entitled to receive the same, and should be addressed to Captain James M. Moore, A. Q. M., No. 134 F street, Washington, D. C.—Washington Chronicle.

SERIOUS, SHOOTING, CASE.

SERIOUS. SHOOTING CASE.

Yesterday afternoon a row, rather serious in its results, occurred in a tavern kept by Peter Grim, at Frankford road and Lehigh avenue, opposite the depot of the Second and Third-streets Passenger Ballroad. Two men entered his tavern, and without asking for drink or being offered any provocation; one of them struck Grim upon the head with a heavily loaded billy, making an ugly wound; from which the blood flowed copiously. The other cast a creat agains, stone at the hear learn from which the blood flowed copiously. The other cast a great paving stone at the bar keeper, striking and wounding him on the elbow. The friends of Mr. Grim who were in the house at the time interfered in his behalf, and succeeded in driving the two men out. During this fight a number of parsons on the parsons of the p ber of persons on the pavement outside commenced an attack with brickbats upon the door and winan attack with brickbate upon the door and windows, shivering every pane, and breaking several sashes in the latter. The missiles passing through the glass fell upon the bar and the shelves on which the glass fell upon the bar and the shelves on which the liquors are usually kept, liberating whisky—Bourbon and old rye—to flow upon the floor, over the fragments of glasses, bottles, and decanters. The occupants of the saloon having attacked this party, a free fight ensued. During its progress it is alleged that a man named Charles Medara, a friend of Grim's, was attacked by a returned soldier. Charles Cillespie, late a captain in the "Anderson Guards," 26th Hogement P. V., and a John Hagerty. Medara was in the process of being badly beaten when he used a pistol, shooting Gillespie in the neck and Hagerty in the leg. Hagerty limped rapidly away, as his injury was comparatively slight, but Gillespie fell, his wound being severe. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, where he now is Riedara's was arrested, and held to await the results. The row is said to have originated from extreme Copperhead rested, and held to await the results. The row is said to have originated from extreme Copperhead sentiments expressed by Grim, but it is widen that it also originated quite as much from the bad whisky in which we thought both pastice had been liberally including. liberally indulging.

· UNION LEAGUE HALL Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, a large audience assembled at the hall weather, a large audience assembled at the hall last night to listen to the congratulatory addresses on the result of the election. Before the hour of commencing, the assemblage was entertained by a selection of national airs, discoursed by the Satterlee Hospital band, and by patriotic authens sung in an able manner by Paul Berger, Esq.

The meeting was lorganized by calling Daniel Smith, Sr., teitheichair. John Hanna, Esq., was introduced. He made a few appropriate and patriotic remarks. He said that the loyal hearts need not feel disheartened by the returns as received from Pennsylvania; that the vote of our gallant soldier-boys will roll up the Union majority in the Keystone State to twenty thousand. The plorions returns from Indiana and Ohio are sufficient to satisfy every patriotic heart.

Mr. Hanna was followed by William H. Kern, Esq., at the conclusion of whose address the audience dispersed with cheers for kincoln and the Army and Navy.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

ton junk, nearly kined. The Louisa kept her by conctant firing of her bow gun until it became much heated that it burst the breechings and roverboard. The vessel was then at the mercy of junk, which, having got under the brig's stern, as shot and shell into her cabin window for some times the beautiful to the cabin window for some times. the pirates then boarded, on which most of the orew of Malays, headed by the serang, threw some spars over board, jumped after them, and swam away from the vessel. The mate was killed, the captain was sho versel. The mate was kined, the captain was shot in the thigh and dropped on the deck, and the graner, though wounded in the breast by a musket, ball managed to throw the captain into the cabin, where he remained for about two hours. The pirstes in the meantime ransacked the vessely pirates in the meantime raneacked the vessers cargo, of which they took about one-half; they then dragged the captain on deck; cut the mater dead body in half, cut off one of the captain hands, and commenced torturing him by cutting off his toes to make him declare whether there was money on board the vessel or not; they at the same time threatened the life of the gunner and his wife, who, seeing them, threw his wife and child overboard, and jumped after them with a board. Captain Ross threw himself after them and swam away from the vessel, the captain's son, a youth about ten years old, being taken on board the junk. The Chinese cook says, however, the picates afterwards quarrelled among themselves about him tied his hands, and threw him into the see. After four hours Captain Ross, exhausted with the loss of tied his hands, and threw him into the sea. After four hours Captain Ross, exhausted with the loss of blood, sank. The gunner's child sank on leaving the vessel. As near as the gunner can toit, about ten o'clock at night he taw a vessel, which proved to be the Young Greek. He halled her, and she hove to, lowered a boat, and pisked up the gunner and his wife. The Louisa at this time was on fire about two miles to leeward. The Young Greek lay to till morning, then sent a boat to the brig, which was at this time burnt to the water's edge, and took off the Chinese cook and passenger, who were in the water hanging to the anchor. Nothing was seen of any others of the crew, and the vessel proceeded to Rangkok. The gunner states that the 'captain and mate fought with great determination, and, but for the unfortunate accident to their gun he thinks they would have besten the junk off. Had it not been for the Young Greek heaving in sight, the Louisa would Young Greek heaving in sight, the Louts would have added another to the list of missing vessels in the Chinese sea, for which, not unfrequently, rephoons are held responsible. The gamer and his wile, the Chinese cook, and Chinese passenger, supse themselves to be the sole survivors of the one the unfortunate ressel.

DESTRUCTION OF AN ENGLISH SHIP BY CHINE

PIRATES.—The Straits Times of the 16th of 7 gives an account of the destruction by pirates the brig Louisa, of Singapore. The vessel length Kong on the 18th of May, 1864, and out 30th was becalmed off the coast of Hainan, but in sight of land, when she was attacked by with the gunner supposed to have been a Macao or Conjunk, heavily armed. The Louisa kept her by constant firm of her bow can write the

of the unfortunate vessel.

Strange Scene in a London Church.—The Church of St. Mary Magdelene, Munster-square, London, was crowded on Sunday morning, the 11th, 1th aving been announced that "Brother Ignating" would preach the sermon. When the bell ceased, the first part of a singular scene presented 1334. About twenty surpliced choristers entered and took their place in the chancel. They were followed by two priests wearing green stoles, but no University hoods. Then came Mr. Stuart, habited in the cope or full Eucharistic vestments, being different in every respect from the simple surplice, stole, and 150d which are ordinarily worn by a priest of the Church of England when ougaged in the duties of his Church. The "cope" was richly embroidered, the ornamentation at the back forming a splendid rich yellow embroidered cross, extending from his shoulders nearly to his heels. Prior to the entrance of the procession two huge candles (between which was a large cross) at the altar were lighted. In the first place Mr. Stuart incensed the altar. A young boy, surpliced and knegling on the steps of the altar, presented THE 1ST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY. Start incensed the altar. A young boy, surplical and kneeling on the altar, presented what is called a "beat," made apparently of silver, containing the incense was burnt, and in which it was fumed. This thurble, which was provided with long chains, Mr. Stuart took from the "Thurlier, the attendant, and swung it in the air, the result of which operation was that in a very few moments the priests and others who were officiating at the altar became for a time enveloped in a dense white cloud. While these proceedings were going on the choristers chanted the Te Deum with much solemnity. When the gospel of the day was an on the charlets chanted the Te Deum-with much solemnity. When the gospel of the day was an nounced the church was again incensed. It would be difficult to say whether the gospel was read or intoned. During the recital of the Nicene Creed most of the congregation krelt down at the words "and was incarnate by the Ecly Ghost." At the close of the ante-communion service, Mr. Staart stood with his back to the cross on the altar, with his face to the congregation, and stripped him-self of his ecclesiastic vestment, leaving himself ha-- The Richmond Enquirer confirms the report of self of his ecclesiastic vestment, leaving himself habited in his "alo," a long white linen gardient reaching almost to the feet, but very different from the ordinary clerical surplice, and a girdle round his waist, representing the girding of the priest's loins in memory of our Lord's admonition to readiness. He wore also an embroidered green stole crossed over his breast. In this dress he went into the pulpit, and said: "Brother Ignatius tells me that he has got a sore throat, and cannot preach here to-day. I am sorry for it, because some have come here, probably, for the purpose of hearing him. It is not my fauit. Before I gave you notice last Sunday morning that he would preach here to-day, I received a distinct assurance from him that nothing should hinder him from coming here. Perhaps should hinder him from coming here. Perhap Brother Ignatius thinks a promise is nothing and that is my opinion about his sore throat. What I asked him to preach here last summer, and on gaged to give him what might be colle mission, about £150 being raised, he had no some throat; but, as the offertory collection to-day was to be en behalf of the Church of St. Mary Magda-lene, poor Brother Ignatius has got a sore throat. Now, as some have no doubt come to hear Brother Ignatius, I will wast a minute or two to allow these who like to leave the church to go. Those who like to remain I shall be, of course, glad to see to listen to a common place sermon." About three reinutes to a common place sermon." About three reinutes elapsed, and as no one seemed disposed to move, Mr. Stuart proceeded, taking for his text the 1st chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, varies 22 and 23: "And gave him to be the head ever all thirgs to the Church." He said there were things in the world quite as important as Brether Ignatius, which existed before Brother Ignatius, and would exist after him, whether he had a sore throat or not. He was going to speak ints morning of one of those things, which was tha Church of Christ. They were told in the Apostolic writings that there was a Church on earth; secondly, what that Church was; and, thirdly, who was the Head of that Church. It was important that people should be taught these things, because in these days people had very different these about the Church of Christ. Many people did not know what the Church was, and every clergyman knew that the question was frequently put to him. "What really is the Church ?" or "How many Churches are there?" Is the Church for the to him. "What really is the Church?" or "How many Churches are there?" Is the Church test of England, Rome, France, Russia, Constantinopie, or any other country? Some said that the Queen was the head of the Church, others that the Popo Rome was its head. Some affirmed that Extra Ecclesiam nulla salus—that there was no salvation beyond the pale of the Church, which was quite true. It was, however, asked what was the nature of the Church, and whether any distinct and definite answer could be given to that guestless. Fig. nature of the Church, and whether any distinct and definite answer could be given to that question. Has thought St. Paul answered the question where he said the Church was the body of Christ. There was really only one Church on earth, for there was cally only one Church on earth, for there was cally one body of Christ, and men were made members of that Church by baptism. The Holy Communion being the centre of unity, the Church was Catholic, not simply national, for a national was simply part of a Catholic Church. It was not a Reman Church, for the word "Roman" showed that the Church to which it was attached was only a portion of the Catholic Church. ached was only a portion of the Catholic Church, it certainly had been said that members of that communion did not call themselves Roman Catholics, and that the term "Roman" was only phew of Gen. Taylor, reminds us of one of Byron's Catholics, and that the term "Roman" was only applied to them by persons who were opposed to them in faith. The word "Roman" however, occurred in the canons of the Church as settled by the Council of Trent, and to repudiate that word was a lie on their part. At the same time he saw no use in employing the language of incetive against the Roman Catholics, or in calling them idolators. It would be far better if every one would eyert himself to prevent the spread of schism, strife, and variance, and to bring about the re-union of Christendom. Such a thing might not take place in our day, but all should so strive through misrepresentations and difficulties that if Catholic unity could not be restored, the blame did not rest with them. At the close of the sermon Mr. Stuart was back to the altar, where he resumed the Eucharistic back to the altar, where he resumed the Eucharistic vestments, and proceeded to the administration of the Hely Communion, the service being cherally A ROYAL HUNT IN MODERN TIMES .- A corre

A ROYAL HUNT IN MODERN TIMES.—A correspondent of the Times recently came upon the King of Italy's hunting encampment in the Maritan Alps: "A meridian passing through Nice, just where it cuts the summit ridge of that chain of mountains, very nearly marks the position of the royal encampment. The evening when the King was expected to arrive at his shooting quarters viswell known in the village of San Martino di Lautosca, and next morning at six a large party, including some peasant women and the massicians of the place, started on a four hours walk to give a greeting to him whom so lately they honored as their sovereign. A dozen snow tents, occupying one of the many pleasant eparty tents, occupying one of the many pleasant eparty is glades, marked our destination. Most of these were of the ordinary bell shape. One or two wers of larger size, and had perpendicular sides. The kitchen tent, open at the end, and with a large fire place outside, was easily distinguishable. Nearly a score of horses were pleketed about, and numerous dogs and guns revealed the hunting character of the semanument. The kitchen dense moment. score of norses were picketed about, and numerous dogs and guns revealed the hunting character of the encampment. The King had returned from his first morning's shooting, and was loungled about with one or two friends, waiting for breakfast. He was dressed in a shooting coat, and waistecat of English cut and shapherd tartan pattern. Conical hats alone distinguished his dream that of his friends from the dream of English. tern. Conical hats alone distinguished his dress and that of his friends from the dress of English sportsmen. We ascertained that he had shot but one pheasant and did not intend to shoot again that day. There was something noble in a king being satisfied with so little game, and that so had of attainment in regions so vast. Chamois, however, were his principal object, and a large number of men were employed in driving them along the heights in a certain direction, that on the following day he and his friends might have a better chant of coming upon them." PANIC IN A LONDON THEATRE—On Fride inght, the 9th ult., in the Adelphi Theatre, London some malicious individual in the gallery called a fifth of the some females sitting new firm. "fire." This so alarmed some females sitting nethin that they screamed and also cried "fire." The led the greater part of the audience to believe the theather was actually on fire, and the well-screamed out "Escape for your lives!" The lamense number of persons in the house then presented a fearful picture of a struggle for life death. The audience rose en masse and rushed towards the usual means of entrance. The confidence coming in, and a dead-lock took place at end door; women, in their anxiety to leave the thesis were forced down; some in the crowd were so wedged together that they swooned. A gentleman of the name of Horatio Brater was forced down as leave tempted to rush out of the pit, and was trampel name of Horatto Prater was forced down as he tempted to rush out of the pit; and was translupon by at least thirty persons. Such were shrieks and cries of the people, especially from women, that the unfortunate gentleman was seen to be lying prostrate on the floor, and many their anxiety to leave, tumbled over him, and in consequence reasted county butter. their anxiety to leave, tumbled over him, and the in consequence received sundry bruises. At the same time Mr. Anson was telling those who see struggling to leave that everything was perself safe; that the alarm had been caused by some stored in the gallery. Unfortunately, during the citement the fellow managed to escape. Order length having been restored, the house was are filled, and the performances were resumed actionable of the conveyed on a stretcher to Charing Cross is pital, when it was found that, besides received several serious internal injuries, his left cames the shoulder was broken.

"HEROD OUT HERODED"—MUNCHAIGEN Of MUNCHAUSENED.—The Cologue Gazett. consiste following account of the wonderful adventing a Prussian satior by flood and field: "On the of April, during the naval combat near Jasue in the Isle of Rugen, Wilhelm Gern was grieved in the Isle of Rugen, Wilhelm Gern was grieved wounded and feil into the sea. As he did not appear on the surface, his messmates, supposed was forowned, but he swam for four hours, reached a Lubeck vessel on her way to Riga. Good ship was captured by the Danes, who converged to Nybod as a prisoner of was. On the August he contrived to make his escape with fellow prisoners, but they were pursued to the where a tarrible combat took place. Gern two Danes, and, although seriously wounded head, he sumped into a boat, hoistest the sale secaped upon the open sea. On the 12th of the secaped upon the open sea. On the 12th of the without consciousness. At present he is in the pital at Danzic, from where he has sent a latter the lands, who had previously been made acquired with his melancholy end. "HEROD OUT HERODED" - MUNCHAUGEN A NEW ENTERPRISE IN JOURNAL CH.

A NEW ENTERPRISE IN JOURNAL CM.

paper is about to start in Paris, which is to come advertisements, is to be distributed granular and is yet to give a profit to its propristor paper is to appear twice a month, and will confirm that two quarto pages, containing a Parishment of thirty-two quarto pages, containing a Parishment of thirty-two quarto pages, containing a Parishment of the page General Butler's Headquarters, Oct. 11, 9.15—The voting in the army in Pennsylvania the Government hospitals yesterday: George Kungiments has passed of very quietly, and, so far as can be learned, the Union ticket has been every. Company K, 69th New York; Peter Smith.