FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

What is to be Done? We are glad to see a healthy and honest sentiment pervading the friends of the Union in discussing the results of the recent election. We are still unable to speak of those results, except to say that we have no indication to disprove our previouslystated opinion that the State has gone for the Union by a decided majority on the home vote, and that the soldiers' vote will enable us to exceed the majority of Governor Currin, and, perhaps, approach Mr. Lincoln's majority in 1860. Therefore, so far as the mere fact of the victory now or the victory in November is concerned, we have no care. The day is ours, and it will be ours in the Presidential election. We think it proper to speak of the details of this victory, and say to our friends that, while they have reason to be defiant and confident, they have still a great work to ig, and must do it. We trust we are not persistent when we again urge upon our friends that with them it is not merely carrying the State, but carrying it by an overwhelming majority.

We now speak to our friends in the strong Republican counties. Of the large Democratic districts we have nothing but words of praise. In Berks, and Northampton, and Schuylkill, and, indeed, all through the old Democratic Tenth Legion. we have held our own against the enemy. But this was because the people managed affairs themselves, and the preponderance of the Democracy gave the friends of the cause all the discipline and harmony that a proud and resolute minority always feels. The Democratic party itself organized the Union canvass in those counties. But what will those good men think-those men who hold up our flag, through so much evil reproach-when they see their brothers in Tioga, Lancaster, Chester, Bradford, and Eric so laggard? While the Union men in Berks held the Democracy down to their old majority, and in Schuylkill even reduced that majority, Lancaster and Allegheny permitted the enemy to come upon them even as thieves in the night, and rob them of their own. Is this the way to manage a great campaign or defend a great cause? We grant the existence of many local reasons that might have made the Union men apathetic. Because Mr. Stevens was sure of an election. and Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. MOORHEAD merely required the formality of a nomination to secure their triumph, are we to have listlessness during the canvass and unnecessary Democratic gains. Is this the way to show to the Administration and the world that we are in earnest in this war? It was not merely the choice of a certain number of representatives—it is not merely the choice of twenty-six electors for the Presidency. There are higher issues, and we must meet them—and the sooner we make up our mind to gird on our armor

and go into the battle, the better for our-

selves and human liberty.

It can be done. As we have said, there are fifty thousand freemen in Pennsylvania, Republicans and friends of the war, who failed to vote on Tuesday, and who can be made to cast their votes for Mr. LENCOLN in November. Proper management will do this. The vote is here, and it must be brought out. In Philadelphia, for instance, we can give ten thousand majority. Allegheny can be brought up to eight thousand, and Lancaster should rival Berks. This can be done, for we have the material, and it only requires to be worked up. The influence that reduced Schuylkill and held our own in the mining counties should be invoked and managed in the northern and western every public man in the party—every politician who has a record to preserve and ambitions to satisfy, and who has heretofore received honor and consideration from the people, should be put right in the front. How many prominent Pennsylvanians, during the past canvass, failed to make themselves felt beyond their own township or school district? Indiana was not carried by the leading men remaining at home and discussing Mr. Lincoln's "failures" with disappointed constituents. Mr. Colpeople of South Bend how he would have managed the war, and what he would have done with certain generals and statesmen if he had been President. In the West our friends gained a victory because they fought for it. We can gain a greater in Pennsylvania, but we must fight for it, too.

The Union Men of the South vs. General McClellan. The Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, late Sena-

tor from Alabama, has written a letter, under date of October, from this city, to a friend at Huntsville, Alabama, in which he invites the return of his State to the Union under separate State action. He kes anti-Copperhead ground in his view of rebellion and secession, and says: "For attempting to preserve, unimpaired, the Union our fathers made, Mr. Linceln was, and still is. denounced as a tyrant, the Federal Congress as band of ferocious miscreants, Gen. Grant as a butcher, Gen. Sherman as a merciless ruffian, Ger Butler as a beast, and, lastly, the people of the North were proclaimed incapable of self-government-miserable tools of the basest and most degraded despotism, who had 'profoundly disgraced hemselves' by an 'ignoble love of gold and brutifying fanaticism.' These, and many other mild and gen lly epithets, were applied to all who dared to doubt the right of a single State to destroy the liberty and when the principle of secession comes to be applied in Jeff Davis' dominions. The people of North Carolina are now told that they shall not even contrary arrests;" the "Abolition war;" sider the question of restoring the Union; and their the "negro war;" the "amalgama-Governor is warned that if he does not repress the tion" question; the oppressed "white expression of every wish for a return to more peful times, his State will be desolated with fire | man;" "the debt;" the "four years and sword. Good God! how blind must that infatuation be which bows the necks of an unquestionably brave and gallant people beneath a yoke so galling—a despotism so pitiless as this!"

Referring to the hope held out to the South in McClellan's election, he says:

"The election of McClellan, if that were possible, would only prolong the war, and make the deep your land more complete. He might suspend military operations for a time, and negotiate for a peace, but the mlu terms Jefferson Davis will ever offer him will be such as he dare not accept. Mr. Davis has no idea of abdicating his sovereignty; and if McClellan were House at Washington. From this source, therefore you have nothing to expect but still gre destitution and prolonged misery-evils, it is true out that is a poor consolation. The plain and direc road to a peace is before you. You need not consult Mr. Davis, or Mr. Lincoln, or Mr. McClellan on the subject. You went out by separate State action you can come back in the same way. In the Southnial of your right to do so. It was the doctrine the inculcated when they wished you to please them by going out of the Union, and they cannot object to it when you wish to please yourselves by going in. This is your remedy—a remedy independent dent of the will or wishes of those who are compro-mised too deeply to expect ready forgiveness, and who wish to make you the sharers of their own desthey, provided always that destiny is calamitous."

Mr. Clemens was one of those devoted Union men of the South, who, like JOHN MINOR BOTTS, resisted secession to the last, and then only failed of opposition because overwhelmed by a tyranny which threatened home, family and friends, and finally robbed and sometimes destroyed them. Mr. CLEMENS continued to reside in Alabama for years during the rebellion, till | their relatives and friends! But there are when, protected by the troops of the Union. he and his compatriots had an opportunity to | Tuesday last with gratitude. The patriots declare their true sentimens, denounce the of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana war as a war for slavery and ambition, and | will receive it as a new promise of protec-

**500克莱尔斯** 

advise their fellow-citizens to return to Union and to freedom. The honor and truth of a man whose exalted Unionism has stood the test of persecution and the ordeal of fire among his own brethren and between the armics of the North and South does not admit of doubt. He belongs to that class of men who constitute the van of progress in the new South-John Minor Botts, Gen. GANTT, Judge DURANT, GOV. HAHN, GOV. MURPHY, GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON. Hon. Mr. FISHBACK, Gen. HAMILTON, Par-SON BROWNLOW, Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, and hundreds of other Unionists and emancipationists of the South--men whose experience of Secession and Slavery proves consider this, the view which Mr. CLEMENS takes of the election of McCleilan is not a little remarkable. We have heretofore said that the Copperheads of the North may yet be found clinging to the doctrines of secession and slavery long after the Union men of the South have denounced and abandoned them. Southern slaveholders, whose country is far more valuable to them than the price of their negroes, have been found more than willing to emancipate, when Northern freemen, who did not own slaves, have been as hitter as the rebels themselves in opposing the freedom of the negro. To this class of prejudiced judges, and to those who endeavor to support General McClellan from motives of patriotism, we commend these plain words of ex-Senator CLEMENS regarding the election of Gen. McCLELLAN: "From this source,

people ponder. THE London Times shows its perspicuous knowledge of General GRANT's campaign

therefore, you have nothing to expect but

misery." Evidently, then, the salvation of

North and South depends upon the triumph

of the cause which has been entrusted to

Mr. Lincoln. The words of Mr. CLEMENS

contain a lesson and a rebuke. Let the

still

greater destitution and prolonged

once again as follows: "For some time subsequent to the 30th of July Grant showed symptoms of being greatly staggered and stupefied by the incidents which accompanied the unmasking of his 'great Napoleonic device.' At the same time he gave no indications of slacke ing tenacity or infirmlty of purpose. At a moment when Washington was in infinitely greater peril than Kichmond Grant never relaxed for an instant his clutch upon the James river, which is the throat of Richmond. For pertinacity, unexampled in any ther prominent Federal general, it would ust to deny credit to General Grant. But it is difficult, in presence of the admitted fact that General Grant is an ame damnée of President Lincoln's, to believe that the vigor and tenacity which he has displayed have reference so much to the success of the Union cause as to the re-election of President Lin-

General Grant's pertinacity is only equalled by the pertinacity with which the Times declares that he is only pertinacious. The last sentence of this extract shows that the New York Daily News, the New York World, the Richmond Examiner, and the London Times have equal apprehensions regarding the movements of General GRANT.

THE war correspondent of the London Times writes:

"The operations of the Federals and Confederate in the Valley for the last two months have resambled the set figures of a quadrille. Early has executed a forward chassi, to which Sheridan has reponded by a retrograde movement. In his turn, Sheridan, after receiving reinforcements, has advanced, to find Early in retreat. How much longer this swaying of two powerful armies up and down the Valley is to last I cannot say, but I can only compare it to the 'gong fighting' of the Chinese." from the Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney Probably the Times would now confess gave it. That fatal decree, in great part, that Sheridan's last onset resembled a recent battles of the Valley a great many

Hon. Wm. B. Mann, the District Attorney, having rendered efficient aid in the recent canvass in this city, proposes, we understand, making a trip through the State in the course of the next two weeks, to assist in promoting the election of Mr. LINCOLN.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1864. "And may God Almighty have mercy or rican people decreed against the enemies of this great war for the preservation of their were men so defiant, so dangerous, and so that his loss is a national loss. I will not full of threats of revolution and violence; say that it is a gain—but I will say that I counties. We must begin by insisting that but never has rebuke of Treason been hope a friend of Freedom will fill the so emphatic and so terrible. As, on this vacancy created by his death. bright October morning, I look back over the past few months, and especially over the past two weeks, I can scarcely realize that these proud boasters have been laid so low. I expected victory. I knew that the good God was with us. I felt that a cause so righteous and so entirely just could never be wholly put down. But when I saw how bitterly and how remorselessly our cause had been assailed and our principles misrepresented; how prejudices the most pestilential were poured into the public ear; how money was la-FAX did not carry his district by telling the vished to break down the Government; how the ablest orators in sympathy with rebellion were enlisted in the work of destruction-I thought we might be retarded in the essential initial victory of the Presidential election. Now let the candidate of the opposition to American Liberty contemplate his doom. The people and the soldiers have everywhere repudiated him and his party. Who shall estimate the value of the triple verdict of Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio against Gen. McClellan? There can be no plea that these elections were not fair. No one pretends to raise it—not even the bad men who have anticipated and threatened riot and revolution if they had not freedom of speech and freedom of election—who said they must have "a free ballot or a free fight." They had every avenue of discussion opened to them. Their papers teemed with the arguments against President Their speakers talked open from the hustings. Their commissioners were sent to the army to appeal to the soldiers for the soldiers' votes; and they employed these advantages with a zeal unexampled. But all to no purpose. They have been rejected by a vote commingled of the people and the army, that looks (as it is) like the voice of doom upon the worst party ever permitted to exist. "The draft;" the "arbi-

> of military failures;" "the corruptions" of Mr. Lincoln; "the extravagance" of his Administration—these and ten thousand other similar charges are buried in the same grave with those who used them. But who shall estimate the value of these valuable triumphs? I will tell you who will understand their meaning-Jefferson Davis and his fellow-conspirators; Slidell and Mason, and their co-criminals, plotting and begging for foreign aid; the crowned enemies of our country in England and France the cotton lords and aristocrats in the the, and the echoes and claqueurs of Louis poleon in the other. For to them these popular expressions will signify that the American people have ordained that the war for the Government shall go on till restored. But there are other class will also understand it-Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and their armies, first of all. I received in their fighting columns. Their brave followers feel that they are not forgotten at home; and as they advance to new dangers the civil victories of their absent friends will fire them to new deeds of daring. How often have I told you that the soldiers were heartily for Lincoln and yet how bitterly has it been denied by the friends of McClellan, whose name was to be a talisman in every column of the army! Behold the verification in the votes of the

soldiers themselves, and in the votes of

yet others who will hair the decision of

tion against rebel cruelty. And all our great interests-mechanical, commercial, manufacturing, financial-the poor workingmen, the great railroad corporations, the shipper, the farmer, and the vast army of persons who have invested in the national securities-will feel it as if a new life had been infused into their veins. Religion will receive it as the blessed assurance that the only Government in which perfect toleration to all sects and denominations is secured shall be maintained sacred and strong. But how the slave, with shackles not yet broken, and the freedman, with fetters toru off-how they will welcome it-the one that the truth of Union and Liberty. When | his deliverance is coming; the other that he shall not be plunged back into the dungeon from which he has escaped! Simultaneous with the news of the elections in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania,

> Constitutional abolition of slavery in that State. Thus on all sides we have a flow of success, and an increasing offulgence of Union power and glory. But we have not yet entered the temple We are as yet only in the vestibule. Be cause we have won the outworks that command the citadel, we must not and dare not pause. The citadel must be taken in November. The enemy is terror-stricken. but he will not yield without a stout resist. ance. Let us understand that. The Copperheads, like the rebels, have almost exhausted their resources, but, like the rebels, they will fight to the last. And so mote it be! We must conquer the Copperheads with the ballot and the rebels with the bullet. Friends in the interior of Pennsylvaniafor the unequalled Unionists of Philadelphia need no invocation to duty—you must wake! You did well on Tuesday, but you can do better in November. Is it not so know you have had much to encounter but you have had no more to bear than vour conquering brothers of Indiana and Ohio. And oh! you have had nothing to endure like your brave sons in the army. Now, when a new incentive is added to your high sense of duty by the recent elections, you should be filled with a new resolve. A more perfect rganization is essential. No patriot should be idle. The November battle must be that civil Waterloo which will only precede the military Waterloo. What a work for the good men and true! Do not let the fact that Mr. Lincoln's re-election is inevitable lead to over-confidence. Nothing strikes the sympathizers with Treason with more terror-nothing baffles their schemes so effectually, and turns their threats of revolution and appeals to force to scorn, than heavy Union majorities. Do you notice

tions of October? Roger B. Taney, Chief Justice of the preme Court of the United States, died in this city yesterday evening. He earned a great and just renown after he was called by Gen. Jackson to the high place from which death has just removed him. He was accepted as the best embodiment of a pure and conscientious justice. Indeed, he became something sacred to all men's eyes. His simple habits and his retired life, though doubtless compelled by his feeble health, gave him the repute of a Cato, who lived only to serve his country. But when Slavery, long the bane of the Republic, sought to rule it, and demanded a decision from the Supreme Court, Roger B. Taney

how calm and quiet they are since the elec-

has been the source of all our woes. galop; that the breaking up of EARLY's for that James Buchanan would not have dance was like a shindy, and that in the | consented to spoliate Kansas, to repudiate principle, and to trample under foot the most solemn pledges. He used Judge Taney's decision as a protection for his weak and wicked betrayal. The Supreme Court, from that time, became a political, if not a party tribunal, and the awe and veneration that had so long surrounded its chief were supplanted by suspicion and distrust—the two sinister genii that, once awakened against the judiciary, can never be alleyed by the most spotless reputation or the profoundest learning. Nobody doubts that Justice Taney died with his neart beating for the rebellion. He scarcely your soul," says the just index as he pronounces sentence areath upon the condemnateriminal. And so have the Amemost murderous revolt were held to be almost partisan. Hence, however we may remember and respect his past example, Government and their Freedom. Never | no true friend of the Government can feel

> The Late Chief Justice Taucy. Roger Brooke Taney, for twenty-six years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died in Washington on the evening of the 12th of October. He was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17th, 1777, and was, therefore, in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was educated at Dickinson College, in Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Annar Maryland, in the spring of 1799, nearly sixty-six years ago. He was shortly afterwards elected to the Legislature; in 1816 he served as State Senator; in 1823 he removed to Baltimore ; in 1827 he was ap pointed Attorney General of Maryland, in which office he served four years. In 1831 he was appointed Attorney General of the United States by President Jackson, with whose to remove the deposits, Mr. Taney was ated Secretary of the Treasury in his place,

bank policy he agreed cordially. When, in 1833, Mr. Duane was dismissed from the Cabinet for his but the Senate refused to confirm him. In 1835 he was nominated by General Jackson Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Duvall. The Senate refused to act upon the nomination, and thus, for the second time, rejected Mr. Taney. Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Marshall died, and General Jackson at once nominated Mr. Taney to fill his place. When the Senate met, in March 1836, sufficient changes had taken place in the political complexion of that body to effect a confirma tion of an act which would scarcely have been perormed had not the President preferred to gratify and reward personal friendship rather than place he Supreme bench, as the successor of the great Marshall, one of equal worth, genius, and reputation, one whom Chief Justice Marshall had designated as his successor, namely, Justica Sto When Mr. Taney became Chief Justice of the eme Court, he was already considerably pas the prime of life—he was fifty-nine years of age. He had been previously a lawyer in good practice and of considerable local repute; originally a Federalist n politics, and at one time of his life the friend o impartial liberty. In defending the Rev. Jacob Gruber from a charge of inciting slaves to disorder in Maryland, in 1818, Mr. Taney used these memo rable words, which we quote at length as the mos honorable record of his life: "A hard necessity a time. It was imposed upon us by another nation while yet we were in a state of colonial vassal age. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed. age. It cannot be easily or suddenly removed. Yet while it continues it is a blot on our national character, and every roal lover of freedom con fidently hopes that it will be effectually, though i must be gradually, wiped away, and earnestly looks for the means by which this necessary object may be ttained. And until it shall be accomplishe the time shall come when we can point without a lush to the language held in the Declaration o Independence, every friend of humanity will seek to lighten the galling chain of slavery, and better, o the utmost of his power, the wretched condition

of the slave." Is it not a coincidence worthy of passing remark that the Chief Justice should have lived to witness these noble aspirations of his youth carried into effect by his fellow-citizens in his native State? The very day on which he died they were voting away forever that hideous social and political evil which he once lamented so earnestly, and for the extinction of which he once so ardently prayed. As his own spirit was passing away the darker spirit that monster was also passing from his beautiful

During the first years of his occurrency bench Justice Taney did not maintain the high re-pute of his predecessors in the exalted office. He was not a man of the same calibre of mind, of the same exhaustive learning and comprehensiveness and solidity of judgment with the Elisworths, the Marshalls, the Storys, the McLeans, and other illustrious men who have won for our supreme ju-diciary the admiration and respect of the legal world. His decisions, however, were for the most part cautious, sensible, and on the whole sound. In his interpretations of the Constitution of the United tates—the great crucial test of the independence of the court-he inclined to those middle and moderate opinions which treat the Union not as a consolidated nation on one side, nor as a mere confederation on the other, but as a composite or mixed nation. in which the sovereignty has been divided between the central and the local Governments. These are safe opiniors, if not entirely accurate, and so long as they are adhered to by the supreme tribunal will prevent alike a dangerous centralization, and a still more dangerous accessionism. But living in a slayeholding convention. slaveholding community, and associating princi-pally with slave-masters, Chief Justice Taney's political and moral sentiments were gradually biassed, until they became completely warped. In 1856, when the great struggle was going on between slavery as a local and slavery as a national force, he so far forgot the dignity of his position and his own self-respect as to lend himself to the conspiracy which strove to procure a nationl sanction of the avil. In the famous Dred Scott case, in which the only legal point involved was a ries to the jurisdiction

of the Circuit Court, upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice having decided that there was no jurisdiction, which ought to have dismissed the case, went out of his way to utter several impertinent and altogather anomalous constructions. He proclaimed, in the course of this most extraordinary counten, that a course of this most extraordinary opinion, that a free negro of the African race whose ancestors were brought into this country and sold as slaves is not and cannot be a "citizen;" that for more than a century pravious to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence negroes, whether slaves or free, ad been regarded as "beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white men was bound to respect;" that Dred Scott, egro slave, who was removed by his master from Missouri to Illinois, lost whatever freedom he may have thus acquired by being subsequently removed into the Territory of Wisconsin and by his return to the State of Missouri; that the inhibition of slavery in the Territories of the United States lying porth of the line of 36 degrees and 30 minut

snown as the Missouri Compromise, was unconsti tutional; that the only two clauses in the Constitu tion which refer to negrots, treat them as persons whom it is morally lawful to deal in as articles of comes the vote of Maryland in favor of the property; that the citizen of any State may take into a Territory of the United States any article of property recognized by the Constitution, or, in other words, carry his slaves thither without molestation to his perfect right of ownership, and that Congress could not exercise any authority whatever over this species of property that it could not constitutionally exercise over other property.

This decision, which was intended to lend the serction of our supreme judicial tribunal to the

great purpose of nationalizing slavery, by declaring it—first, to be recognized by the Constitution; second, to be valid in the Territories, and third, to entitled to a sojourn and transit in the free States, was at war allke with history, with juris-prudence, with moral principle, with common sense and human feeling and defeated its own ends. It so shocked the moral convictions of the nation that nore than anything else, perhaps, it led to that uprising of the free sentiment of the North which be same apparent first in the Fremont campaign, and second in the Lincoln election, which marked the econd grand epoch of our national history. The earful war which has, since 1861, desolated the land of the slave lord, is in a large part the fruit of that nurture which was given by the Supreme Court to the heresies and delusions of the ambitious South ern oligarchs. Even if that decision had not been so pregnant

with political consequences as it was; if it had been a mere reckless and passing word, uttered in the excitement of controversy, it would have been no less disgraceful to the judge from who came. When the highest judicial authority of a cople consents to dip its ermine in the filth an nire of the streets; when it opens the judicial mind to the prejudices of locality and class; when it does not scorn to further the designs of parties or the intrigues of partisans; when, instead of standing before the world as the impartial and incorruptible expo eent of the rights of all men to equal and exact jus tice, it takes upon itself to pronounce a sentimentso atrocious as that certain men "have no rights which thers are bound to respect," It forfeits forever the everence of mankind, and invokes its unmessured contempt and abhorrence. A court of justice should be the visible embodiment of the throne of God, where the lowest human creature may confidently ask for justice, and where the vilest even may ye hope for mercy. But Chief Justice Tancy has gone, and his errors

have gone with him. Freedom is now and hence-forth the law of the land, and while her noble image crowns the dome of the Capitol, her spirit, we trust, will inspire the courts that are gathered beneath A great statesman of the West, whose life has been identified with the struggle for truth, will doubtless ascend to the vacant seat; and the year that closes the war will see a renewal of the best life of the Republic-in her courts as well as in her legislative halls, in the Executive chair as well a mong the people.-N. Y. Evening Post.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. THE LAST ILLNESS AND DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY. Chief Justice Tanky died at ten minutes to 10 o'clock last night, at his residence in this city, at the age of eighty-seven. He had been in 'ill health for several years, but the predominant cause of his death was chronic disease of the bowels. He did not, however, take to his bed until Monday week, and it was soon apparent that it was his last sickness. His family physician, Dr. TYLER, of Georgetown, with Dr. HALL, of this city, have been in constant attendance on the deceased, and yesterday he was visited by Mr. BUCKLER, of H ned to this city, were called to his bedside and took leave of him, and soon after he became i sensible, and died without a struggle. Judge Ta-NEY leaves five daughters, four of whom -Wre STEVENSON, Mrs. TAYLOR, Mrs. CAMPBELL, and Miss Taney—were present at the time of his death, together with his son in-law, J. Mason Campbell. together with his somment, J. mason Campbell. It is probable that, after the funeral solemnities here, the remains will be taken to Frederick, Maryland, for interment.

WORK ON THE MANASSAS RAILROAD. A number of quartermasters' employees were sent out on the Manassas Railroad to day, a clear away the woods and all other sheltering places for guerilles along the road. This step is requisite to pr that of Monday last. VESSEL FOR THE TELEGRAPHIC EXPEDITION. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the transfer to the Navy Department of the revenue brig Fauntieroy, at San Francisco, which latter de partment will arm, equip, and fit her out thoroughly for service with Engineer Bulkler's telegraphic expedition to the northern coasts of America and

DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS, Sergeant JOSEPH D. SMITH, 98th Pennsylvania Dickson, 83d Pennsylvania; JAMES GAMBOLD, th Pennsylvania Reserves; and HENRY FLING, d Delaware, died here yesterday. THE PHILADELPHIA CONSUL FOR HAMBURG. The President has recognized THEOPHILUS PLATE as Consul for the city of Hamburg at Philadelphia.

Soldiers' Vote-No Revenue Stamp TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1864. SIR: I reply to your letter of the 4th inst., that: power of attorney executed by a soldier, absent from your city on military duty, authorizing a friend at ome to deposit his vote according to the act passed by your Legislature, does not require a stamp. It s held by this office that to require a stamp duty on any of the papers necessary to perfect the soldiers' right to vote, would be a restriction on the right of suffrage not contemplated by either State or Federal legislation. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Dep. Com. BILLINGS G. CHILDS, Esq., Pittsburg, Pa.

Chester County in Motion. pecial Despatch to The Press. ] WEST CHESTER, Oct. 13.—Chester county is to be edeemed. A campaign club was organized to. ncy amid great enthusiasm, and pledged himself rough and energetic canvass, the institution f kindred clubs all over the district, and a result ng majority of three thousand in the Presidential

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN THE RIGHTH DISTRICT. WORGESTER, Mass., Oct. 13.-The Eighth-district Union Convention to-day nominated, by acclamation, the Hon. John Baldwin for Congress, and Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln for Presidential Elector. CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN THE SIXTH DIS-Boston, Oct. 13 .- The Sixth-district Den

Convention to day nominated the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, of Malden, for Congress, and J. H. Carlton, of Haverbill, for Presidential Elector. THE GUNBOAT VANDERBILT. Boston, Oct. 13 -The United States gunb Vanderbilt arrived to-day. THE OPERA IN BOSTON Boston, Oct. 13.—Grover's German Opera opened at the Boston Academy of Music on Monday. The attendance during the week has been the greatest ever known in this city. In spite of a severe storm all day, the house is crowded this evening.

THE MISSOURI AND WESTERN TELEGRAPH. ST. Louis, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the stock-Company, held here to-day, the following gen were elected directors for the ensuing year:
J. H. Wade, Cleveland; Anson Stager, Cleve lands, Charles Davenport, Cincinnati; Charles M. Stebbins, New York; George T. Williams, Edwin C. Bush, and Chas. Josbem, St. Louis. At a subsequent meeting of the directors the fol-owing gentlemen were elected officers of the com-

President, Charles Davenport; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Palmer, Rochester, N. Y.; superintendent, George T. Williams, of St. Louis. RADICAL UNION CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION. The Radical Convention of the First Con sional district yesterday nominated Charles P. ROCKEDINGS OF THE UNION CONVENTION

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The Union Convention meets here daily, but their proceedings are kept secret. being made. Messrs. Andrews, Brega, Whitney and Rigney, from New York, are here, attempting to obtain a settlement of an old reciprocity claim, for which n appropriation was made in the last Parliament. CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

UNION NOMINATIONS IN NEVADA-THE CENTRAL PACIFIO RAILBOAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 - The Union party in Nevada has nominated Blaisdell for Governor, and Messrs. Brossman and Lewis for Supreme Judges. The Central Pacific Railroad Company's annual report states that they have 31 miles of railroad and telegraph in operation.

Sailed, ship Black Prince, for Boston. UNION DELEGATE TO CONGRESS ELECTED. ORIZABA, Oct. 13.—Nebraska has elected a Union elegate to Congress, by a large majority.

The Vermont Legislature, MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 13.—The State Legisla-ture convened to-day. The Senate organized by electing Henry Clark secretary. The House elected Hon. A. B. Gardner, of Bennington, speaker, and J. H. Flagg, of Wilmington, clark. NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA PETROLEUM LANDS -We invite the attention of capitalists and all perTHE WAR.

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY. ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE 5th AND 9th CORPS.

COMMANDING POSITION GATNED The Union Entrenchments Being Strengthened ADMIRAL PORTER IN HIS NEW COMMAND A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION IN LOUISIANA

Large Captures Made by Our Forces ADVICES FROM TEXAS AND MOBILE GEN. ROSECRANS GONE TO THE

LATE REBEL ADVICES. GENERAL GRANDS ARMY.

FRONT IN MISSOURI.

ENERAL ADVANCE OF THE 9TH AND 5TH CORPS-BUBNING OF THE W. W. DAVIS HOUSE—A POSITIO OUR WORKS BEING STRENGTHENED AND IN WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 .- The special correspondent of the Chronicle writes from before Petersburg

in all languages living and dead, mathematics, or Oct. 10.-Yesterday a general advance was made thography, geometry, astronomy, trigonometry— this is a altered state of trigonomics—this is, a donby the skirmish lines of the 9th and 5th Corps. Hoff. man, Baxter, and Bragg pushed forward their lines a mile, discovering the strong front of the enemy across the Weldon and Vaughn roads. On the left ble 1-all, everything-a cobbler's weapon. U-pa of this, down the Squirrel Level road, the rebels were numerous, and contested the ground inch by inch. A party of volunteers from the 191st rich. A party of volunteers from the 191st Pennsylvania and 4th Delaware regiments, of Grimshaw's brigade, Ayers' division, started to burn the W. W. Davis house, situated near this road. They succeeded, losing several killed and wounded. There was great emulation between the men who volunteered from the aforementioned regiments, a kind of honest rivalry one seldom sees, but admires when apparent. The race was short, but exciting. The party from the Pennsylvania regiment acted as sharpshooters, and lingered so long to make a few capital hits that the Delawares reached the goal before them; albeit, a sergeant of the 191st dropped everything in his haste to get there, and actually had a fire kindled when joined by the men from the 4th Delaware. This haunt for

the enemy's sharpshooters is at last destroyed. Near where the dwelling stood is a fresh grave with a rude headboard telling the reader where lie the remains of "Captain Robert P. Davis, 40th Virginia, killed there the 3d of October, 1864." No is nothing more surprising about this than that umbers of the Pennsylvania Reserves should be lain upon the farms of their fathers. The skirmish line of the 9th Corps was advanced over a mile a frail line of works, abandoned by the enemy, found, and a number of our men wounded A little to the right Winslow's and Mink's batte ries opened, and drew forth emphatic response

from the guns of the rebels. Several horses were killed by the enemy's shot, but none of our men were struck. Near nightfall the rebels charged our pickets to the right of the Weldon road. The line then fell back to its original position, which was better than the one newly captured. On the exreme left of the 9th Corps we succeeded in unfoldng so as to gain a position less than a mile from the Railroad, where a fort is erected comnanding the track. Not a great distance further is the river, upon which our left flank may soon re

The paymasters, who came among us a few days ago, have distributed most of their funds. Last evening guns and mortars opened for a brief sea Ocr. 11.—The old truce exists between the on sing skirmishers. Not a hostile shot has this day been discharged. Meanwhile, an enormous amount of labor is being bestowed upon our works to strengthen them in every conceivable way at all points. We move a mile, and to maintain this aust be erected, fringed on every side with shar pits traverse the fields in all directions. The old works of the enemy must be levelled, reconnot sances and strategy once more come into play, pre-paratory to another movement. This is why pro-

ress is slow. If we would be sure of our gains it i est not to be hasty. CASUALTIES TO COLORED TROOPS IN THE BATTLE OF CHAPIN'S BLUFF. ry Committee, has received the following list of ca nalties to the colored troops in the late advance of hapin's Bluff. His informant, prefacing the list,

says:

"I take the liberty to request of you the publication of the casualties of the battle on the 29th September on the advance to Chapin's Bluff. I cannot provide a particular. I sail wight to redord the fact, as I have no doubt the correspondents will do our men justice. That they will fight is no longer a matter of copjecture or speculation, but it has become a part of our history. The 4th and 6th U.S. Colored Troops suffered more severely than the other troops in the charge. The 6th had about 300 when we went into the charge; when we came out we numbered about 70 or 80, but we whipped the rebs, and drove them some four or five miles. We still hold possession of the fort at Chapin's Bluff,

Field and Staff.—Colonel J. W. Jones, wounded slightly, Lieut. Col. C. E. Royce, slightly wounded Major A. I. Covell, and Lieut. N. H. Edgerton adjutent. Major A. I. Covell, and Lieut. N. H. Edgerton, adjutant.

Line Officers Killed.—Captain George W. Shelden, Co. H; Captain Ch. V. York, Co. B; and Lt. Fred. Meyer, Co. B.

Line Officers Wounded —Capt. Robert B. Beath, Co. A; Lient. N. H. Hubbard, Co. B; Lieut. E. F. Jackman, Co. C; Lieut. J. B. Johnson, Co. D; Lieut. Eber C. Pratt, Co. G; Lieut. Lafayette Landon, Co. H; and Lieut. W. H. MicFyory, Co. I. Company A —Nine killed.

Compony J — Killed.—Corporal John Green, Private Isaac Simpiss, Private Amos M. Shinn, Private Isaac Simpiss, Private Amos M. Shinn, Private Isaac Simpiss, Private Henry I. Skeer, Corporal John West, Private Wim. Pence.

Company D—Killed.—Corporal Henry I. Skeer, Corporal John West, Private Wim. Pence.

Company D—Killed.—Corporal J. Walker, Private Charles H. Gibson, Private Charles Johnson, Private Thomas Keyser, Corporal J. Walker, Private C. Hubbard, Private William Kenney, Private Charles H. Gibson, Private Noah Jones.

Company E—Killed.—Sergeant Thomas Scott, Private Richard Addison, Private G. W. Green, Private John James, Private G. W. Green, Private John James, Private G. F. Johnson.

Company G—Killed.—Corp. Archibald Wright, Private John Becket, Corp. Charles W. Berry, Private John A. Noris.

Company H—Killed.—Corp. Robert Webster, Private Lavid Criswell, Private Henry Blackson, Private Congany H—Killed.—Private Henry Blackson, Private Congany I.—Killed.—Private Henry Blackson, Private Congany I.—Killed.—Private Henry Blackson, Private Congany I.—Killed.—Private Henry Blackson, Private Company I.—Killed.—Private Henry Blackson, P

vate Alexander Rogers.

Company K—Killed.—Private William H. Lewis,
rivate Alired Waters. WEST VIRGINIA. BETURN OF THE ABINGDON EXPEDITION-THE ARMY SAFELY WITHDRAWN—BRAVERY OF THE Mount Sterling, Oct. 13.—The troops have arrived here from the salt works, near Abingdon, Va. The army was safely withdrawn from the battle-field by Brigadier General Hobson, the command having been turned over to him by his super The corps fought bravely, but suffered greatly du ring the march to this place. There was constant fighting with our rear guard during the first three days of the retreat. Lieutenant Colonel Way

lith Michigan Cavalry, was killed in a skirmish or

iny I-Killed.-Private Henry Blackson, Pri-

Big Shanty Mountain. MISSOURI.

GEN. ROSECRANS GONE TO THE FRONT. ST. LOUIS, Oct 13.—General Rosecrans and portion of his staff left for the front last night DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. ETENTION OF PAROLES IN TEXAS—THE LOUISIAN. LEGISLATURE. New York, Oct. 12.—The steamer Cahawba has rrived, with New Orleans advices of the 5th inst. The Houston Telegraph of the 30th says the repor ed action of Master Dillingham, in offering his services to command a vessel at Mobile, was a viole lation of his parole, and will lead to the retention of Three soldiers of the 11th New York Cavalry were billed at Baton Rouge, on the 3d inst., byllightning.
The Louisiana Legislature is in session.
The Mobile Tribune is agitating the subject of employing always as addition.

oloying slaves as soldie There is no military news in the New Orleans Cotton, produce, and provisions are all very dull THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI. RETURN OF COLONEL M'CABEL'S EXPEDITION-LARGE CAPTURES MADE. say that the expedition under Colonel McCabel which left Vidalia on the 28th ult., had returned

fter having captured the rebel Colonel Williams

our captains, several guerillas, four hundred head

of cattle, one hundred mules, fifty horses, and a onsiderable quantity of cotton, clothing, arms, and A STEAMER FIRED INTO—DEPREDATIONS BY REBEI STRAGGLERS.

CAIRO, Oct. 13.—The steamer Silver Moon from Memphis for Cincinnati, has passed up with 130 The steamer Eclipse was fired into at Island No Refugees report that this band of rebels is two Stragglers from Price's army are committing depredations on the citizens of that vicinity.

SPEECH OF JEFF DAVIS AT AUGUSTA, GA .- SCAR-CITY OF GRAIN AND SPECIE IN REBELDOM-TH LATE APPAIR ON THE MANASSAS BAILBOAD.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The Richmond Whig of the 10th inst. has a report of a speech of Jeff Davis, de livered at Augusta, Ga. Jeff is stumping Georgia to prevent the State from seceding, and his speeches are full of States-rights doctrines and admonitions to the effect that if the Confederacy does not win in their present desperate game, the Southerners will become seris to the Yankees. The main object of his speech at Augusta is expressed, however, in the following language:

"We must do our duty, and that duly is that every men able to bear syms must go to the front, and all others must devote themselves to the cause at home. There must be no pleading for exemption. We are fighting for existence." Grain and flour having become scarce in the Con-federacy, the rebels have devised a new source of sons interested in "Oll" to the advertisement of a supply, styled sorghum flour, made of the seed of Chinese cane. They recommend its culture, and large number oftracts, in another part of our paper speak highly of its nutritive quality.

Fifty thousand dollars in specie were saved the deracy by beaching the Lynx. The rebel papers decry the shipment of specie on account of the strictness of the blockade and the

want of the article at home.

General Gregg, of Texas, was buried last Friday, THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA. The Richmond Whip of the 10th says:

"An official despatch received yesterday, at the War Department, states that a body of about 1,000 of the enemy advanced up the Manassas Gap Railroad on the 4th, with trains of cars louded with railroad material, and occupied Salem and Rectortown. Colonel Moseby attacked them at Salem, defeating them, outputring 50 prisoners, all their baggage, camp equipage, stores, &c., and killed and wounded a considerable number. His loss was two wounded." the Soldiers.

The doctors of Hanover county, Virginia, are charging fifty dollars a visit if within five miles, two dollars for every additional mile, and night visits double that amount. ADMIRAL PORTER IN COMMAND OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON-REBEL PRISONERS TO RE FRIEDOM TRIUMPHANT IN MARYLAND.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 12.—Admiral Porter took command of the North Atlantic Squadron this morning in place of Admiral Lee. The occasion SLAVERY PROHIBITED FOREVER. was noticed by a salute from the United State steamer Brooklyn. The flag-of-truce steamer New York left here at 10 o'clook this morning for Aiken's Landing with 450 rebel prisoners for exchange, in charge of NEW UNION DELEGATION FROM OHIO. Licutenant Colonel Muiford

No arrivals from James river up to this hour. The new City Councils of 1865 will stand as fol-lows: SELECT COUNCIL.

Wards.

1. Thos. A. Barlow, \*U. 14. F. A. Vancleve, \*U. 15. Henry W. Gray, U. 15. Henry W. Gray, U. 15. Henry W. Gray, U. 16. J. W. Hopkins, \*D. 17. Patrick Shern, D. 17. Patrick Sh SELECT COUNCIL. "Ah!" said Mr. Wackford Squeers, with much dirty pathos, at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, "youth are boarded. clothed, booked, washed, furnished with pocke metry, astronomy, trigonometry-COMMON COUNCIL.

N COUNCIL.

Wards.

16. Geo. J. Hetzel, \* D.
Jas. H. Telford, D.
17. J. Hallowell, \* D.
Michael Mullen, D.
18. M. Bready, U.
Wm. Bumm, U.
19. H. Vogelbach, D.
John Earnest, \* U.
Geo. Derbyshire, U.
20. Jos. F. Marcer, U.
H. C. Harrison, U.
J. H. Billington, U.
21. W. H. Simpson, U.
22. Robert H. Gratz, U.
Enoch Taylor, U. up-adjective-not down: S.q.u double e-r-s. Squeer -noun substantive-a educator of youth. Total. M-2-c, a "gunboat general"—the percration of the Yorkshire schoolmaster's well-known lament will represent the feelings of the New York Copperheads upon the reception of the election returns from "STAYING UP" FOR THE NEWS. The profoundest interest was expressed in th able results of the elections; nay, even a degree of anxiety which, has seldom been excited b politics merely local. Hundreds of our citizens ignored "bed time," and remained up in club Jos. V. Vanhirk J. W. Everman, coms, awaiting the news. The unive esterday for sleepy eyes and a lack of usual vigo vas. "I staid up to hear from Pennsylvania Eli Krupp,\* U. Hiram Miller,\* U. And when the returns really came, meagre as they were, only the Copperheads looked bluely, halling with execrations the fiat that decreed. ]

and for all time, no compromise with traitors in arms. THE COPPERHEADS RAMPANT. The wildest enthusiasm greeted the good new which assured efficiency to our armies and stability to the cause of the Union. All day long it furnished the exciting theme of all debates. Congratulation and rejoicing were the order of the hour. The Cop perhead papers claimed the victory to be upon their ide, that, too, somewhat in advance of a message said to have been received by a Dem. editor, to the effect that the Keystone State had falsified her magnificent record of the past, and reeled into the arms of the wonderful youth who is superior if no equal to Pericles, Adenis, and Napoleon, Despi this shallow hyporisy, the Copperheads were in the doleful dumps, and the news that the soldiers' votes were all in favor of Union rendered then

The Richmond Whia of the 10th says:

FORTRESS MONROE.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1864

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1

EXCHANGED.

they openly deplored the folly of the Chicago platform, and were frank enough to confess the absurd position in which they and their candidate had been placed by the rejection of the Great Captain of the Age at the hands of "my army." Many of them clared that the reinauguration of Mr. Lincoln would be forcibly prevented, assigning as a reason that his election was to be effected by bayonets. No easonable doubt can exist that these men will a tempt a repetition of the scenes of July, 1863, unless such precautions are taken as may insure them a speedy punishment at the first insurrection it. Let it be thoroughly understood that mob men, be they of whatever party they may, will be summarily dealt with, and the Demon of Insurtion will not need the exercision and anathema

ON THE STREET

A singular war is now being waged between the public and the car and omnibus companies. The car companies are, by the terms of their charters, forbidden to charge more than five cents fare; the law, however, permits them to add the Internal Revenue tax, which would increase the fare by a small fraction of a ponny. Their charge, however, is one cent additional. The public, justly trate at the attempted imposition, declines in many cases to submit to the extortion. In most instances no attempt has been made to eject the obstinate class of passengers. Yesterday, however, a conductor undertook this task, and was promptly prevented by those in the car. Sconer or later the companies must subit, for neither legal right nor moral justice is be lieved to be on their side. The people of New York lieved to be on their side. The people of New Fork have no idea of being corporation-ridden, like their abject neighbors of New Jersey. In case that the present course of objection does not prove effectual, several capitalists intend offering to accept the franchises, binding themselves to transport passen-

gers at all times for old rates. THE STAGE COMPANIES are even more obnoxious, if possible. Not content with increasing the fares in a manner altogether unexampled, and perhaps uncalled for, many of them their passengers tickets instead—a new method of compelling travel upon their respective lines. In numerous instances ladies refuse to receive the worthless things, much, apparently, to the delight of the drivers. Gentlemen, on the other hand, know their rights, and, knowing, dare main On Tuesday last a citizen, after receiving under protest one of these obnoxious tickets, entered a complaint against the driver for infraction of the United States law regarding the issue of shinplasters. Jehu was accordingly arrested, and held to answer the charge. Doubtless this example will stically followed by indignan

gers until the practice of petty outrage shall be efctually checked. THE DEAMA.

There is nothing especially new or interesting in the dramatic line, save a dramatization of N. P. Willis' story of "Love in Livery," This story was published years ago in the London Court Magazine, and is no less acceptable in its new shaping than it was in its elder form of a charming love sketch. To-night, a five act play, entitled The Compact, will be produced at Wallack's. It is full of bandits and adventures, and the effusion of much heart's blood. Scene and incident are Spanish

[By Telegraph.] COUNTERFRITEES ARRESTED.

Two men were arrested to day with \$30,000 in ounterfeit currency, as well as a press, plates, &c. THE IRON-CLAD DICTATOR. The ocean iron-clad Dictator was towed by thre tug-boats from the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, to the navy yard. She will be put in commission next week, and sail immediately for active ser-Rodgers, hero of the Weehawken and Atlanta fight. The gunboat Kensington has arrived from Mobile Bay, with advices of the 2d inst.

The French corvette Adonis arrived to day. Below, ship Oder, from Hamburg; bark Lucy Francis, from Glace Bay. Spoken, off Nantucket hoals, no date, U. S. frigate Sabine, cruising. Gold closed this evening at 207 %.

The Europa at Halifax. HALIFAX, Oct. 13.—The Europa sailed from this port for Boston at 6.30 this morning. OIL CLOTHS, &c., THIS DAY.—The attention of dealers is requested to the assortment of superfine ngrain, royal damask, venetian, cottage, list, and hemp carpetings, druggets, oil cloths, &c., &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months credit, commencing this morning, at 11 o'clock pre elsely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 32 and 234 Market street.

- The steamer for Europe, on Saturday, took on the Rev. W. L. Gage, of Watertown, Mg Ritter, the renowned physical geographer, and the compeer of Humboldt.

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] FINAL HEARING.

Mary Haines, alias Primrose, alias Hutchinson, arrested a shoft time since on the charge of larcepy, had a final hearing at the Central Station yetteriag. Several articles were identified by a man named Johnson, in whose family the accused lived for a short time. The prisoner was fully committed to answer. She has reached apparently the middle years of life, and to all appearance is an honest-looking woman. One would hardly suppose that she entertained even a disposition to steal. The insame department of the Almshouse would probably be a more suitable place for her than a prison, as stealing seems to be a sort of mania with her. John Roman and John Ross were arrested, Wednesday night, in the Seventeenth ward on the

charge of pessing or having in their possession oun-erfeit national postage currency. They were de-ained for a hearing. (Before Mr. Alderman Welding.) ALLEGED LARCENY. John Rodgers was arraigned yesterday on the charge of the larceny of a watch, the property of a fellow-boarder at a house near Front and Walnut streets. He was held to bail.

THE COURTS. District Court, No. 1-Judge Hare District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.
John B. Durst vs. George Kimmell and Michael
Fuchs. An action of ejectment to recover possession of property No. 221 Girard avenue. On trial.
Simon Brolaskey vs. Adele Picot. An action to
recover against defendant as security for rent of a
house in Chestnut street, between Twelth and
Thirteenth. Defends, that Mrs. Picot signed the
lease as a witness, and not as security. Jury out, Court of Common Pleas-Judge Allison The list of cases ready for trial was finished at an early hour this morning, when the court adjourned Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Thomp. Prison cases were being triad yesterday. William Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of maliolous mischief.
Lewis Ivanswas convicted of assault and battery.
George McVeigh was convicted of assault and

battery.
James Roach pleaded guilty to a charge of essault and battery on E. Stewert; and also to a charge of essault and battery on Enma Conner.

ELECTIONS. DEDICATION OF THE PIFT)! HA CONFIRMATION OF THE UNION TRIUMPH Tremendous Majority Certain from GRAR MAJORITY ON THE HOME VOTE. ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM INDIANA. LANGE ENION GAINS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

New members. THE LEGISLATURE. The following are the members of the House of Representatives elected from this city:

. William Foster, U.
W. H. Ruddiman, U.
Samuel Josephs, D.
William W. Watt, U.
Joseph L. Thomas, U.
James Freeborn, U.
Thomas Cochran, U.
James N. Kerns, U.
Geo. A. Quigley, D.
S. S. Pancoast, U.
F. D. Sterner, U.
L. V. Sutphin, U.
James Donnelly, D. THE STATE.

BRADFORD. HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Bradford county give 700 Union majority—a Union loss of over 1,000. ,700 Union majority—a Union 1088 of over 1,000.
ERIE.
ERIE, Oct. 13.—The returns from this county are tall incomplete. As far as heard from, the majority or Glenni W. Schofield, Union candidate for Con-LEHIGH. ALLENTOWN, Oct. 13.—Lehigh county gives Boy-(Dem ) for Congress 2,061 majority, a gain over er (Dem.) for C last year of 231. LUZERNE.

EASTON, Oct. 13.—Hazerne county give Louising on (Dem.), for Congress, about 1,600 majority, in stead of 2,000, as before reported. The Republicans claim that the soldiers vote will elect W. W. Ketchum, Union candidate for Congress. LYCOMING. Easton, Oct. 13.—Lycoming county gives: 986 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of 435. EASTON, Oct. 13.—Monroe county gives 1,600 emocratic majority, a Democratic loss of 428. SUSQUEHANNA. EASTON, Oct. 13.—Susquehanna county is re-orted to give 1,000 Union majority—a Democratic sin of 202. EASTON, Oct. 13.—Tioga county gives 2,100 Unio ajority—a Democratic gain of 787.
The Eighteenth district is doubtful for Congress.

Lawrence's majority THE PROBABLE UNION MAJORITY. HARRISBURG. Oct. 13.—The impression here nov ,000 majority on the home vote. MARYLAND.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT COMPLETE

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The official returns of this city increase the majority for the new Constitution St. Mary's county, Leonardstown .... Patuxent district..... BALTIMORE, Oct. 13 .- Majority for Against. 

Howard county, Ellicott's Mills. 168 The following despatch was received yesterday rom Governor Morton, by Robert R. Corson, millary agent for Indiana : Indianapolis. Oct. 12 .- The Union State ticket s elected by not less than ten thousand, and probably by twenty thousand. very probably the Third, Fourth, and Tenth dis-

the vote of 1860. Hopes are entertained that we will have both branches of the Legislature. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

3-Ralph Hill, U. H. W. Harrington, D.

4-John H. Farquhar, U. Wm. S. Holmes, D.

5-Geo. W. Julian, U.

6-Ebenezer Dumont, U. Ebenezer Dumont, U.

7-H. D. Washburne, U. Daniel W. Voorhees, D.

8-Godlove S. Orth, U. Godlove S. Orth, U.

9-Schuyler Colfax, U.

10-Jos. H. Defrees, U.

11-Thos. N. Stillwell, U. James F. McDowell, D. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED IN OHIO. MENBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED IN OHIO.

Dist, New Members.
1—Benj. Eggleston, U.
2—R. E. Hays. U.
3—Robt. C. Schenck, U.
7—S. Shellabarger, U.
10—Jas. M. Ashley, U.
17—R. P. Spaulding, U.
17—R. P. Spaulding, U.
19—Jas. A. Garfield, U.

James A. Garfield, U. THE SOLDIERS' VOTE. HARRISBURG, Oct. 13 .- Although not required by

law, the State Department here is recording the official election returns received from the samy. They are entered by counties and Congre ing with them the returns from the hospitals about Washington, and some parts of Sheridan's army. It appears that they were able to reach the latter, notwithstanding the rumors to the contrary. The entire number of votes thus far opened and entered at the State Department will scarcely reach 400, and as they are scattered through the various countles of the State, a report of them to lay would be of little fhoment. The commissioners who have arrived here uniformly report that more than two-thirds of the troops they visited have voted the Union ticket.

The following is the official vote of the Fort Delaware WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.-A despatch from City Point says that six Pennsylvania regiments cast 1,071 votes, of which 121 were for the Democratic UNION STATE CENTEAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, NO. 1105 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13, —The following despatch has just been received: Union majority in camps at Martinsburg and Cumberland, one thousand two hundred and fifty. Co. A, 193d Reg., P. V., Wilmington

"I, "26 ...
Jarvis Hospital, "30 1...
Camp Bractord, "22 3
Patterson Park Hospital, 15 ...
National Hospital, "30 10
Detachment of Co. F, 194th
voted on board steamboat, 12 2 320 55 

DEDICATION OF THE FIFTH HAPTER AND A SECONDARY OF THE BAPTER AND A SECONDARY ASSESSED AND A SECONDARY OF THE CHAPTER AND A SECO The success which has attended the gentlemen interested in the crection was a subject of general congratular comfortable and pretty.

The success which has rewarded the gentlemen interested in the erection was a subject of general congratular comfortable and pretty.

The success which has rewarded the gentlemen interested in the erection was a subject of general congratular trusted in a part of the city which a some of the finest buildings; a part win time to become the most handon the city. As we saw it last night, it is seemed to us to compared the city. As we saw it last night, in the city. As we saw it last night, in the city. As we saw it last night, in the city. As we saw it last night, in sign, finish, and general appearance church-edifices. It is, in architecture cruciform, with a tapering (tothic perform the front. Nesting around it is school building, a chapel, and a so room, all uniform in style with their pal. The peculiar form of the build gray of the stones that make it up, tags slated roofs, and the interne (title shade, brought back to us our carly line. Shade, brought back to us our carly line, in the chape of the city of the city.

The interior view of the city of the city in the chape of the organ and the account into a nave and two transepts. Or a pine striking as the exterior. The antiler is is surrounded by a railing. To the transept, is the organ and the account into a nave and two transepts. Or a pine in the choir, also elevated above the cum which fill the nave and transept, but the pulpit. The ceiling is torned the ohief light-bearer to the which gas is alight, like a sea of crystal full gold. On each side of the lead of the lead of the pulpit. The vestry of the lead of the lead of the lead of the pulpit. The vestry of the lead of the lead of the pulpit. The vestry of an article and intended, we suppose, as vestries, rooms for the clerky, befor gentlemen interested in the crection was a subject of general congratu pressures and interior arrangement comfortable and pratty and threw great and unexpected of way of the progress of the work. By charged with it, in the dedication of fulfilment of their self-imposed tas incurred, although the immense subsen all liquidated; the buildings, ture and appointments (including states of the of data and aren the

THE CITY.

RELIGIOUS.

ture and appointments (includings, all ture and appointments (including the arc free of debt, and even the pastor's sy in advance! Only a small ground-rout unimportant yearly outlay. In recommisgnal success to what was really a great congregation last night, at the concludedication ceremonies, and before dispraypropriately made a liberal thank-offs cause of home missions. MISCELLANEOUS Owing to misunderstanding, some of Judges did not meet yesterday morning meet this morning at 10 o'clock by Court room, No. 5, east wing of the list to be hoped that all the judges will in attendance at the proper hour. UNION LEAGUE HALL.

The hall was again open last evening and my impromptu meeting was held. J. Price went from the control of the chair. Speeches were by Mr. Needles, of Chester, and Thos. M. Chair the closing speech was made by Mr. Section of the chair of the chair opened made. The greatest enthusian capened next Tuesday evening, when speech was made by distinguished gentlemen. UNION LEAGUE HALL. REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

By reference to our advertising column: noticed that the young men composing this organization are ordered to hold thems readiness to parade at short notice. Active tions are being made for a vigorous Prescampaign. This club has been divided a compabiles, alphabetically arranged, with the licentenants, and five sergents to expany. Most of the companies are fully three licentenants, and five sergents to expany. Most of the companies are fully more men are needed to complete the mumber of companies—D, B, 1, and G. Then men destrous of connecting themselve are rough and effective political organization; campaign club presents more advantages suit of their labors in the late campaign club presents more advantage by the Union gains which have been searce districts visited by them. A new supply ments has just been received, and can be at the club's headquarters, National in evening. AGAIN POSTPONED.

The draft, which was to have taken plant in several of the wards, has been postpost week. This was effected through the energy than Leonard Myers. DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL Major General D. B. Birney arrived is his phia on the 11th inst., very sick from an armalaria fever. He was accompanied by the Chas. Noble, Jr., A. D. C., and Capt. C. He A. A. G. It was stated that his physiciar not permit the General to receive any visits. EXPRESSION OF OLD DEMOCRE

EXPRESSION OF OLD DEMOGRAS An old Democrat of the Third wach at worthy citizen, voted the Union tieket on in A person, having the Democratic tieket on the voter replied; "I want to whender the voter replied; "I want to whender a country or not."

Another old gentleman, in the Fifth m. believe, voted the Union ticket.

"Why, Andy, do you'de that, to-day "I do," replied Andy; "I look upon the ticket as a pure Jackson Democratic that mothing else." Lawrence, U. Lazear, Opp LAUNCH OF A WAR STEAMS.

The United States steamer Chattanoon launched at high water, yesterday moraling the yard of the builders in old Kenshaton. Yes and the whole neighborhood was as with a streamers. The Chattanooga was chaltered with the streamers. The Chattanooga was while streamers. The Chattanooga was while streamers. The Chattanooga was chalted Miss Turner, daughter of the gallant Communication. A large number of ladles and gette among whom were many officers of the armany, were on board. Everything connected the launch passed off in the most safer manner. The steamer measures 3,39 100 extreme length is 235 feet; breadth of basis depth of hold 21 feet; draught of water. Mefect; when equipped 17 feet. She has to zontal engines, with 84-inch cylinders and feet; when equipped 17 feet. She has zontal ergines, with 84-inch cylinders

olameter of 18 feet. She has space to of coal, of which she will consume six She will be bark-rigged. Her great lines, and powerful engines are expher great speed, and it is confidently she will make sixteen knots an hour ment will also be a very formitable. not as large, but is said to be every war of the Pennsylvania, which used to be of word wonders of Philadelphia. RECRUITING of the city bounty to thirty-one men. SELECT BRANCH. President Lyno in the chair.
A communication was read from the rest of the Ninth ward stating that Mr. In Freeman was elected to fill the uneight John Price Wetherill.
A similar communication, stating that Mr.

Gray had been elected, vice Mr. Daris Also, one from the Twenty-fourth ward hat S. W. Cattell had been elected, vice E. Willer, resigned.
The new members were sworn into office The new members were sworn into one their seats.

The bill defining the election division of the first ward was returned by the first out his signature, because it was not perfect election, and consequence take effect. Besides, it was not describens. After some discussion, the bills over the Mayor's veto—yeas 17, mays land Ladder Company, asking for an inference of the first out of the proprietion.

A communication was read from George President of the Delaware Turnise [12] able, and will be entirely so when will A communication was received from Health stating that the present are nuisance. The odor is now unbearable now stands by the Lamb Tavern edge of the burial ground. It is propremove the present building to the city burial ground, or else to erect at at the centre of the ground. This ground long medical, physiological, and sanitar between the professional members of the but when a water and another than the contract of t

COMMON BRANCH. Mr. Stokeley (U.) in the chair. The following new members were swo Thomas Gill, for the unexpired term Kerr, of the Eleventh ward; Thomas Kerr, of the Eleventh-ward; Thomasunexpired term of H. W. Gray. of ward; and Wm. A. Simpson, for the of James Greenwood, of the Twenty Mr. Ecserzin (U.) presented a from the Empire Hook and Landering for an extra appropriation. Refe Mr. LOUGHLIN (O.) offered an ordinal priating \$4,000 to the Board of Manage Hospital. Agreed to.
Mr. Bumm (U.) offered a resolution at mation of the building inspectors relatively building at the corner of Vine and Eight Passed. The wood-cording bill, which has a under consideration for many months, was last. Mr. Marcor (U.) presented the felloward of Guardians of the Poor relative tailty in the children's asylum at the The report sets forth the causes which large proportion of deaths in the inmobilidren's asylum, and are thus set out.

The vary low whysical condition of the condition I. The very low physical condition he inmates at the time of coming into viz.: the foundlings.

II. The defects of the sewerage and of the portion of the almshouse building as children's asylum.

III. The proximity of the asylum to the and medical wards of the almshouse.

The first of these causes no effort on the Board of the reading left-page Cau.

The first of these causes at this Board or its medical officers cat the history of all establishments caring for foundling children, that portion of tham die in infacet, by seased constitutions they have into parents; it seems so ordered by living the throat care and attendanced by good medical attends as the children as the children as as rapidly as possible.

The annexed table will demonstrate population and mortality for the following populati