cretary Twelfth street

Owing to an unfortunate accident in the engine-room of THE PRESS, we are obliged to issue our edition an hour or two later than usual. We regret that some of our subscribers will not receive the paper at the usual time; but as this is the first time in the history of our journal that such an accident has occurred, we believe that it will be the last.

The Close of the Campaign. From April 11, 1861, when the flag of the United States was fired upon at Sumpter, we have taken but one course. The Republic must be maintained; no compromise must be offered to traitors; not one inch of ground, not one iota of principle. must be surrendered to the rebellion. This was and is the policy of the Administration; and not until VALLANDIGHAM moved to make the nomination of McCLELLAN unanimous, and placed him upon a cowardly platform with PENDLETON as his colleague, was any formal attempt made to or assumed. He is a child of nature, not change it. Then the nation was asked to revolutionize its creed, admit the war to be a failure and an armistice necessary. Then we redoubled our efforts to help all loyal men to keep the nation true to itself. and make plain to every mind the ruin that must result if the principles of the Chicago Convention were made the basis of our Government. For three years this journal has sustained the men and measures of the Baltimore Convention, and we may claim that our course during the whole war has been a resolute advocacy of | penmen. They did not study elegance of the only principles by which the Union can be saved, and which the people will endorse to morrow by re-electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN the President of the United States. In the campaign proper we have done everything to put the matter plainly before the people. "The old Greek, suddenly enveloped in a cloud while battling with his enemies, exclaimed 'Give me to see.'" We have given the public all we could that

might explain principles, declare facts, and

reveal men as they are. Every speech,

every letter, every fact of any kind, rela-

depended more upon the truth we have

of it. If any reader of THE PRESS remains

monstration. Now, when the great canvass is about to close, we can do little more. We leave the issue in the hands of our countrymen. By their decision the highest and the lowest in the land must peaceably abide, and if it were possible that to-morrow the greatest evil that could now befal America should be consummated by Americans-if McClel-LAN and PENDLETON should be elected, and the platform of Vallandigham should be made the creed of the Republic-we should bow to the will of the people. Nor should we relax our efforts to preserve the country; on the contrary, the very greatness of the danger should forbid any true patriot to despair. But this will not be. Our conviction in the righteousness of our cause is not stronger than our faith in its triumph. We believe that ABRAHAM LIN-COLN will be re-elected, that the days of the rebellion are numbered, and that long before the end of the next Presidential term the world will see America at peace, and the Union stronger, greater, and more prosperous for the terrible danger it has sur-

THE great Union meeting in Independence Square, on Saturday night, nobly closed the popular canvass for the Union. It was one more proof of the earnestness of Philadelphia, and a promise of an increased majority on Tuesday.

To-DAY ENDS THE CANVASS. Let it be earnestly, energetically, and successfully used. Every Union man should make sure that the full Union vote of his precinct will be brought out. Put your whole soul into the work.

In EVERY WARD are some men who will not vote unless they are urged-very old men, who need attention and assistance to the polls; sick men, who must be taken there in carriages; indifferent men, who want the wickedness of apathy placed clearly before their minds. Every Union man who knows of one voter in any of these classes, will not do his whole duty unless he sees that the doubtful vote is secured.

Work for a Union majority in your precinct, and you work for one in your ward. Work for your ward, and you work for your count y. Work for your count y, and you work for your State. And the good you do for your State is done for the whole Republic.

EVERY STATE that has voted this year has given a Union majority. Here are eleven States which have repeated in 1864. the emphatic proclamation which twenty made in 1863.

ral vote of the twenty five loyal States is oiven to Lincoln and Johnson. To insure it, let the grand Union majority that controls the whole North reveal its strength.

A DEMOCRATIC ORATOR confounds himself by saying:

"There is great danger to the country in their employment as soldiers. It has given them a power no means certain that when the war is over they will quietly lay down their arms and return to a peaceful life without an attempt, at least, to avenge the wrongs of their race. If a leader should be wanted for such a purpose, he will not have to be looked for beneath a black skin, for the Abolition party have already furnished a John Brown."

Here is an acknowledgment that the negro race have wrongs. Let it also be remembered that under the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN not one instance of trouble has occurred among the blacks. Let it not be forgotten that JOHN BROWN went to work while JAMES BUCHANAN Was betraying his country.

COMPROMISE!-We have offered a hundred compromises in the past—where has the South offered one? In this fourth year of a successful, but trying war, brought like a deluge upon the North, we are asked to grant an armistice to prop up the tottering fabric of tyranny and rebellion. Freemen of the North, record your contempt of treason and cowardice in the re-election of honest ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

Dix, Whiting, Cushing, Wool, Sickles. Dickinson, Logan, Senator Clemens of Alabama, Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge, Judge Durant, Andrew Johnson, T. A. R. Nelson, Horace, Maynard, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, Meade, Hancock, Hooker, are some of the Democrats who support the Government. Compare them to the Democrats who made Niagara Falls or the apartments of Lord Lyons the Merca of the new Democratic "liberty!"

he Pleasure of Voting. exercise of the right of suffrage, controversy, there is a solid satis-The man with the ballot knows elf to be a freeman. It confers on him patent of a true nobility, and hence, in e very act of depositing the ballot, there a self-complacent joy. The voter's first and highest obligation is, hence, to God and his country. The misfortune is, however, that so many voters discharge this solemn trust from no higher motive than to gratify others. For many years, indeed, have we of the North discharged it in this way. We have gone, at stated periods, to the polls and deposited our ballots, not to acquit ourselves to our own consciences, but purely and simply in such a way as to gratify the slaveholding oligarchy of the South! Now, voters, freemen, shall this still be the case? As we repair to the voting places on Tuesday next and hand over those silent yet most eloquent and powerful exponents of our will, shall it still be a simple registry of the edicts of the lords of the lash south of Mason and Dixon's line? great nation, meeting the extremity of Or will we exercise the solemn trust in such a way as to subserve the abiding happiness | attachment to its country, and unshaken of the country, and as to bring gladness to confidence in its own power." our own hearts? Long enough, Heaven knows, did we vote to please the South. Hereafter let us vote to satisfy ourselves.

Lincoln's Jokes. With entire truthfulness is it affirmed that in some men's madness there is method. The same may be said of their sallies of wit and humor. In their very foolishness discriminating minds discern a wisdom not discovered in the observations of the professedly wise. One of this class of men is ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is a splendid specimen of our own unique yet noble Western character. In him there is no concealment, no affectation, nothing conventional of art. Others may dissimulate, he never does. His methods of expression, it is true, are peculiar-often altogether out of the beaten track. To superficial minds they may at times seem objectionable, but never to the discriminating and reflecting. His 'jokes," as they are termed, all serve to point a moral or adorn a tale." Some of them, we need not say, possess exceeding force and appositeness. They resemble the fabled stories of Æsop, the sarcasms of Horace, the sterner invectives of Juvenal. The same methods of expression are found in not a few of the writings of the sacred utterance so much as force. Many of their wisest sayings, to fastidious minds, might seem inelegant and abrupt, but they are all the more striking and impressive.

With all his "joking." therefore, there ives not in these United States a more serious man than ABRAHAM LINCOLN. He is always terribly in earnest; never more so than when he has to deal with the enemies of his country—the traitor bands that would fain drag her glory in the dust. Of this the world has had the amplest proof, and shall, doubtless, have still more in the

An Armistice. ting to the great issue, has been published The last great hope of the South is that in our columns. Our argument has been | McClellan may be elected, because the | tury Club of New York—an association which inestablished wholly upon facts, and we have | rebels are certain that, once in office, he | cludes most all of the prominent artists, poets, would hasten to grant, it may be to solicit. an armistice. Their press expressly depresented than upon the use we have made clares that JEFFERSON DAVIS is in favor of an armistice, and sets forth the advantages unconvinced that it is his duty to do all in which must accrue to the Eouth from ithis power to re-elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN, first, that it would raise the blockade by it is not for the want of evidence and desea and land; secondly, that it would permit the reception of vast quantities of supplies; thirdly, that it would induce deserters to return, without fear of punishment, and thus add 200,000 veterans to the attenuated ranks of the rebel army; and, these ends accomplished, the recruited South might break the truce and renew hostilities. These are the probable results of the armistice which G. B. McClellan is expected to give or solicit, if ever, unhappily for the country, he should become President. All who vote for McClellan should know that they vote to nullify all that our brave soldiers and sailors have done since the bombardment of Fort Sumpter, and strengthen the rebel force. Armistice means a dishonorable peace and treacherous surrender.

> "A VOTE for the Union," says General BUTLER, "is equal to a recruit in the army." Who can doubt this, after the political lesson of the past two months, gathered from the speeches of JEFFERSON Davis and the editorials of the rebel papers? The overwhelming triumph of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the coming election will prove the virtual crushing out of the rebellion. The unity of the intelligent masses of the people directed to this one purpose, will prove more potent than a forest of bayonets.

> THE opinions of Senator Douglas upon the great question at issue before the people are well known. They are the words of a departed leader and prophet, and appeal warningly to the masses of the Democracy. He said that the Southern rebellion was the fruit of thirty years' conspiracy against the Union; that in this war there could be only two parties—patriots and traitors; that slavery deserved to die the death; and that the Union should be restored in all its territorial integrity, based on the unconditional submission of the re-

> "THE people of the North were badgered and bullied into this war," says General SHERMAN. "We would rather cohabit with thieves and hyenas," says Davis; TOOMES, and the tyrants of the Confederacy. "The North must yield everything," the South nothing," declare the organs of rebel sentiment. Underneath these cruel voices, the Unionists of the South, writhing under the iron heel of rebel despotism, appeal to us to save them. What should the loyal men of the North do?

THE Union party does not appeal to the avarice and fears of the people, but it conjures them by the high and holy future of the redeemed and free Republic to be brave and true for the sake of their own homes, and for their children's children. Rebels even dare to menace and overawe our elections. Under the shadow of this infamy, let the Northern man decide if he be willing to grant JEFFERSON WE shall not be surprised if every electo- | DAVIS and his Janissary robbers and assassins their own terms?

> Ir is not enough to cast your own votes. You must see that your friends are early at

> Hon. CHARLES SUMNER made a noble appeal to the people of New York, at the grand Union meeting, Saturday night. At

the close of it he said: "If there was on this continent any naturalidiiding line in itself at once a barrier and an altar, any immense Chinese wall built for a century and extending for fifteen hundred miles across the continent, then I know not but there might be a division of the countries. But, nature, by irreversible laws, has fixed it otherwise. Nature and history, by laws which man will be impotent to reverse, have solemnly adjudged that this continent, from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, shall be dedicated to one country, with one liberty, one constitution, and one destiny. [Applause.] This coming election is the battle-field of the war and victory; there will be victory everywhere. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Farragut, each and all, are watching for it, their trumpets and cannon ready to echo back our victory at the polls on Tuesday next. [Great applause.] There have been great battles in history, on the result of which have depended human rights and human liberty. Marathon, where the Persian hosts were driven back from Greece, and Asiatic barbarism was brought to a stand; Tours, where the Moors were driven from Christian Europe by Charles Martel; Lepanto, when the Turks were arrested in their victorious progress; and there, too, was Waterioo. But our cause is grander far than any of these. We save the life of our Republic, assailed by belligerent slavery; but such is the solidarity of nations, mankind is so knit together, that in saving the life of our Republic we save the liberty of all mankind. The voice of victory here will resound throughout the universe. Never was there a grander cause, never a sublimer conflict, never was actual sacrifice greater. Who is not saddened at the thought of the lives that have been given in liberty's defence? The soil of the Republic is soaked with patriot blood-its turf heaves with patriot dead. Have they died in vain? [Cries of No, no, amid great enthusiasm.] Is the flag which has been so victoriously upheld to be arrested in its advance? ['No, no.'] But all this depends on your votes; herefore do I say, for the sake of that flag, for the sake of the brave men who bore it, now sleeping where no trumpet of battle can wake them stand

by the flag, and prove your fidelity to the Union by

Goldwin Smith on the War. Professor Goldwin Smith is writing letters to the Daily News, one of the few English journals in favor of our Union, which are exceedingly different, in tone and terms, from the "special" correspondence of Dr. MACKAY in the Times, and Mr. G. A. SALA in the Daily Telegraph. He says that, after visiting the Northern and Western States, no one can doubt that the war is national, and not merely carried on by the Government alone—that he saw evidence of this every where-that no feelings of atrocity are held towards the South, but a strong determination to make it submit to the law, and that the kind treatment of the Confederate prisoners is a proof of the humanity with which the Unionists carry on the war. He concludes thus: "I have been in the States only a month, and perhaps I am not an unbiassed observer; but my strong conviction is, that beneath the frothy surface of party politics (never very august in any country), and the shoddy luxury of New York, lies a peril with courage, self-devotion, passionate

Bryant. CRLEBRATION BY THE CENTURY CLUB OF NEW The heralded celebration of the Seventieth Birthday of the poet Bryant took place at the Century Club, in New York, on Saturday evening last, the 5th of November-one latter day of that beautiful decline in nature which Bryant's autumnal, majestic muse has described with grave pathos. But Bryant himself has not declined: with an old head, he walks with a youthful step; his muse is quiet, as has been her wont, but is still living in the cheerful cloister of a heart undecayed; the sanctum of the journalist still feels his improv ing presence; the political mind of the country has not lost his inspiration, and the life of American poetry still exhales that grave breath which the reverend thought of Bryant first drew from the wilderness of a new and virgin Nature. This venerable man has reached the winter of life, but there is no blight in his firm and noble countenance and his bright and kindly eye; and the poet may still sing from amid his white-haired and bearded snows that song of winter content and live-long vigor which makes younger men younger to hear. At seventy years of well-spent life, he enjoys a tribute of affectionate respect rare in the biographies of literary men. Prophets have not usually been honored i their own countries, or poets in their lives; but Mr. Bryant, whose muse is at once prophetic and poetic. is a singular exception to the rule. Cooper, Paulding; and other cotemporaries of this veteran writer, have passed away with that green festival day miss ing in their lives which has been filled up in Bryant's. We can barely except Washington Irving, so generally beloved by his fellow-scholars, but all that was the fortune of Washington Irving's screne elder

"And that which should accompany old age,

The Festival in Honor of William Cullen

As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. now the property of Bryant. Years after Brainerd and Percival, young and kindred singers with Bryant; Leggett, his comrade in journalism and song, and others of his former cotemporaries in literature have gone to their graves, and the line of our earlier literature has been traced on the green turf; while Dana, who wrote "The Buccaneer," writes no more: while the harp that rang to "Marco Bozzaris" is silent and idle, and Willis is no more a poet of the hour; while Pierpont's vigorous and venerable mind though alive to Freedom, is almost lost to Song-Bryant survives, a true citizen of the hour, as well as a hero of the past, fit to honor when we celebrate American literature and American freedom. T was the journalist as well as the poet, and, more than all, the man and the example, that were so affectionately celebrated on Bryant's birthday. The festival to the pioneer and father poet, of America was conceived and prepared by the Centhe millionaire; Adam Badeau, the critic; Edwin Booth, the tragedian; Bierstadt and Church, the painters of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes: Henry Kirk Brown and Launt Thompson, the sculptors; Frederick Cozzens, the humorist, and George Wm. Curtis, of "Potiphar" and "Howadil" memory: Christopher Cranch, familiar in art. poetry, and music; Regis Gignoux, the bold and able painter of many fine landscapes; Felix O. C. Darley, a creator in art, whose sketches are known the world over; Kensett, Cropsey, and Gifford, favorite names in the art of New York; Leutze and Lang. the historical painters; Durand and Huntingdon presidents of the Art Academy; the Fields-Cyrus David, and Dudley-all prominent men; Hazeline, Gray, and Hicks, the artists; John Jay and Pierre Irving, both very recognizable names; Jervis McEntee, one of the most descriptive and poetical of the New York painters; Francis muel Osgood, well known as publicists, lawyers, or literati: Gulian C. Verplanck, the Shaksperean scholar, and late President of the "Century;" Hoppin, the illustrator, and Richard Storrs Willis, the musical brother of the poet—these are a few of the large membership of the Century Club. Certainly. here was nothing wanting in the composition of the Feast to make it worthy in respect of variety and ournalist, Bryant.

significance of one so widely a representative or patron of literature, art, and politics, as the poet-The rooms of the Century afforded a rich hospitality to the hundreds who did honor to Bryant on Saturday evening. The artist-hands of Louis Lang. Gifford, and Hoppin had been at work in the reception-room, and the panelled and frescoed walls wreathed, flowered and curtained, offered a feast of color. Bryant's name was lettered in a harp of immortelles; the bust of the poet was crowned with laurel; and the following well-selected verses from is poems, exquisitely wreathed with green and flow-

s, were written in letters of gold upon the walls: Truth crushed to earth shall rise again-The eternal years of God are hers; But Error, wounded, writhes in pain, And dies amid her worshippers. His love of truth, too warm, too strong

Let the mimic canvas show His calm, benevolent features; let the light Stream o'er his deeds of love, that shunned the sight Of all but Heaven; and in the book of fame The glorious record of his virtues write

Wisely, my son, while yet thy days are long, And this fair change of seasons passes slow, Gather and treasure up the good they yield— All that they teach of virtue, of pure thought, And kind affections, reverence for thy God, and for thy brethren.

For thou hast taught us with delighted eye
To gaze upon the mountains—to behold
With deep affection the pure, ample sky,
And clouds along its blue abysses rolled— To love the song of waters, and to hear The melody of winds with charmed ear. In such a bright, late quiet would that I Might wear out life like thee, 'mid bowers and And dearer yet, the sunshine of kind looks, And music of kind voices ever nigh.

Still came and lingered on thy sight, Of flowers and streams the bloom and light And glory of the stars and sun; And these and poetry are one. Dreary are the years when the eye can look

With delight on nature, or hope in humankind; Yet may those that whiten my temples as they Leave the heart unfrozen, and spare the cheerful

The secret wouldst thou know
To touch the heart or fire the blood at will,
Let thine own eyes o'erflow, Let thy lips quiver with a passionate thrill, Seize the great thought ere yet its power be past, And bind in words the fleet emotion fast.

Well has Nature kept the truth She promised to thy earliest youth; The radiant beauty shed abroad On all the glorious works of God, Shows freshly to thy sobered eye Each charm it wore in days gone by.

Thus, Bryant's verse was made to speak his praise

in words as beautiful as flowers. When the poet

entered the rich chamber, crowded with the beauty.

talent, and distinction of the best social circles o

New York, he was rapturously greeted by his friends. The great philosopher-poet, Emerson, as native to America as the Adirondaes: Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, a fair-faced, thoughtful poetess, of Boston; Oliver Wendell Holmes, the bright-eyed, compact, witty Doctor; George H. Boker and Bayard Taylor, representatives of the progressive literature of Pennsylvania-were among the invited guests who were able to attend, and were the assist-The Hon. George H. Bancroft, president of the Century (laurelled historian and kindly gentleman), gave a heart full of greeting to the poet on behalf of his celebrants. It was a touching eulogy-the white-haired historian congratulating the venerable poet on his years. How Bryant had lived a life above reproach, and high in the respect of all-how, amid all the rancors and ambitions of active public life, his name was unblamed and unblemish ed-how the future of great centuries havond would turn to Bryant's pages to admire the early and virgin loveliness of the American muse-all this we wish could be told as Bancroft told it. "Live on my dear Bryant," said the old historian, placing the hand of a brother on the shoulder of the poet-"live on, that you may see the trimuph of that freedom for which you have striven-live on that you may hear the praise of your children's children's children." Mr. Bryant's modest and grateful response

nnecessary;" Johnson, that "superfluous lags the veteran on the stage ;" and Shakspere again— "The good die young; And we, whose hearts are dry as summer's dust, Then came the amusing picture of a condition of things in a world made up of old men altogether, drawn with the gentle humor of Irving. At the close of Mr. Bryant's speech a choir sang the following Birthday Chaunt, by Bayard Taylor. t excellent music by Louis Lang, the artist:

turned applause into humor, as the poet made grave

drollery of his old age. Lear said that "Old age is

One hour be silent, sounds of war! Delay the battle he foretold, And let the bard's triumphant star Pour down from heaven its mildest gold.' Let Fame, that plucks but laurel now For loyal heroes, turn away
And twine, to crown her poet's brow,
The greener garland of the bay. For he, our earliest minstrel, fills
The land with echoes, sweet and long,
Gives language to her silent hills,
And bids her rivers move to song. The Phospor of the Nation's dawn, Sole risen above our tuneless coast
As Heaper, now, his lamp burns on
The leader of the starry bost.

He sings of mountains and of streams, Of storied field and haunted dale, Yet hears a voice through all his dreams, Which says: "The Good shall yet prevail." He sings of Truth, he sings of Right, He sings of Fredom, and his strains March with our armies to the fight— Ring in the bondman's falling chains. Ged, bid him live, 'till in her place'

Truth, crushed to earth, again shall rise— The "mother of a mighty race," Fulfil her poet's prophecies. Following this graceful lyric, the characteristic face of Ralph Waldo Emerson rose into relief-tha remarkable countenance, so suggestive of the wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove. What Emerson said of Bryant, all literary geaders will be curious to hear. In brief, he praised him as a source and cause of poetry, and a truly patriotic poet. While some of the younger poets of our day have seen pictures of mountains, Bryan has seen the mountains themselves, and travelled bis tribute, and indeed all eloquence in praise the poet, by quoting Moore's lines in memory of the poet Crabbe, which he truly described as the best Moore has written :

True bard! and simple as the race Of true-born poets ever are, When, stooping from their starry place, They're children near, though gods afar!

The artist, Daniel Huntingdon, then presented to Mr. Bryant the magnificent album of forty sketches, contributed by the artists of the Century Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mr. George H. Boker our own gifted townsman, and Oliver Wendel Holmes followed with elequent poems in honor of the poet patriarch. These will re-appear in the memorial of the Poet's Birthday to be pub lished by the Century Club. Among the guests at the festival were Major General Nathaniel P. Banks, Captain Worden, the naval hero, and other men eminent in politics and in the army. Though the celebration was a private one, the number of distinguished men who assisted in its honors, and the great worth and exalted name of Bryant, make its record one of national interest to all who love American Song as they love American Freedom. and journalist. May the true bard live long!

NEW FRAUDS IN THE ARMY VOTE. A COUNTERFEIT PENNSYLVANIA ELEC-

TORAL TICKET.

A DOUBLE POLL-BOOK FOR COPPERHEAD FRAUDS.

MARTINSBURG, Nov. 5, 1864. To Hon. Simon Cameron, 118 Chestnut street, Philadelphia : Sin: Frauds have been discovered here

in regard to the State Electoral Ticket. The white poll-books, to a large extent, are headed Republican State Electoral Ticket, with the side neatly folded so as to conceal the names of the Democratic ticket. Let all the white books be examined, and let it be seen whether the same frauds have not been perpetrated throughout the W. J. RAY,

Agent for State Central Committee. WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 5. ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED FROM CITY POINT. The United States steamer Cossack arrived here last evening from City Point, with a large army mail and a number of passengers. The usual picket firing continues at the front, but there is no news of importance. About fifty wounded officers from the hospitals at City Point came up on the Cossack. The majority of them were wounded in the late reconnoissance, and they are going home to vote. Some two hundred enlisted men, who are sick and unable for field duty at present, also came up

to their homes in the North: The Cossack brought up the body of Cantain D. H. GINDER. of the 81st Pennsylvania Volunteers. to be forwarded to the friends of the deceased. RETURN OF THE REBEL MAJOR HUTCHIN-SON.

Major HUTCHINSON, Assistant Adjutant General

to the late rebel General RAMSEUR, who was specially paroled to convey RAMSEUR'S body South, has returned and surrendered himself to Colonel APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER Col. M. J. LUDDINGTON, late of the Army of the Potomac, has been appointed Chief Quartermaster,

in place of Col. J. Ellson, mustered out of the ser-THE ELECTION FRAUDS. It has been discovered that the parties engaged in the New York election frauds used the names of Ohio, Massachusetts, and other soldiers, taken from fillinging the blanks, credited them to New York

State regiments. Several thousand of these votes have gone on to New York. DEPARTURES TO THE NORTH Thousands of persons, soldiers and civilians, con tinue to leave Washington for their homes to vote on next Tuesday. The travel is unprecedented, and extra trains are numerous. Some of the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, together with very large number of Government clerks, have de parted hence on similar business.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING. The printing for the departments—that of the War Department especially-is so urgent that the numerous presses of the Government Printing Bureau cannot keep up with the demand, and hence the private printing establishments are employed

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS. Numerous Executive appointments, including several important judgeships, which have been fo weeks or months vacant, will not be filled till after the Presidential election. THE NEW POSTAL SYSTEM.

Accounts received at the Post Office Departmen represent the new postal money-order system as being satisfactorily inaugurated. CAPTURE OF ANOTHER BLOCKADE RUNNER. A despatch from Admiral Porter communicates the intelligence of the capture of the blockaderunner Lady Stirling, on Friday night, October 28th, by the United States steamers Eolus, Calypso, and Fort Jackson. She had 980 bales of cotton aboard, and is of a thousand tons burthen. She is now at Beaufort, with her engines disabled. The steamer is described as a beautiful paddlewheel vessel, built by Ash, of London, for T. S.

Bigble. Her engines are of three hundred horse power, and she is reported to be very fast, making seventeen knots an hour. She sailed from London in August last, and suc ceeded in entering Wilmington, but was captured while endeavoring to run out. The vessel and cargo are estimated to be worth at least \$800,000. IMPORTANT CAPTURES OF BLOCKADE-RUN-

NERS. The following captures of blockade-runners of Wilmington were reported to the Navy Department to day, and have arrived at Fortress Monroe The English steamer Lucy, captured on Novem ber 2d, laden with 414 bales of cotton and 25 tons of tobacco; and the steamer Anna, captured on Monday last, laden with 518 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco, and 15 barrels of turpentine, making seven captured and four destroyed blockade-run ners within the last thirty days.

BEBEL OPERATIONS ON THE CANADA BORDER. THE PLAN FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Nov. 5 .- A letter received this morning from a friendly Canadian, dated at Drummond ville, neear Niagara, gives the particulars of the designed raid on Buffalo, which only failed, he says, through the promptitude of our authorities. Two Confederate officers, named Mock and Linnie, had charge of the affair. All the arrangements were completed, and they had a hundred men here who had been coming in for a week previous, and were scattered about the city in different boarding-houses. At a signal, these men were to fire the city by mean

of Greek fire. Though the plan has failed it is not entirely abanloned, and they swear they will yet destroy Buffalo. Captain Ottenoth, of the 179th New York Volunteers, has been arrested here and sent to Washington on a charge of being implicated in the soldiers voting frauds. The Express this morning editorially states that frauds in the soldiers' votes have been discovered in

this city. THE THREATENED RAID INTO NEW YORK-PREPE-VORK. Nov. 5 .- Major General Peck lest + day for the frontier of Canada. Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Precautionary measures are being taken by the military and civic authori ties for the reception of the rebel raiders, should

they attempt to visit this city. A special meeting of Common Council was held this morning, and a police force appointed to patrol the streets at night. A detachment of the 48th New York State National Guard were on duty last night. A detachment from this regiment are also picketing the docks of the harbor and river, and guards have been placed at various points in this city. A PIRATE PREPARING FOR DEVASTATION ON THE

BUFFALO, Nov. 5.-It has been reliably ascer-

tained that the propeller Georgianna has been purchased by the rebels in Torento, C. W., and is being strengthened and armed somewhere on the Canad shore for the purpose of sinking the steamer Wichigan, and for a piratical excursion generally on the She was ostensibly purchased by a house in Toronto for the lumber trade. She came to Buffalo harbor on the 3d instant, to have some part of her machinery repaired, but left soon after. She coaled. without any description of freight. We are prepared for her at this point.

EXCITEMENT NEAR SUSPENSION BRIDGE-TROOPS

EXPECTED.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, C. W., Nov. 6.-There is much excitement on the American side at an anti cipated raid. The citizens are arming, and goods and valuables are being removed. A special train with troops is expected to-night. LETTER OF WARNING FROM CANADA TO THE BUE. FALO EXPRESS. BUFFALO, Nov. 6.-The following is an extract. from a letter received to-day by the editor of the Express from Dunnville, C. W., dated November 5th: "Look out for a raid on Buffalo from Toronto ar Hamilton on Tuesday next. The advance guard is at Fort Eric and Suspension Bridge, or will be on Monday. Their headquarters are at Toronto. Some leading Canadians direct the raiders, who are not all Southerners." The letter is signed John B. Hol. THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TABLES FOR REFERENCE STATISTICS OF THE VOTES OF 1860; 1863, AND 1864.

Analysis of Union and Opposition Majorities.

states Cortain and Probable for Lincoln.

The Congressional Vote of Pennsylvania. I For the convenience of all our readers, and by the request of many, we reprint the election tables from Friday's issue. They have the important addition of the statistics of the Congressional vote of October of McClellan with Vallandigham, Wood, Seymour

in Pennsylvania, so far as the complete officialcounty returns could be obtained. The re-election of President Lincoln we consider certain. We know that it is admitted as inevitable by his opponents. Nevertheless, to afford the public a fair opportunity of judging of the chances of the rival candidates, we have prepared the following statistics of the election of 1860, and the elections subsequent. The figures are facts, and cannot be denied. They prove enough, without a word of comment; but still we have given our own conclusions which no one is bound to admit, but which we predict will be found very near to the truth: Presidential Vote of 1860 in all the Loyal

Lin'n. Doug. Breck. Fusion Bell. California . )elaware... New Jersey... New York... Ohio 12,194 12,7761864,523 920,055 232,490 563.741 242,936

1. The States now loyal, then carried by Lincoln, are California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin-in all, eventeen. Those which cast their electoral votes against him are Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey—in all, five. 2. But in twelve of these States, California, Conecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts. Michigan. New Hampshire, Ohio, Vermont. and Wisconsin, the strongest candidate opposed to Mr. Lincoln was Douglas. Now, two-thirds of the Douglas vote has been given to Lincoln in 1863-4. In Pennsylvania the Fusion ticket makes it impossible to give the full vote for Douglas; 16,765 were cast dire ctly for him, and of the Fusion votes the majority were not for Brecknridge. The Douglas Democrats of Pennsylvania have, since 1860, carried the State for Lincoln and Curtin in all important elections. 3. In four States, Kentucky, Maryland, Massa-chusetts, Missouri, Bell polled a heavy vote. At

least one-half of it will now be given to Lincoln. A WORD OF COMMENT. Ignoring the fact that the war has destroyed the old party lines, the New York Herald takes the table of 1860, above printed, and argues that the united votes for the Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell tickets show a popular majority of 103,623 against Lincoln. Nothing could be more absurd than this calculation. True, the united votes of the three tickets exceed the votes for the Lincoln ticket by 103,623, but this majority was not cast against Somerset...... 2,512 Snyder...... 1,457 any one man The Douglas men voted against Breckinridge more The Bell men voted as much against Breckinridge as against Lincoln.

The Breckinridge men voted solid against all Thousands of men who then voted for Douglas, declared that, if he were not in the field, they would support Lincoln. The admitted fact that the Douglas party bitterly hated the Breckinridge faction, and sympathized far more with the Lincoln party, shows how greatly the Herald has perverted arithmetic in adding up the votes of three rival parties, and casting them as a unit against the fourth.

IMPORTANT ELECTIONS SINCE 1860 The Presidential vote in the loval States in 1860 the Presidential vote of 1864. The rebellion revolutionized politics in the North. Hundreds of thousands who voted against Lincoln then, sustain him now. Thousands of leading men who opposed his election, now support his Administration, and declare the importance of maintaining it in power. Almost every Douglas Democrat obeys the dving request of his leader, and stands by the Government, irrespective of former party ties. This complete reorganization of parties has changed the po litical character of every State, and it is therefore necessary to base our calculations for the Presiction of 1864 upon the vote for State officers. In doing this, we select those elections in which the issues of this canvass were involved, and rive, as far as possible, the State elections of 1864. We publish first the majorities in 1863, for in many States no important elections have been held this year. The political condition which the following

he changes are	n favor of the	Union ticket	
TABLE	OF MAJORITI	ES IN 1863.	
	Date.	Union.	Op
California	Sept. 2	19.831	
California Connecticut	April 6	2,635	7.9
Delaware*	5.00 网络阿贝斯特特 8		
llinois	Nov. 3	29,398	
Indiana, no elect	tion in 1863.		
Iowa	Oct. 13	32,673	
Kansas, no elect	ion in 1863.		
Kentucky	Aug. 3	50,242	1000
Maine Maryland	Sept. 14	17.550	
Maryland	Nov. 4	21,225	
Massachusetts	Nov. 10	41 276	
Michigan Minnesota	April 6	7.952	
Minnesota	October	6,839	1,850
Missouri†	Nov. 3.	학교를 보고 있다.	
New Hampshire	March 10		3,7
New Jersey New York	Nov		14,4
New York	Nov. 3	29,792	
Ohio	Oct. 13	101,079	
Oregons, no elect	ion in 1863.		
Pennsylvania	Oct. 13	15.325	
Rhode Island	April 1	3.313	
Vermont	Sept. 1	17.651	
Vermont Wisconsin	Nov. 3	23.964	
West Virginia, u	nanimous Un	on vote.	
Nevada			lara et 1

\*There was no opposition to the election of Mr. Smi-thers to Congress. There has been no real test vote in Delaware in 1863 64, and it is therefore placed among was a contest between radical and conservative Unionists. The complexion of the Legislature of 1863-64 is 81 for Emancipationists to 49 Democrats.

‡ In this election Gilmore (U.) lost 4,372 votes, given to Harriman (War D.) Gilmore was elected by the Legislature. This is a case which shows that the elections of 1863 do not thoroughly show the present political status, for Gilmore was re-elected this year by about six thousand majority. nousand majority. n 1862 Oregon gave belween three and four thou-

MAJORITIES IN 1864. The nearer we can come to this Presidential election, in reporting State votes, the firmer is our hasis of calculation. Fortunately, no less than eleven States have voted on the great issues of this canvass in 1864. These are Vermont, New Hampshire Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, Callfornia, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland, Ohio. Every one of them has gone decisively for the Union, The following are official majorities: Yew Hampshire..... 5.398

..... 5,488 In Rhode Island the straight Union ticket had 3.835, against 7,302 War Democrat. But it is to be noted that an Independent Union ticket was run, In round numbers the following States gave ma Opr 

Here are figures for those that love them. Elever States voting this year give Union majorities so large that no Opposition efforts can possibly overcome them. The Copperhead falsehood that any underhand measures are needed to carry these States for Lincoln is plain, for if any party needs cheating to help it, it is the Opposition. All the figures are dead against its hopes.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. 2. There are some differences in the electoral rotes of 1860 and 1864 which must be considered

the londwing capic shows the thin		186
Connecticut	•••• 6	- 6
Jalifornia	4	. 5
delaware	3	3
llinois	11	16
pdiana	13	13
OW8	4	- 8
Ows Centucky	12	11
Maine	8	7
Varyland	8	7
Viessachusetts	13	12
Michigan	6	: 8
Winnesota	3	. 4
Missouri	9	11
New Hampshire	5	- 5
New Jersey New York	7	7
New York	35	_33
New Fork Drigon Dregon Pennsylvania Rhode Island	23	ି 21
Oregon	8	3
Pennsylvania	27	26
Rhode Island	4	4
Vermont	. B	5
Wisconsip	5	. 8
Wisconsin	0	5
Kansas	0	ે 8
Kansas Nevada	0	3
r Total	214	234
West Virginia, Nevada, and K	andad ware o	
ed of States since 1860.	OTOGO MOTO 9/	

Of the 234 electoral votes, 118 are necessary for a

hoice. Let us now see, by reference to the previous

returns of States certain for Lincoln, of how many

Visconsin. Vest Virginia....

Novada,......

DRNVER CITY, Nov. 5.—The official canvass of the vote on the State question shows about 800 maotes he is sure : ority against the proposition. ()alifornia..... BOSTON. SHIP NEWS-A DISASTER. Boston, Nov. 6.—The schooner Catharine Maria Kansas.... from Boston for Key West, sprang aleak and sank Maryland. Massachusetts..... during the gale of October 22d. The crew were picked up by the schooner Phantom and taken to Hampton Roads. Below, ship Orphan, from Calcutta, with orders to New York.... proceed to New York. A NEW COUNTERPEIT. Oregon
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island.
Vermont

THE DEFORULATION OF ATLANTA.—Hood's late movements have vindicated Sherman's wisdom in removing the inhabitants of Atlanta from their homes. With his railroad communications torn up, and 20 000 people in addition to his army to feed at Atlanta, he would have been in a very embarrassing position, independently of the material aid which these 20,000 people might render Hood in his attempts to compel Sherman to retreat. Sherman foresaw and provided for this tate of things. The result gives him 68 more than is required to elect him. But he is likely to gain more—and II. The following are States probable for Lincoln: 

Gaining these, he has 213 votes-95 more than are III. The States which are positively claimed for

McOlellan by his friends are:

Missouri. He would then have but 107.

Missouri, Illinois. Thus a calculation, based or

fixures alone, assures us of triumph. We need no

to point out that the platform of the Chicago Conver

tien, the nomination of Pendleton, the association

tion, the approval of McClellan's nomination by

the rebels, the support he has had from our ene-mies in Europe, the comparison of the recent victo-

ries of Grant, Sheridan, and Sherman, with his

failures, his own vacillating political course, are

facts which have disorganized his party. But these

facts will have an influence on the vote in ever

State, and no man can say how far they will in

crease the majority for Lincoln and Johnson, an

PENNSYLVANIA.

FULL CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF FORTY-THRE

To complete these tables as far as it is possible

we now give the official returns of forty-five coun

ties, including in many of them the full soldiers

Union. Soldters, 292

224

2,618

2,650

2,426 2,476

2,634

3,808 3,760

2,691 2,144 1,712 1,621

7.344 1,211 2,512

7,862 3,690

3,101 1,567 2,063 7,545

5,651 3,257

8,642 1,592 1,225

2,553

1,270 7,250

7,151 9,839 9,191 3,712

39,447

2,756

9,769

2.207

....

....

46,788

17,177

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Sons of Liberty in Indiana.

ALARMING DESIGNS OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

DIFESSION OF A DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER-

CONSPIRACY WITH THE REBELS IN CANADA-

trand Commander of the Order of the Sons of Li

berty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on

trial here for participation in a treasonable conspi-

racy, to-day turned State's evidence, and made

startling revelation of the schemes of the order.

He said that nobody but Democrats had been ad-

mitted into the Order, or would be if they applied

tary organization of the Order, and of the appoint

ment of a major general to command it. Dr

chief, with a staff, of which Dr. James B. Wilson

He said that a committee of thirteen was appoint

ed to prepare for an insurrection, and that the in

surrection was intended to release the rebel pri-

soners in the Northwest, arm them from the Go

vernment arsenals, overthrow the State Govern

ment, kill Governor Morton, or hold him as a

hostage for captured insurrectionists, and then form

He said he was told by Adjutant General Wilson

of Bowles' staff, that \$500,000 had been sent by the

rebel agents in Canada into the Northwest, to pur-

chase arms for the Order, and that \$200,000 had been

left in Indiana, in the hands of Dodd and John C.

Walker, State agents. Wilson showed Heffern

Heffern further swore that the committee of thir

teen had appointed ten men to kill Governor Mor-

ton, and a few days since the Governor received a

letter, signed by one of the men, declaring that the

writer and his associates were sworn to kill him, and

would do it. Heffern's revelations astornded the

court, though prepared by the previous evidence for

part of it. If Governor Morton was killed, Dr.

Athon, Secretary of State and member of the Order,

the death or disability of the Governor and Lieu-

Collision in Trenton between a Railroad

Train and a McClellan Procession.

NEW YORK. Nov. 5 .- The Washington through

mail train, which started from Jersey City at half

past seven o'clock last night, encountered a McClel-

an procession on the track of the road in Trenton.

and a serious collision occurred. The process

was marching across the track, when the locomo

tive struck a wagon containing a boat with thirty-

the street. The men in the procession, enraged at

this accident, immediately attacked the engine and

The procession also marched on, when the engine

When it became evident that a collision must occu

n effort was made to stop the engine, but it struck

the hind wheels of the wagon, carrying the end of

boat and the ladies. Fortunately, none of them

were killed, and none, we hear, seriously injured,

hough it is reported that a man's leg was broken.

The excitement at the time was fearful. Severa

undred men had gathered round the engine, which

The mob became infuriated, and attempted to de-

stroy the locomotive, not being able to find the en-

sineer, on whom they desired to wreak their ven-

They threw stones at the engine, breaking th

effector, and injuring it in other respects, but

iled to break it. They crowded themselves on it

and on the cars, and managed to run the train back

Afterward another engine was procured, and its

engineer, who was known to be friendly to the

crowd, attempted to take the train on its way; but

the mob threatened him, and he was not permitted

to proceed. Fearing that the track would be de-

forward was abandoned.

stroyed, or the bridge burned, the attempt to go

Subsequently, when the train had been delayed

more than an hour, some of the leaders of the pro-

cession were conciliated. These men rode on the

engine, declaring to the growd that it was "all

right," and so the train was taken out of Trenton.

Terrible Railway Accident at Callicoon New York.

Callicoon, N. Y., Nov. 6.—Last night's express

train from Dunkirk ran off the track, this morning,

of a switch. The engine, baggage car, and two pas-

at this station, in consequence of the displacemen

senger cars were thrown down an embankment. The fireman and several passengers were killed, and

a large number were wounded. Among the killed

Colorado-Vote on the State Question.

Well-executed "tens" on the Bank of North

America, of Boston, are being circulated over the

was Thomas Clark, of the New York post office.

had stopped. The engineer and fireman fied for

their lives, and escaped in the confusion.

the vehicle about twenty feet, and upsetting the

The particulars are substantially as follows:

was to take his place, as provided by law, in case of

\$1.000 he received from Bowles to buy arms in

recently arrested, was adjutant general.

the Northwest into a separate confederacy.

Washington county.

He confirmed the previous evidence of the mili-

182

158

426

677

forty three counties of 10.777:

Carbon . . . . . . . . 1.414

Jrawiord ...... 3,404 Jumberland ..... 3,404

Dauphin . . . . . . . . 4,657

Delaware.....

Erie 5,575 Fayette 2,739 Franklin 3,508

Perry..... Philadelphia .....46,788

Sysquehanna 3,564 Tioga 3,564

/enango...... 3,015

Warren..... Washington....

Wyoming...... 1,162 (ork............ 4,385

Fifth district..... 4,667

First district.....11,233

second district.... 5,944

Wayne..... Westmoreland....

First district ..

Third district

Lehigh.....

Counties.

consolidate the Unionism of the twenty-five loyal

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. Giving him 21 votes. But for the sake of demon stration we can afford to concede him the electoral IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDERS ISSUED. votes of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and In conclusion, we find that to state the matter broadly, and without exaggeration, the Union party, Rebel Reports from Arkansas and Louisiana. since 1862, has controlled twenty States, giving a aggregate of 186 electoral votes. We find that the Opposition can, with any plausibility, claim succe n but 5 States, New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky,

OPERATIONS AGAINST GENERAL STEELE. here go further. It is foreign to our present purpose GUERTLLA ROBBERIES AND MUR-DERS IN KENTUCKY. the independent coarse of the Cincinnati Conven-Retaliatory Measures Taken.

> Rebel Movements on the Northern Border. THE FRUSTRATED PLAN TO BURN BUFFALO PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ON THE

> > NEW YORK LINE.

UNION VICTORY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

PLYMOUTH EVACUATED BY THE REBELS vote. These figures we know to be correct. We might give estimates of the counties left blank, but we prefer to present the following table as being GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. NO PROSPECT OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—There is not the least Election Returns for Congress, A.D. 1864 possibility of any immediate active movements in the Army of the Potomac, unless the enemy shall DEMOGRATIC. Soldiers. 2,644 115 9,769 .... 2,718 64 provoke heatilities. The accounts to-day from that nuarter possess no public interest whatever.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- The correspondence from

General Grant's army states that General Gregg

has been promoted to brevet major general. REPORTS OF DESERTERS—RUMORED CHANGES IN CORPS COMMANDERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.-Information from the Army of the Potomac, up to yesterday morning, is to the effect that military matters remain unchanged. Not an item is to be had along the lines, excepting the occasional arrival of a deserter from the enemy with the stereotyped story of hunger, etc. If the accounts from them are true as to the great number who desire to come into our lines. there never was a better opportunity for them to do so than at present. Picket firing has almost ceased; and the nights are dark, just such as deserters would be supposed to desire; but the coming into

our lines of a few only does not go far to prove the truth of such assertions. Two deserters were to have been shot on Friday but the execution of the sentence was postponed by order of the Government. Their names are Samuel

J. Smith, 68th P. V., and private Rock, 15th N. Y. A large number of furloughs, particularly to men in the hospitals, were granted during the week, and the boats leaving City Point were crowded. Yeserday morning three hundred passengers were left behind, there not being room for them on the mail boat.

Among the rumors brought by passengers are the following: That General Hancock resigns command of the 2d Corps, to assume that of a department; that General Park will take charge of the 2d Corps, while General Gibbons will be assigned to the 8th Corps. It is also said that Major General Humphries is to have a corps. A few days will, however, show whether or not these reports are correct. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

RABLY REORGANIZING NEAR NEW MARKET HTG ARMY BEING REINFORCED BY CONSCRIPTS NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- Letters from Gen. Sherilan's army, dated the 31st ult., report that a small rebel force had crossed the north fork of the She nandoah on the 30th, and proceeded in the direction of Luray Court House. A despatch of the 4th inst., from the 19th Army Corps, states that Early's rebel army is reorganizing at New Market, and that rebel reinforcements in the shape of conscripts have been sent to Early

in considerable numbers.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. REBEL OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS AND LOUISI-ANA-A REBEL MOVEMENT AGAINST STEELE. NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .- The New Orleans Times of the 28th contains extracts from the Mobile papers of the 19th and 22d, which say: Concerning the trans-Wisissippi Department Government messenger has just arrived from Shreveport, with the most important despatches ever brought from that quarter. Although, says the Register, we cannot give par-ticulars, still we may, assert that the news is of the most important and encouraging nature. Shelby was near the Arkansas line, capturing forts and destroying Steele's reinforcements. Magruder was in Arkansas, operating in the most vigorous manner, and he swears that Steele and himself cannot live long in the same State. MISSISSIPPI STEAMERS SUNK.

was sunk on Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river. She was valued at \$120,000, and insured for \$80,000 Her cargo consisted principally of Government freight, and will probably be a total loss. The steamer Randolph sunk yesterday morning at the mouth of the Illinois river. The loss has no been ascertained. CAIRO, Nov. 5 .- The Sanitary Commission steamer Dunleith sunk last night. The boat is a

ST. Louis, Nov. 5.-The steamer James White

total loss, but the cargo will probably be saved in a damaged condition. SEVERE REPULSE OF THE REBELS ON TENNESSEE RIVER - FORREST REPORTED NEAR JOHNSON-NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—On the 3d inst. a rebel force attempted to cross the Tennessee river, at the mouth of the Blue Water, but were repulsed by a Union force with considerable loss. Three regiments of rebel cavalry are reported

between Decatur and Courtland. Forrest, with a cavalry force, is reported near Johnsonville, which is amply garrisoned to repel any attack. THE LATE CAPTURE OF THE UNDING-A BRAVE RE-SISTANCE OF SIX HOURS-REPORTED MURDER OF PORTED AT FORT HERMAN-TWO UNION TRANS-ORTS CAPTURED.

CAIRO, Nov. 5.-The steamer Continental brings 80 bales of cotton. The steamer Dunleith was sunk fifty miles below Helena on the 31st ult. Most of her cargo will be saved, but the boat is a total loss. Eighteen deck hands were drowned by the sinking of the steamer James White on Thursday. The gunboat Undine, captured at Fort Herman Tenn., as previously reported, fought the enemy six hours before surrendering. She had six men killed, and eight wounded, three of them mortally. Among the wounded was Captain Bryant. Her armamen

consisted of eight 24-pound howitzers. She sunk with her bow lying on the river bank, but it is since reported that the rebels plugged up the holes in her hull, and are using her as a gunboat. The rebels at Fort Herman are reported to be 12,000 strong, with 16 guns. The transports Venus and Chaseman were captured the same day as the Undine. The pilot of the former reports that she was riddled by shell and musketry. Captain Allen and most of her crew were killed, together with 15 soldiers, who were on board. The Chaseman coming up just after wards, had her steampipe burst by a shell, when she was run ashore, but at the last accounts the rebels

drove the train back to the depot. There was great had not destroyed her. It appears that the train, which reached Trentor The rebels have thirteen batteries within a mile at the usual hour, passed on its way through the above and below Fort Herman. city, and when a hundred yards from the Delaware Fourteen of the crew of the Undine are reported bridge came near the procession. The speed of the to have been killed after their surrender. train had slackened in order to run over the bridge MORE GUERILLA OUTRAGES-THE TOWN OF ALMSat the ordinary low rate, and the engineer kept on VILLE ROBBED-RAIDS ON RAILROADS. is way, with his bell ringing and his steam whistle

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.-On Tuesday night Sue Munday's gang of cut throats surrounded the house of Mr. Harper, two miles south of Midway, made the old gentleman a prisoner, and, without the lightest provocation, murdered their victim in the nost cowardly and brutal manner. Mr. Harper was a Union man. This was the only excuse the outlaws had for the perpetration of the inhuman outrage. It does seem that this Sue Munday is lost to every womanly instinct, her heart wholly corrupted, and her nature fiendish, for she rejoices in cts of cold blood and every species of crime. On Wednesday four guerillas, captured in Kenucky, were sent by order of General Burbridge, from the prison at Wilmington, under guard of a file of soldiers, to Mr. Harper's residence, near Midway, and their shot to death in retaliation for the murder committed on Tuesday. We have not been furnished with the names of the

On the night of October 31 anothe raid was made on the little village of Almsville, on the Memphis Branch Railroad, between Russelville and Clarksville. The guerilla band numbered fifty men, and the several stores of the place were robbed of goods valued at \$12,000. twenty-five guerillas

made a dash into Rocky Hill station, on the Nashville Railroad. There were two sleeping cars on the track, in one of which was an old negro who had both legs broken. They ordered him to get out; but as he could not move quick enough for them they shot him, set fire to the cars, and burned them with the old negro. They met William Fox, a private of the 6th Kentucky Regiment, and after robbing him shot him. Lieutenant Colonel Hammond has been appointed

a brigadier general.

ESICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS GOING HOME. Louisville, Nov. 5.—Trains are leaving here filled with furloughed soldiers, many of whom are sick, wounded, and feeble. Most of them have furloughs of from twelve to twenty days. NO CONFIRMATION OF COL. HATCH'S VICTORY. CAIRO, Nov. 5.—The fight reported a few days since by rebel stragglers, between portions of For. rest's command and Col. Hatch, has not been confirmed.

THE CAPTURED GUNBOAT UNDINE PIRED BY THE REBELS-UNSUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY TWO GUN-BOATS ON THE REBEL BATTERIES-THE GUN-BOATS BLOWN UP BY THEIR CREWS-REINDORGE MENTS AND GUNBOATS ARRIVING FROM PADU-

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5 .- Yesterday, Nov. 4, at daylight, the gunboat Undine, No. 55, captured a few days since by the rebals, came through the chute at Reynoldsburg Island loaded with rebal troops, who then fired her and left. At 8 o'clock the guaboats Kay West and Elfin steamed down near-the west side of Reynoldsburg Island from Johnsonville, and engaged the rebel batteries of 24-pound Parrotts. The gunboats were driven back badly damaged to Johnsonville, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the enemy's batteries opposite, above, and below Tohnsonville opened on them. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and then the hoats were blown up by their crews, who are at the fort in

To-day the rebels commenced crossing in the boat of the Undine, about five miles above Johnsonville; also using two flatboats. No fighting was taken

the dead. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived, General Schonard taking command of the post of Johnsonville. Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army is still south of the river. and out of rations and clothing, and is subsisting on

the country. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF. ENROLMENT OF CITIZENS-NEW ORLEANS GAM-BLING HOUSES TO BE CLOSED. NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The steamships Evening

from New Orleans on the 30th. Important military orders were published in New Orleans. One of them provides for the commence. ment of an enrolment in the Department of the Gulf on October 31. All persons not reporting themselves will be arrested and punished. Another order commands the city authorities to close all gambling houses in the city. After the 1st of December all gamblers who ply their business will be assigned to regiments in the field as team-

A third order provides for raising two colored vo-

Star and Merrimac arrived at this port this evening

lunteer regiments within the city and neighborhood THE REBELS TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES—AN EX-New Orleans, Oct. 29, via Cairo, Nov. 5 .- The steamer Pierce has arrived with 600 bales of cotton. The despatch boat Volunteer has returned from up the river, having taken the votes of the Mississippi fleet. Fourteen hundred hoad of cattle were lately taken across the river at Jacksonport for the rebeis. Lieutenant Earle left Natchez on the 27th, on an-

expedition below. General Hurlbut has ordered the raising of two one-year colored regiments for the defence of the SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION NEAR MOBILE-A REBEL FORCE REPORTED AT CLINTON, LA. NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- New Orleans letters mention that a naval expedition had gone up a small inlet, near Mobile, and secured considerable grain, A large rebel force is reported at Clinton, La.

under Wirt Adams. Five hundred more prisoners are to be exchanged. NEW ORLEANS MARKETS. Cairo, Nov. 5 .- The steamer Luminary, from New Orleans on the 27th ultimo, arrived here today, with a large amount of sugar and coffee for The New Orleans cotton market was easier. Low middling was quoted at \$1.13@1.15. Middlings \$1.17

MOSERV'S GUERILLAS.

UNSUCCESSRUL ATTACK BY MOSEBY ON UNION PICKETS. NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- A Martinsburg despatch of the 2d inst. states that Moseby made an assault on the 1st on our pickets, intending to stampede our animals, but was unsuccessful.

BOUT- OF MOSEBY ON PRIDAY, NEAR SALEM. WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—It has been ascertained that in the skirmish on Friday of last week, near Salem, "Va., between 150 men of the 8th Illinois Cavalry and 200 of Moseby's men, the rebels lost six killed, seven wounded, and nine prisoners. The loss on our side was four wounded. The guerillas were completely routed and scattered in all directions.

MORE OUTRAGES BY MOSEBY'S GUERILLAS-ROB-BERY OF THE AGED AND HELPLESS ALEXANDRIA, Va., Nov. 5 .- John West, formerly clerk in Government employ in Washington, has been detailed as one of the "guardian angels" of the Orange and Manassas Gap Railroad in place of Dr. Johnson, who has been relieved on account of severe illness in his family. Two hundred and twenty deserters were forwarded to Col. Wells, Provost Marshal General, yesterday, from Camp Distribution. This large number

will keep the court martial in session here busy for some weeks. In the fight which Moseby had on Sunday last, near Aldie, with a portion of the men of the 8th Illinois Cavairy, he lost seven men killed, several wounded, and some fifteen who were taken prisoners This comes from a source which has always proved correct, and therefore is entitled to the strictest

On Sunday night last some six or eight outlaws. proceeded to the house of an old man, residing about six miles south of Burke's Station, named Yelbarton, and took possession of his premises in the name Several of the party being in the uniform of the

United States soldiers, they said they were authorized to search the house, and at once proceeded to ransack it for booty. Upon a remonstrance being entered by the old man, he was summarily knocked down, and his wife, quite an aged woman, severely abused and maltreated. The ruffians succeeded in finding two hundred and fifty dollars in money. They took all the clothes they could lay hands upon, even to the old man's coat and boots.

The money was the hard-earned savings of saveral years' industry, and the loss of it, with the clothing, bedding, blankets, &c., leaves the aged pair in a truly destitute condition. Yesterday the aged couple came to the city, and permission was given them to carry out supplies. They had not been gone long ere the Secesh raised a cry that they were smuggling goods to the rebels. A reserve was sent out. who overhauled them, and found they had about one-half the goods their permit called for. Of course, they were allowed to proceed. LATE REBEL NEWS.

UNION VICTORY AT PLYMOUTH. N. C .- THE RE-BBLS FORCED TO EVACUATE—THE DEFEAT OF THE REBEL VAUGHN IN EAST TENNESSEE-HOOD'S ARMY REPORTED ACROSS THE TEN-NEISEE RIVER-ENBOLMENT OF NEGROES IN NEW YORK, Nov. 6 -The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d inst. has a despatch dated near Plymouth. N. C., October 31st, stating that after three days hard fighting the enemy had passed up Middle river, and came down the Roanoke river this morning. General Baker fought until the enemy's gunboats passed our forts, and dismounted all our guns in the harbor. An evacuation was then ordered, which was accomplished under a severe shelling. [From the above it appears that the Union forces went up a channel which took them above Plymouth, enabling them to come down another channel, commanding the rear of that place. This success is the result of the gallant exploit of Lieut. Cushing, in destroying the rebel ram.]
NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Richmond Whig of the 3d inst. gives the number of the Union forces in East Tennessee, and says that Morristown, where the rebel General Vaughn is said to have suffered a reverse, losing four pieces of artillery, is thirtyseven miles east of Knoxville, and that the East

ported now at Bristol. The Richmond Examiner of the 3d has has Jackonville, Ala., advices of the 27th ult., stating that Hood's army left there on the 22d, and by the 25th had completed the crossing of the Tennessee river. The rebels had secured; before crossing, some eight The track from Dalton has been torn up by Hood for thirty-five miles, to within three hundred yards

Tennessee Railroad runs by it. Vaughn is re-

Beauregard left Jacksonville soon after the army, o take command in the field. An Alexandria rebel letter shows that the rebels n that vicinity are suffering terribly for want of the ecessaries of life, and predicts starvation before the close of the winter. The authorities in Mobile have ordered the enrolment of negroes. The Richmond Examiner of the 3d inst. says the Northern cities are swarming with refugees from Dixie, their principal rendezvous being New York,

ury of about \$1,000,000, are now located. POLITICS AN ENGROSSING PURSUIT. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—There is no news of narticular interest to-day. Politics are engressing the whole public atlention throughout the State, and both parties are marshalling their forces, and holding large meetings in every place of conse-Maj. Gen. Keyes, who lately arrived here, is writ-

where Butler and Knox, who robbed the rebel trea-

ing and speaking in favor of McClellan. EUROPE. THE AMERICA AT NEW YORK-THE PIRATE PLO-DIDA --- ADDITIONAL PAILURES IN ENGLAND-NA-POLEON AND THE CZAR—INVASION OF LOMBARDY RY ARMED BANDS. NEW YORK, Nov. 6. - The steamer America has arrived, with Southampton dates of the 26th uit. The steamers Virginia and City of Limerick arrived out on the 23d. and the Asia on the 25th. The ship Senator arrived at Queenstown and reports

being boarded by the pirate Florida, Sept. 13, in lat. 6

Muller's trial commences on Thursday The following houses have suspended: Hall & Geere, Russian brokers, £300,000; J Peddington, foreign pa-ent agent, £30,000; Duckworth & Co., wine merebants, iabilities large; Wolff & Schuch, suspended, liabilities £35.000 235.000.

The Times says the tone of the money market is gradually strengthening. Consols firm; 25/203/2. Confederate loan, 64/265. French renes, 64(.6).

Napoleon will meet the Czar, and will then proceed to Compeigne. It is rumored that Rechberg has resigned and will be succeeded by Count Menschikoff. The Czar and Czarina had arrived at Nice.

The Lubecker Zeitung says the motion to annex Lunenburg to Prussia has been carried in the Senate of Lunenburg. nenburg to Prussia has been carried in the scenario of Lunenburg.

The Berlin semi-official journal says that Prussia, cannot accept the annexation, but must act conjointly with Austria.

The Italian Parliament has reopened. Gen. De la Marmora laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention. Senor Lanzea brought in a bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, with the necessary credit of seven millions.

Italian Lombardy has been invaded by armed bands, dressed in the Garibaldi uniform. The invaders took possession of the treasury of Spilemburg and Maniago, leaving a formal receipt

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

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Sales of Cotton for two days 25,000, bales. The tone of
the market was slightly improved; Surats 14(4) dl
higher. Sales to speculators and exporters 16,000 bales,
the market being steady, with a better demand at low prices.
The advices from Manchester are favorable. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer and ld higher. Cornhas advanced 3d. Beef dull. Pork qoiet. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow quiet. Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Rosin nominal. Spirits Turpentine still declining.

Fire at Buffalo. FUFFALO, Nov. 5.—A fire took place this afternoon at No. 175 Washington street, corner of Quay street. The building was occupied by James Pratt as a warehouse, and it is said there was \$50,000. worth of drugs in the building. The total loss

amounted to about \$75,000. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF 950 LOTS OF Frence, German, and Swiss Dry Goods, Furs, &c., This DAY.—The early and particular attention of purchasers is requested to the very choice assortment of French, German, and Saxony dry goods, furs, &c., embracing about 950 lots of fancy and staple articles, including 1,000 broche, chaine laine, and Indoux shawls, the importation of Messes. Oscar Proles & Co. Also, Paris merinoes, epinglines, poplins, de laines, ribbons, trimmings, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at ten o'clock precisely, to be continued all day, without intermision, by John R. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- We would call the attention of buyers to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, Monday, November 7th, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 526 place to-day, and the rebels are engaged in burying Market and 522 Commerce streets.