...ed ...ed, if ...e re-...val the ...Yes, if ...HOMAS to ...d reinforce ...n, the cap. ...ld be the in-

...dreams of war. ...nemy's country ...n with the aid of ...e opposition of an ...SHERMAN marches ...elieved in the mili-...ngton, we need not ...his advance on Rich-...ne improbability is not ...ther. Enough that the ...rious that we do not need ...of victory to put color and ...th in the war. [SHERMAN ...t Richmond, or he would be

...prin... night is to ... defeated by this ove... his party had pledged ... thrice repudiated by the people, ...cause of their profound confidence in ...man who, for nearly four years, has stood at the head of the nation. We claim the victory of Tuesday as a National victory. We believe that no man, who intelligently helped to gain it, desires to use it for a party purpose, but are sure that all true patriots value it as an assurance that the North will henceforth be united in support of Government against Rebellion, and that the political strife of the past three years will no longer interfere with the war and delay the restoration of the Union. Has it not delayed it? We ask the honest men who voted against Mr. LINCOLN on Tuesday. Few of them will deny that the divisions of loyal men have been the secret hope of rebels.

We might predict the course of the Administration in the next four years, for we understand the unselfishness of its motives. Placing aside the inevitable alloy of personal ambition and mistaken judgment, common to all organizations of fallible men, we know that of the spirit of party rancor, and of party triumph, it cannot be justly accused. Mr. LINCOLN is not re-elected by a political party, and he knows it. In his speech on Tuesday night he showed what interpretation the Administration has made of the national endorsement of its measures, and made it unnecessary for us to advise Union men of the course they are in duty bound to adopt. The President did not claim that all the patriotism of the country was in the possession of his supporters; he admitted conscientious opposition to his re-election, and all sentiments of personal elation were lost in gratitude for the triumph of the cause in which he believes. The spirit of his brief address is one of moderation, of conciliation, of justice, and if this great victory is to be fitly used, such must be the spirit of the people.

The Government of the United States has before it the plain duty of suppressing the rebellion, and of uniting for this object the loyal men of the North. Unlike purely political Administrations, it has nothing to revenge; no one to punish. It pledges itself to impartiality, and appeals to the impartial. Will it be sustained? The Democrats who voted for McClellan must give the answer.

We believe that they will answer as Americans should. They have fought their fight and have been beaten. Now let them try if the other course will not be better for us all. In our own knowledge many Democrats who voted for MCCLELLAN have said that henceforward they would, at least, do their best to sustain Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration—with all its errors. They have taken home to their hearts the truth that he is to be the President of the United States for more than four years, and that the Union is not to be preserved by opposing him now. Now that the fierce strife is over, they will see how easy it *was* to exaggerate the failures of the war and the usurpations of the Administration, but how hard it *is* to deny that the one is successful, or that the other has been the safeguard of the Republic. Let them do their duty. They have the assurance that when the rebels desire to submit they will receive all the mercy that justice will allow, and that the Administration will not suspend the punctuating force of even one comma of the Constitution, unless to prevent the whole document from being torn into shreds and scattered to the storms and seas.

Sherman's March Eastward.

The campaign is not ended. GRANT has not gone into winter quarters. SHERMAN has not found Atlanta a barren victory. With average weather of the season, there are not only two months left for the development of the present campaign, but it is probable that not one week of the whole winter will be passed in idleness by our armies. To-day we print a report—something more than a rumor—which indicates an energy which is unexpected and astonishing, and promises that the year will close with victories even more lustrous than those which have studded its summer and its spring with glory.

General SHERMAN has burned Atlanta. THOMAS, with two corps, is left to watch HOOD, while SHERMAN, with five corps, is said to be now marching on Charleston, S. C. If this is only half true, it is great news. If SHERMAN aims at Charleston, it is already doomed. Approaching it from landward, he will find an entrenched city with its strongest works fronting the sea, without a garrison to defend it, and without the hope of reinforcement. The legions which drove before them the second army of the rebellion, and wrested from it Atlanta almost as easily as a man's iron fingers could unlock the closed hand of a woman, will find at Charleston nothing that they cannot overcome. Nor need SHERMAN fear for the territory he has conquered, or that which the enemy feigns to threaten. All the land in Georgia that HOOD wants he may have, but not one foot of Tennessee. The mere fact that the cautious SHERMAN has turned his back on his old battle-fields and given the keys of the West into the hands of THOMAS, is sufficient evidence of his contempt of his foe, and his faith in his representative. Now we may appreciate the strategic value of Atlanta, and see how its capture has freed the armies of the West.

But is Charleston worth this overland march? Is it good policy to transfer so great an army from the heart of the country to the seaboard? It may be. We can afford the time and trouble to take this city, which has so long baffled our monitors and rifled guns. Merely as poetical vengeance, its capture might be a justifiable piece of military self-indulgence, even had the city no practical value to us. Yet SHERMAN may never reach Charleston. In the course of his march he may find reasons to change it. He may think Wilmington better worth a day's siege, Savannah a demand for instant unconditional surrender, or even Richmond the trouble of a forced march. And by the way, what a masterly campaign that would be, which, beginning with the capture of Atlanta, should end with the union of SHERMAN'S troops with GRANT'S, and the surrender of Richmond to this immense and irresistible army! What if all GRANT'S recent movements had been intended to prevent the escape of LEE, and

IT IS a pleasing reflection that, during the recent canvass, not a solitary principle at stake was "shirked" by the Union presses and orators. The emancipation proclamation, confiscation act, war taxes, and all incidental measures deemed by the Administration necessary to the suppression of the rebellion, were fairly and fully met, and their responsibility assumed. The popular endorsement of the Administration is hence *complete, effective, thorough—lacking nothing.*

THE Copperhead journals all agree in the admission that the splendid majorities of Tuesday last are *Abolition* triumphs. For once we agree with them.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 9.

A SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT—HIS THANKS FOR THE POPULAR CONFIDENCE IN HIM.

At a late hour last night President LINCOLN was serenaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, headed by Capt. Thomas, of that State. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window, and spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my country men who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration.

I do not pretend to say that you who think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country; but I do believe, and I trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assume, and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very salvation of the country.

I cannot at this hour say what has been the result of the election; but, whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion: that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization have wrought for the best interest of their country and the world, not only for the present, but for all future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the people; but, while deeply grateful for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me.

It is no pleasure to me to triumph over any one; but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's intention to stand by free government and the rights of humanity.

CONVICTS SENT TO THE DRY TORTUGAS.

Fifteen enlisted men, under sentence of court martial, were taken from Old Capitol prison to-day, and sent to General DIX at New York, who will forward them to the Dry Tortugas to serve out their terms of sentence. They are principally deserters who were to be shot, but whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment at the Dry Tortugas during the rebellion.

GENERAL EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A general exchange of prisoners of war will probably take place soon. The first exchange will occur below Savannah.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Grand Result.

The *Tribune* gives Abraham Lincoln 190 majority in the electoral college, independent of eleven electors in the Pacific States, which may be counted for Lincoln.

Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President by a very large electoral and still more decisive popular majority. He can no longer be taunted as a "minority" President, and no practical question can arise as to the counting of the votes of dubious States. He is the choice of the American people by a preponderance which must disconcert and baffle the conspirators for Northwestern and other rebel-parasite Confederacies. His Administration is stamped with popular approbation, and he may now go on with the work of subduing rebellion, white restoring and pacifying the Union. With four clear years before him, it is hardly possible that he should not succeed.

The *Times* figures up 133 electors for Lincoln beyond the shadow of doubt, with 42 more as very probable. Of the New York election, it says:

"The heavy majorities for McClellan in this city and in Kings county (Brooklyn), though not unexpected, leave the State of New York, at the present writing, in some little doubt, though the probability is that the State has gone for Lincoln by a decided majority.

"From the States of Kentucky and Missouri—supposed for McClellan—we have no returns, and the result in New Jersey is by no means certain for McClellan."

The *World* holds that "Abraham Lincoln is, without any doubt re-elected President of the United States." The "Republicans," it is allowed, have carried the following States in addition to all of New England: Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Maryland, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia. The States claimed for McClellan are Pennsylvania, California, Delaware, Oregon, Nevada, and are more likely by be Lincoln than McClellan. With regard to New York State, the *World* says:

"A good deal of interest attaches to the State of New York, but we apprehend there is no reasonable doubt that it has been carried for McClellan and Seymour by some thirty thousand majority.

"New York city polled 210,307 votes, of which McClellan received 73,696, and Lincoln 36,611. We lost some 3,000 votes by the neglect of the Common Council to provide proper accommodations for those who desired to cast their ballots. The Republicans gain five Congressmen in this State, and have undoubtedly carried the State Assembly. The next House of Representatives will have a two-thirds Republican majority."

The New York *Daily News* admits the undoubted election of Lincoln:

"In this State Governor Seymour is re-elected, the Republican candidate, Mr. Fenton, running far below his ticket.

"In this city the Democratic ticket has generally been successful, but the returns show that three Republican candidates for Congress have been elected.

"In the absence of satisfactory returns from other States, it is scarcely necessary to designate those which have shown a preference for the present Presidential incumbent. It will be observed, however, that the contest in New Jersey has been so close a one as to render the result there possibly problematical."

The *Evening Post* takes noble ground. This is its interpretation of the meaning of Mr. Lincoln's re-election:

"We do not exult in the event of the election of yesterday as the success of one party over another—far from it—but as another evidence of the ability of the American people to govern themselves, and to maintain popular institutions on this continent. For the first time in the history of mankind, a nation was called upon to express its will, through the forms of a popular election, in regard to the conduct of a civil war, and assuredly there was something sublime in the calmness and determination with which it resolved to bear the heavy burdens of the crisis rather than surrender the principle of its institutions. In the face of an administration management that many did not like, in the face of several heavy conscriptions of troops, in the face of an accumulated debt and a severe taxation, and against all the machinations of enemies abroad, who sweep the seas with their corsairs, the people have said: 'Let the war go on until the supremacy of the Constitution and laws shall be completely vindicated.'"

This, too, is its nobler appeal to loyal men of all parties, to endeavor to unite those great energies by the division of which only the rebellion can hope to triumph:

"If General McClellan had been successful in this political contest, *we should have taken him at his word as a Union man, and lent a ready hand to his national unity.* We should have endeavored to strengthen his arms against that faction of his friends who are looking in another direction. *We shall now expect as much from his friends in regard to Mr. Lincoln. Let us have no more of these miserable party disputes—let us be most miserable party spirit. Our country demands our united efforts.* Let us join, then, in the determination to prosecute the war with all our energies, and by every military means in our possession. Let us show to the world that our aim is not war but peace, let us, with every renewed effort of our arms, stretch forth new overtures of conciliation to the misguided multitudes of the South who are following the false prophets of secession into thicker darkness and deeper bogs of misery and ruin."

The *Express* did not display any great sagacity, in 1860, when it predicted that rebellion would follow Mr. Lincoln's election, for had not the slaveholders thrown down this defiance to the people of the North? "If you *dare* to elect a President we will not obey our will, we will destroy the Union." Mr. Lincoln was elected then, on a constitutional platform, because a free people would not be treated like curs; he is re-elected now for reasons equally good. The *Express* is not less partisan since the election. But one of its prophecies, the sixth in the catalogue, is really and entirely true:

"We are not aware that those who intend to ignore the great facts connected with Mr. Lincoln's re-election. We comprehended to what his election would lead four years ago, and all through August, September, and October, 1860, we predicted that secession, disunion, and civil war would be the consequences of that result, upon the platform of principles laid down, and the nominees selected by the Convention that met at Chicago in 1860. The *Express* did not then deceive its readers nor the public, and will not do so now. Painful as is the confession of defeat, and the acknowledgment of the second victory of the Republican party, it is our duty to the truth to make it. Mr. Lincoln's success on the 8th of November, 1864, means, then, the accomplishment of the following results:

1st. The prolongation of the war.
2d. The abrogation of State rights.
3d. The continuation of arbitrary arrests.
4th. The increase of debt and taxes.
5th. The continued confiscation of Southern property.
6th. The abolition of slavery in all the States.
7th. Continued war upon the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.
8th. The support of the President in all assumptions of power.
9th. The exercise of martial law in States not in rebellion.
10th. The presence of the Federal military to control State elections.
11th. The abandonment of the Monroe doctrine.
12th. The denial of justice in cases of false imprisonment and arrest.
13th. The administration of test oaths, as in Maryland and Tennessee, by military officers of the Administration.
14th. The keeping up of the prices of goods in store, thousands having voted for Mr. Lincoln in order not to depreciate the value of property on hand. Prices, therefore, are to be kept up and increased."

The *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting on the sublime spectacle of the people, in the midst of civil war, "casting their ballots for the future ruler of 30,000,000 of people without the slightest disturbance or disorder," finds in it proof of the strength of republican institutions:

"Some persons may claim that this was due to the fact that ample preparations had been made by the authorities to repress any disturbance, but we think that little or no weight ought to be attributed to this fact. The election was peaceable and orderly, mainly because both parties were convinced that the greatest injury that could occur to them would be to prove that they had been the first to resort to violence on this occasion. What is this but a recognition that the people will sustain law and order, and that any party perpetrating a wrong is sure to be the loser by the act? In Europe order would have been maintained by an ostentatious display of civil and military force. Here whatever force was at hand was hidden from sight, its display being very properly considered an insult to the people, who have fully proved themselves worthy of the elective franchise. Let us hear no more of the failure of republican institutions. The past four years prove them to be a complete success. Whatever evils have accompanied them are the consequences of the improper manner in which they have been administered, and not of the principles on which they are based. They have been shown to be stronger than any despotism under the very circumstances under which they were expected to prove weakest—in the midst of war, and that the most trying of all wars, a civil one. No Government could have carried on the terrible contest of the past four years that was not sustained by a people who felt and acted on the conviction that the struggle was theirs and not that of the Administration or the Government. Europe has now received a new lesson which she will not soon forget."

THE ELECTION.

THE RESULT IN THE STATES.

NINETEEN STATES FOR LINCOLN AND JOHNSON

THE MAJORITIES INCREASING.

FOUR STATES CLAIMED FOR McCLELLAN.

NEW YORK CLAIMED FOR THE UNION BY FROM 5,000 TO 8,000 MAJORITY.

THE VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Further returns and estimates modify the general statement of yesterday, as follows:

MAINE'S full Union majority is reported at 18,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE'S vote, so far, gives a Union majority of over 2,000.

CONNECTICUT'S majority for the Union will not fall short of 3,000.

RHODE ISLAND gives over 5,000 for Lincoln.

NEW YORK is claimed for Lincoln by from 5,000 to 8,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The returns come in slowly, and show Union gains everywhere, promising a majority of not less than 10,000.

ILLINOIS undoubtedly gives a decisive majority for the Union, but we can make no estimate.

MARYLAND gives 5,000 majority for Lincoln.

TENNESSEE has also gone for the Union by a very large majority.

WISCONSIN has elected five out of six Congressmen, thus showing an overwhelming Union strength.

OHIO gives us no additional returns, but its majority cannot be less than 30,000.

INDIANA, West Virginia, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, and Kansas, are admitted to have gone for the Union by large majorities. We have, however, no additional estimates.

STATES NOT HEARD FROM.

Of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Missouri, nothing definite has been estimated. Three of these, at least, are sure for Lincoln.

STATES WITH DOUBTFUL MAJORITY.

Kentucky and Delaware have been certainly carried—the latter by the smallest majority any State has given.

New Jersey, though its Union gains are immense, has not been able to entirely overcome the McClellan vote.

SUMMARY.

Thus, nineteen States have given Lincoln and Johnson decided majorities, while but four States, and at the most five, are claimed for McClellan. Two of these are equally claimed for the Union.

ESTIMATED VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Union Gain.	Dem. Gain.
Adams	....	500	....	90
Allegheny	8000	....	600	....
Armstrong	....	68	....	....
Beaver	800	....	50	....
Bedford	....	600	74	....
Berks	....	6775	....	450
Blair	425	....	100	....
Bradford	3500	....	325	....
Bucks	....	800	103	....
Butler	300	....	....	....
Cambria	....	900	50	....
Cameron	....	....	50	....
Carbon	....	555	....	43
Centre	....	825	95	....
Chester	2350	....	300	....
Clarion	....	930	....	20
Clearfield	....	1000	175	....
Clinton	....	600	70	....
Columbia	....	1000	41	....
Crawford	1300	....	150	....
Cumberland	....	773	....	309
Dauphin	1100	....	200	300
Delaware	2300	....	....	500
Elk	....	400	37	....
Erie	2700	....	130	....
Fayette	....	....	105	....
Franklin	200	....	100	....
Fulton	....	225	65	....
Forest	....	64	....	....
Greene	....	1350	160	....
Huntingdon	850	....	95	....
Indiana	2000	....	....	....
Jefferson	....	100	....	....
Juniata	....	250	....	....
Lancaster	5600	....	1500	....
Lawrence	900	....	125	....
Lebanon	930	....	184	....
Lehigh	....	2116	....	116
Luzerne	....	1500	....	....
Lycoming	....	900	....	53
McKean	100	....	....	....
Mercer	800	....	150	....
Mifflin	100	....	....	50
Monroe	....	1800	....	100
Montgomery	....	630	600	....
Montour	....	450	....	....
Northampton	....	3000	....	300
Northumberland	....	600	....	100
Perry	....	78	....	....
Philadelphia	9287	....	1946	....
Pike	....	1000	....	....
Potter	500	....	175	....
Schuylkill	....	1500	....	200
Somerset	1100	....	180	....
Sullivan	300	....	68	....
Susquehanna	....	250	....	....
Tioga	1200	....	190	....
Union	3500	....	860	....
Venango	600	....	40	....
Warren	500	....	175	....
Washington	800	....	160	....
Wayne	187	....	....	....
Westmoreland	1000	....	....	....
Wyoming	1400	....	77	....
York	108	....	....	....
	2500	....	....	....

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEDFORD.

[Associated Press.]

The Democratic majority in Bedford county is 600—a Union gain of 74.

BERKS.

The Democratic majority in this county is 6,775—a Union loss of 450.

BRADFORD.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

TROY, Nov. 9.—Seventeen districts in Bradford county give 220 Union majority, with twenty-nine districts to hear from.

CARBON.

[Associated Press.]

EASTON, Nov. 9.—Carbon county gives 555 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of 43.

CENTRE.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

BELLEFONTE, Nov. 9.—This county gives a Democratic majority of about 825, being a Union gain of 95.

CHESTER.

The Union majority in Chester county is 2,350 being a Union gain of 300.

CUMBERLAND.

The Democratic majority in Cumberland county is 773—a Union loss of 309.

DELAWARE.

Returns from 16 of the 25 election districts give Lincoln 2,396, McClellan 1,389. Lincoln's majority 1,007; a Union gain of 110 on the Congressional vote of the October election.

A later despatch makes the Union majority 1,500, being a Union gain of 300.

FULTON.

Fulton county gives about 225 Democratic majority; Union gain of 65.

INDIANA.

BLAIRSVILLE, Nov. 8.—This borough gave Lincoln and Johnson 116, and McClellan 62; a Union majority of 54; a gain of 3. Berrell township gives a Union majority of 39; a gain of 2.

LEBANON.

Lebanon gives 930 Union majority—a gain of 84.

LEHIGH.

EASTON, Nov. 9.—Lehigh county complete gives 2,116 majority for McClellan.

LYCOMING.

The Democratic majority in Lycoming county is 900—a Union loss of 53.

MONTGOMERY.

Lower Merion township gives Lincoln 399, McClellan 391—Union gain 12. The Democratic majority in the county will probably be reduced a couple of hundred.

NORTHAMPTON.

EASTON, Nov. 9.—Northampton county gives a Democratic gain of about 400.

TIOGA.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

TROY, Nov. 9.—The Union gain in eighteen townships over the Democratic ticket is 277, with sixteen districts to hear from. Officially, all of which, except two, are strongly Union.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The majority for Brooks in the Eighth Congressional district is reported to be 125.

The *Tribune* has on its bulletin board a placard claiming the State of New York for Lincoln by 3,000 majority.

In this city nearly all the county officers are Democrats. Wood, Democrat, has been elected Sheriff, and Oakey Hall District Attorney.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Returns are in from sixteen towns and parts of towns, giving Lincoln 2,458 majority.—Union gain of 300 this year, with eight towns to hear from. Lincoln's majority in the county will be about the same as last year.

As far as heard from, Fenton is slightly ahead of Lincoln.

CAYUGA COUNTY.—Official returns from the entire county show a Union majority on the electoral ticket of 2,116. The majority for Fenton will exceed this by a few votes.

BUFFALO, Nov. 9.—The *Courier* furnishes the following returns:

ERIE COUNTY.—Four towns complete give a Union majority of 171. The city (Buffalo) complete gives McClellan 488 majority. In Erie county the Democratic majority is 312.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The vote is very close.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Seven towns give 744 Democratic majority. Winfield is re-elected to Congress by 500 majority.

ONEIDA COUNTY.—Complete returns give Lincoln 1,157 majority and Fenton 1,184 majority.

MADISON COUNTY, except the town of Sullivan, gives Lincoln 2,644 majority.

ALBANY, Nov. 9.—The *Journal* claims the State by 5,000 Union majority. The returns, however, it says, are very scattering, and do not justify any positive estimate.

The *Argus* claims that the Democratic ticket is elected in the State.

ALBANY COUNTY gives a Democratic majority of 2,700, and elects four Assemblymen.

NEW YORK CITY—NEW YORK, Nov. 9—10½ A. M.—The complete returns of this city foot up as follows:

For McClellan	73,762
For Lincoln	37,733
McClellan's majority	36,041
Total vote	110,407

The result for Congressmen is as follows:

Fourth District—Morgan Jones, War Democrat, elected.

Fifth District—N. Taylor, War Democrat, elected.

Sixth District—Henry J. Raymond, Republican, elected.

Seventh District—J. W. Chanler, Democrat, elected.

Ninth District—W. A. Darling, Rep., elected, defeating Fernando Wood.

The Republicans elect two Assemblymen. The Democratic county ticket is elected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The latest edition of the *Express* claims the election of Brooks in the Eighth Congressional district.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—Partial returns indicate nearly 7,000 Union majority in this county.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.—Union majority 1,150.

ONONDAGA COUNTY, with three election districts to hear from, gives Lincoln 2,325 and Fenton 2,400 majority.

THE UNIONISTS CLAIM 5,000 AND THE DEMOCRATS 1,600 MAJORITY.

ALBANY, Nov. 9—P. M.—At the *Journal* office the State is claimed for the Union ticket by at least 5,000 majority. The *Argus* claims the State for the Democrats by 1,500 or 2,000 majority. The Union party will have about twenty-five majority in the Assembly.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10—1 A. M.—The *Times* of this morning claims New York for Lincoln by from 7,000 to 8,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY.

MAY'S LANDING, Nov. 9—Atlantic county gives 35 majority for Lincoln. Last year it went for the Democrats by 17 majority. Simon Lake, Republican, is elected to the Assembly by 34 majority. Timothy Henderson, Republican candidate for Sheriff, has 101 majority.

Cape May county is reported 250 majority for the Union ticket.

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 9.—The full vote of Cumberland county is as follows:

President.		Congress.	
Lincoln	2,670	Starr, U.	2,668
McClellan	2,031	Dickinson, Op.	2,031
Lincoln's maj.	640	Starr's maj.	637

Charles L. Watson is elected Sheriff.

For Assembly—Robert More, U., has 348 majority over J. Wood, Op., and James H. Nixon, U., 314 over S. Foster, Op.

CAPE MAY, Nov. 9.—Cape May county gives Lincoln 206 majority. Starr, Union, has 197 for Congress. Ware, Union, for the State Senate, 173 majority; and Reevey, Union, 201 majority for the Assembly.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.—Little Egg Harbor, 224 Union majority; Washington township, 75 Union; Bass River township, 48 Democratic.

BURLINGTON, Nov. 9—The Union majority in Burlington county is 1,100. The Electoral and Congressional tickets run about even. The following is the result for the Legislature: Senate—George M. Wright, Union (gain.). Assembly—First district, Samuel Stockton, Union (gain); Second district, Charles C. Lathrop, Union (gain); Third district, Israel Heulings, Union (re-elected); Fourth district, Henry J. Irick, Union (re-elected).

The election of Lathrop in the Second district is a great victory. He was elected last year, and the returns changed from the result announced.

NEWARK, Nov. 9—New Jersey gives McClellan about 5,500 majority.

Starr and Newell, Union, and Sitgreaves, Rogers, and Wright, Democrats, are elected to Congress. The State Senate will stand 13 Democrats to 8 Union, a Union gain of one Senator.

The House, with three counties to hear from, stands 30 Union to 21 Democrats. The Union party will probably have one or two majority, but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ten Eyck, Union. The Unionists gain 9,000 votes in the State over the vote of 1862.

The Union party carry every county in South and West Jersey, electing every member of the Legislature.

First District—Starr, Union, 2,000 majority.

Second District—Newell, Union, 400 majority.

Third District—Sidegreaves, Democrat, 2,700 majority.

Fourth District—Rogers, Democrat, 1,800 majority.

Fifth District—Wright, Democrat, 2,300 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—Lincoln's majority in all but thirteen towns, is 2,394.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 9—Middlesex county (official), gives 6 majority for Lincoln.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9—Noon.—Kent and Sussex counties have gone Democratic, and Lincoln carries the State by 440 majority.

ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 9.—It is believed that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature and elect nine Congressmen.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—The *Union Press* (Lincoln organ) estimates McClellan's (Democratic) claim at 15,000 to 25,000. The vote is very light.

The *Anzeiger* (Democratic) claims 50,000 majority for McClellan. The vote heard from, it is almost impossible to form a reasonable conclusion.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—One hundred and eleven towns gave Lincoln, 29,796; McClellan, 17,975—showing a Union majority of 734 on the September election. The same proportion throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—This State gives about 5,000 for Lincoln.

Frederick county, incomplete, gives Lincoln not less than 1,000 majority, a gain of 500.

Returns from one district in Worcester county show a Union gain.

Caroline county gives Lincoln 450 majority on the home vote, a gain of 400.

Carroll county gives 172 majority for the entire Union ticket, a gain of 275.

Cecil county, 100 to 200 gain for the Union ticket.

Baltimore county, incomplete, shows a Union gain.

Washington county the same. The Union party will have a majority in the Legislature, but the Senate is doubtful.

Howard county gives McClellan 199 majority.

Baltimore county is in doubt.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Talbot county gives Lincoln 435 majority; a Union gain of 590. Queen Anne's county 300 majority for McClellan; a Union gain of 550. The First Congressional district is in doubt.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9, 11 P. M.—The latest returns from the State show that the Union party has elected 3 out of 5 Congressmen, with the 1st District in doubt. The Union majority in the State will probably not fall below 5,000 on the home vote. There is a Union majority in the House, but the Senate will be Democratic.

Swan, for Governor, runs ahead of the National ticket in some quarters.

The official Union majority in Baltimore city is 12,031.

Dorchester county gives McClellan 500 majority, a Union gain of 537.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—Prince George's county gives McClellan 1,385 majority, being a Democratic gain of 241.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—The returns are received from all but two towns in this State, and show a Union majority of 2,541.

The following are the returns received:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
New Haven county	3,265	9,152
New London county	5,329	4,988
Litchfield county	6,450	6,303
Windham county	3,614	2,173
Tolland county	2,318	2,035
Middlesex county	3,113	3,107
Hartford county	8,687	8,681

The towns not heard from are Bethany and Warren.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 9.—The vote of 112 towns gives Lincoln 25,348; McClellan, 23,657. This indicates a handsome Union majority on the home vote.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 9.—The returns from all the towns in the State, except Block Island, show a majority for Lincoln of 5,011. The soldiers' vote will increase it.

TENNESSEE

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9.—This city gives Lincoln 1,317; McClellan, 25.

The Republican ticket is elected by a very large majority. The election passed off quietly.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Nov. 9.—The Republicans elect a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and five of the six Congressmen. It may require the soldiers' vote to carry two of them.

THE PLOT IN CANADA.

THE REBEL PLAN TO SINK THE STEAMER MICHIGAN AND RELEASE THE JOHNSON'S ISLAND PRISONERS.

The Buffalo *Express* of Monday says:

"On Saturday afternoon Mayor Fargo received information from a private source, which he considered highly trustworthy, that a plot had been concocted by the following refugees in Canada to sink the revenue cutter Michigan, now stationed at Sandusky, and release the prisoners confined on Johnson's Island. The exact source of this important disclosure we do not feel at liberty to name, but the facts are substantially as follows:

James Bates, a Southern refugee, purchased of the firm of A. M. Smith & Co., of Toronto, the propeller Georgian, representing that she was to be employed in the Saginaw lumber trade. It is proper to state that Smith & Co. are gentlemen of high standing as business men, friendly towards us, and were entirely ignorant of the use to which she was to be put. The Georgian was delivered to Bates at Port Colborne on the 1st instant, and the purchase money, $16,000 in Canada funds, paid. Mayor Fargo was informed by our engineer that Bates had the wheel was out of order, and it would be necessary either to go to Toronto or this port for repairs. It was not stated that she had come here, but an inspection of the books at the collector's office showed that she reported here on the 3d, without cargo, and cleared the same day for Port Colborne. It was also ascertained that the wheel was repaired by F. N. Jones.

A despatch from this city to a hotel-keeper at Port Colborne, dated the 2d, and signed by Bates, requesting that if there were any passengers at the house for the propeller Georgian to have them wait, was handed to the mayor by the operator who sent it.

Bates said that he proposed to strengthen the bows of the propeller so that she could be used as a ram against the Michigan; declared he had sufficient money for his purpose, and also stated that he was supplied with arms and ammunition. He had in his possession a very large and accurate map of the harbor of Sandusky, on which was marked the location of the Michigan. He was very anxious to ascertain whether he would be compelled to open the hatches of his vessel in passing through the Welland Canal, if a demand was made upon him to do so.

Mayor Fargo at once telegraphed the startling information he had received to Capt. Carter, of the Michigan, and to the lake ports as far down as Detroit. He also consulted with a number of our dock merchants. Capt. Dobbins telegraphed to his agent at Port Colborne, asking whether the Georgian was there, and if not at what time she left, and for what place, but he did not give an intimation as to the object of the telegram. The reply was that the Georgian left for Sarnia at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening, after taking on board thirty cords of wood. The agent also added, "There was nothing particularly suspicious about her," but that the Pacific was to leave the next morning, and would inquire about her as she passed down. This seemed conclusively that doubts as to her mission were entertained by citizens of Port Colborne.

Any attempt to fit out a ship at any one port a sufficient number of men and have the requisite ammunitions for the accomplishment of the piratical raid, would undoubtedly have attracted the attention of the Canadian authorities, and resulted in the seizure of the boat. It is probable, therefore, that she would stopped at out-of-the-way places on his way up, and picked up his fellow-cutthroats in small squads, after which she took on wood enough to last for quite a cruise.

His scheme, although a desperate one, might have succeeded, and it is to be hoped that he did not receive information of its discovery before attempting its completion. The Michigan is now ready to make lumber of his vessel to be used as coffins for himself and crew, in case they do not disappoint the hangman by being either shot or drowned.

John Allen, Captain Dobbins, and others, sent out a tug on Saturday night to patrol the bay, and give warning by rocket signals of the approach of any suspicious craft. Proper precautions will be continued.

THE "DICTATOR".—A NOTE FROM CAPTAIN ERICSSON.—Reports have been published within the past few days to the effect that the Dictator, now preparing for sea at New York, had caused great anxiety to the Government, on account of her great draft of water, and that, with her coal and ordnance stores on board, her decks would be even with the surface of the water. The idea involved in these statements was that the vessel had turned out a failure. Captain Ericsson, however, in the following telegraphic communication, corrects this false assumption:

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1864.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the Dictator is *thirty-one inches* out of water at the stern, and *forty-three* inches out of water at the bow this morning. *She must be brought eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.*

There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores, and nearly half the vessel's complement of shot. The capacity of her bunkers is eight hundred tons, as intended, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate.

The engines make fifty-nine turns with the throttle one-quarter open.

Nothing has occurred to indicate that the Dictator will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department. J. ERICSSON.

OUR GLORIOUS HILLS have furnished names for many of the new vessels added to the United States navy. One of these boats, the Kearsarge, has already gained world-wide fame by her victory over the Alabama. The Wachusett has now attained a similar prominence by taking the pirate Florida. Wachusett mountain is in Princeton, Worcester county, Mass. Its height is about 2,000 feet, and as it is unobstructed by neighboring elevations, is frequently seen from vessels in Massachusetts Bay. Wachusett is also visible from most of the hills in the vicinity of Boston.—*Boston Transcript.*

A MANAGER'S RECEIPTS.—The receipts at the theatres of which Mr. Leonard Grover is manager last week the enormous aggregate of nine thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, namely: In Washington, $850; Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia (matinee and evening), $1,100; in Philadelphia for his opera company at the Academy of Music, $2,810; in Providence, Grand German Opera, $1,650; Grand Opera matinee, $1,900; and sales for the concert one night over $700. Of this amount the Government will receive through revenue and income tax nearly one thousand dollars.

THE WAR.

RUMORS FROM GEORGIA.

REPORTED MOVEMENT OF SHERMAN TOWARD CHARLESTON.

ATLANTA SAID TO BE DESTROYED.

THE REPORTS DENIED AT WASHINGTON.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S SOUTHWEST.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.—MOVEMENT OF SHERMAN—AT-REPORTED GRAND MOVEMENT—FORCES MARCHING ON LANTA BURNED—ATLANTA DESTROYED—The Indianapolis *Journal* CHARLESTON, S. C.

CINCINNATI, N