SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864. The Lesson of the Late Election. We have elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN by a majority in popular and electoral votes far surpassing what he received before, and raufficient to have elected him had the nvass been conducted in the thirty-five States triumph when we say that it is the most magnificent demonstration of popular will that has been shown by the citizens of the United States. We use this phrase because it was really the calm will of the people, and not a sudden national emotion like the uprising at Fort Sumpter. The last election was an exhibition of national firmness. It was not the triumph of the Republican party, or, indeed, of any party. Since the days when GEORGE WASHINGTON became President, no one has been elected who was in so many senses a representative man and the embodiment of a great cause as ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We might truly and reverently make a comparison between these two men to show that in electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidential chair the Republic has merely repeated, the act of its forefathers. The election of

GEORGE WASHINGTON was the beginning of our freedom from English tyranny. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was the was a triumph of a cause, and we do not depreciate our candidate when we say that that cause would have been as triumphant man Lincoln shall be President, but that the just acts of his Administration, and all that has been taught to us by the bloody the American people. Had the man CHASE, or the man GRANT, or any other soldier or statesman, been named as our standard-bearer, the triumph would have been as decided as that over which the Republic is rejoicing to-day.

The re-election of Mr. Lincoln devolves upon the Republican party newer and graver duties. The leaders of that party must study a higher order of statesmanship than has ever yet forced itself upon the attention of men controlling politics. When a President is elected the most important duty of his followers is to worry him to death about offices, and to arrange among themselves who shall enjoy what is, in a homely phrase, called pickings and plunder. Their sphere of duty extends from the dismissal of Cabinet ministers to that of the poor, shivering revenue inspector. No such duties claim the attention of the Republican party to-day. Its leaders happened to be around the helm and on the quarter-deck, and they could either keep the Union ship in a safe, easy, and open sea, or run her upon the rocks and shoals. They can make the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN the beginning of an era of peace, harmony, and union, or the beginning of an era of anarchy and distrust. If they suppose that Mr. Lincoln is elected by a number of gentlemen who met in any par ticular convention or formed a political close corporation, and if any of these leaders imagine that they can dispose of this new Administration as though it were a legacy or an investment, they will find that they have mistaken, or perhaps betrayed, the will of the people. The country will submit to no such policy now, and the leaders of the Republican party will find it their duty to see that in the support of Mr. Lin-COLN's Administration they represent the wishes of the country.

We must not be supposed to be making an argument in favor of those who have denounced and retarded the prosecution of the war, and given aid and comfort to the enemy. There are no doubt thousands of politicians who took up McCLELLAN because they thought he might be elected, pretty much as certain of our moneychangers buy depreciated stocks, in the hope of a rise in the market. These gentlemen would very gladly go to Washington, and permit Mr. LINCOLN to "conciliate" them, by giving them contracts and offices, and for this consideration remain true to him as long as he had offices to give. These Hessians deserve not even the countenance shown to deserters who are placed in the guard-house and feasted on bread and water. Those who make merchandise of the Union party and its successes—who rally to a victorious banner very much as the crows and vultures to that of a victorious army—these carrion politicians, who followed Mc-CLELLAN to feed their purpose, and would as gladly follow Lincoln—these men deserve to be denounced and discarded by the friends of the Administration. Their friendship is worse than their enmity, and we desire neither their voices nor their votes. There are thousands of men who did not belong to the Republican party-men who formerly differed from it-but who gave Mr. Lincoln their support; or, perhaps, even were kind towards McCLELLAN under the impression that he was a friend of the war. They are not the enemies of the country. They do not desire to see our enemies triumph. They may not have travelled as rapidly as ourselves towards those great principles that the war is making as familiar and popular and necessary as the Declaration of Independence. They may have hesitated, honestly hesitated, with the diffidence of men who dreaded theories when they became experiments. They were not against us in the beginning. They doubted us, but they did not inflict their doubts on the country by joining hands with traitors. We must be kind to these men. We must not, by a proscriptive policy, drive them into the ranks of the Copperheads. We must forget that they were party opponents, and remember that they are friends of the Union. If those who care anything for our counsel will act upon these suggestions, they will find that, great as was the triumph of Tuesday last, it will not compare with the triumphs that are to come. By fidelity to the Union, devotion to the war, and a bold defence of every. just measure of the Administration, we have re-elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By equal tact, courage, and honesty, we can bring the Union to a position far more majestic than it ever occupied before. How

have done so well, it may seem right to victory in Baltimore, however, viewed in connection with antecedent events, is so remarkable, so magnificent, as to chalago, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, then, as now, the constitutionally elected Chief Magistrate of the United States, on his way to the way NICODEMUS, "for fear of the Jews," came to the World's Redeemer, viz: "by in disguise, so well founded were the apprehensions' that in the "Monumental City" assassination stared him in the face. Subsequently, when it was found necessary forgot that other things grew as well as the to summon some regiments of soldiers from the North, to prevent the seizure of the capital by armed rebels, they met the well-timed prudence averted from himself. They were murdered, in cold blood, and under the gaze of the noon-day sun, in the streets of that city. Compare with of loyal soldiers, composed chiefly of Bal-

The Vote of Baltimore.

The Good News Abroad. The mail steamer that left New York for Liverpool last Wednesday must have multiplier than any discovery applied to taken out the news of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. It will probably be known all not to be compared to this. But, over Europe on Monday week. Great dismay it will create, of course, in the hearts of those who, faithless to all principles of humanity and freedom, sympathize with the rebel and the slave-owner. There will be long faces on 'Change, on account of the great depreciation in Confederate stock, the holders of which will realize the force of the Union We do not overestimate this of the old saying that a fool and his money are soon parted. The Rothschilds will grumble, no doubt, because their own Au-GUSTE BELMONT SO terribly deceived them. by insisting that McClellan must succeed—the outlay of their money in his cause will be lamented, of course, but sent. The sacrifices demanded of us tocoupled with it will be the unpleasant selfconviction that the proverbial sagacity of not really half of those endured to establish has not been manifested on this occasion. | people are larger than the debt, and must

the firm, so far as politics are involved, he great Union victory here will be variously received. On one side, Lord Rus SELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, and on the other Lord DERBY and Lord BROUGHAM, may be disappointed; for, as is well known, there was a strong impression in England that Mr. LINCOLN had very little

chance of re-election, and that his immediate opponent was sure of one victory—at the polls. We may rest assured, however, that Lord PALMERSTON'S mind will be greatly relieved by what has taken place. beginning of our freedom from slavery. It | That astonishingly energetic and activeminded octogenarian has arrived at that period of political existence when agitation and a new line of public action are under any other leader. The ballot of not half so pleasant as they may have been Tuesday has decided, not merely that the | forty years ago. Mr. Lincoln's triumph has relieved Lord PALMERSTON of a great deal of trouble-no change of policy is required-there need not be, and there will experience of war, receive the approval of | not be, any negotiations with the Emperor NAPOLEON on the subject of recognizing the independence of Secessia—things will continue to run smoothly in the old groove —and at least as much neutrality as England has maintained during the last eighteen months may be fairly looked for

during the remainder of the war. At his advanced time of life, and with the responsibilities of the British Empire on his mind, it may be accepted as a well-assured fact that PALMERSTON will personally rejoice at being relieved, by the success of the Union cause, last Tuesday, of the necessity of taking steps to recognize the South. The astute gentleman who governs Europe, from a small closet in the Tuilleries, would have lost no time, had McCLELLAN been elected, in acknowledging the revolted South, and we believe that he would have persuaded Palmerston to participate in that stroke of policy.

The dismay which the result of last Tuesday's election will create among such symnathizers as GREGORY and ROEBUCK, LIND-SAY and HAMILTON, BENTINCK and MANners, may be better imagined than described. It is possible that this section of politicians really did believe what they were told, that the Union cause was certain of defeat from the appeal to the sense and patriotism of this country on last Tuesday! The reverse must literally confound them. Mr. Lincoln has not merely achieved a victory, but by such an overwhelming majority as to remove all doubt of his really being the Man of the Nation's choice. The enemies of good government have been com-

pletely routed. Their defeat is a terrible fact. Upon whomsoever this defeat has fallen unexpectedly, we may be sure that the pseudo-ambassadors of the South knew. from the first, that McClellan could not win the day. Mr. Mason, however he might let his English friends believe that Mr. Lincoln's re-election was not possible, must have felt, in his very heart of heart, that the favorite of the rebellious South must be beaten. Mr. SLIDELL, too-will he solicit another private and confidential tête-à-tête with the Emperor Napoleon in order to pour information into his Majesty's mind, and interest him in favor of the rebellion? If these two personages should meet, it may be anticipated that the Emperor will give his Southern friend very wide berth, for the man evidently deceived him. On the other hand, we may reasonably assume that Queen VICTORIA will receive with pleasure the intelligence of Mr. Lincoln's re-election. He is known to cherish the personal and political predilections of her late husband, and it is known that he was in favor of the continuance of friendly relations between England and the United States, and t is already accepted as an historical fact that the moderate tone of the note from the Foreign Office requesting satisfaction in the affair of the Trent was entirely owing to

sured and courteous language than Lord RUSSELL had put into the original draft of his despatch to Lord Lyons. No small curiosity will exist as to the manner in which The Times will receive and discuss the news of Mr. Lincoln's reelection. That journal, we may state, has very carefully avoided committing itself to any opinion, even to any wish, that Mc-CLELLAN should be elected. It is possible that it will say very little—that it may confine itself to saying that it is of small importance to the world what statesman is the free choice, as President until 1869, of | is fit to be a soldier, he is not fit to be a the United States. It will not do, however, to sneer at a verdict in which Freedom, Civilization, and Humanity are all most deeply interested. Mr. Lincoln is President-elect for another term, and The Times very well knows that important issues are involved in that great fact.

the good sense of Prince ALBERT, which

suggested the employment of far more mea-

The National Debt. In the canvass just past earnest complaint was made against the growing proportions of the national debt, as a sort of half motive for a precipitate peace, without reckoning how much such a peace would cost. Alarms upon this subject have been the legitimate result of unfaith in the people and in the future, based not a little upon original infidelity to the war. In the election, however, the people triumphed over both doubt and fear, and thus gave wholesome revelation to the resistants of progress. The alarm of the latter was not implausible. for the same fears have been manifested by the public men of generations in opposition to the debt of England. This debt, far greater in proportion and in fact than our to do this is the lesson of the late election. own, and more liable to increase in the future than our own, excited apprehension at Where all have done their best, and many every stage of its growth. Statesmen, and even economists like DAVID HUME, barely avoid invidious distinctions. The Union | hesitated at predicting ruin. "The only statesman, indeed, active or speculative, who did not share in the general delusion. says Macaulay, "was Edmund Burke." lenge especial commendation. Four years But England thrived, and every day of its "death" showed greater signs of life. At last, with eight hundred million pounds of debt laid upon the back of England, the seat of government, to be inaugurated, was fatal moment, it was thought, had arrived, obliged to pass through Baltimore, in the when the nation could neither stand upon

its feet nor survive. But, in spite of arithmetic, it stood erect, and, at the period of its night." He actually reached Washington | greatest debt, England was more flourishing than ever. The problem of the alarmists is solved by the words of MACAULAY: "They saw that the debt grew, and they debt." In his speech the other day in Washington, Secretary SEWARD truly remarked that

fate, in that city, which only the President's | the result of the late election showed that the population of the North had not decreased. It will be no small part of the compensation of a successful war that our census will increase in greater ratio than those events the result of last Tuesday. heretofore. All that was favorable in the Now, this same ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in | case of England is still more favorable in that identical city, receives between twelve our own. With youth, freedom, and the and thirteen thousand votes of a majority resources of an unbounded domain, there for re-election, and the Maryland brigade is no reason for alarm. Every tract of country settled by the emigrant is so much timoreans, gives him 1,224 votes, against of our debt taken away, and the extirpa-44 for his opponent! And, still better, tion of the unprofitable institution of slave-Baltimore is the commercial emporium of ry is its virtual wiping out in the not far a Free State, within whose borders the distant future of entire freedom. When chains of slavery have forever ceased to invention was brought into manufacture, clank! Verily, the world still moves. If | the poor operatives thought they would be any one doubts it, let him look at the ruined, but since that time labor has been election returns of the city of Baltimore. | ten fold more prosperous. The moral ele | is an insurance of \$11,000.

ment of Freedom revealed to the South will be a more powerful transmuter and mechanics. Steam and electricity are aside from all moral considerations, the nation has vast material securities beyond itself in its unsettled lands and growing territories. Even the earth seems to reward those who strive nobly. It is not long since petroleum was discoveredhow long will it be before new riches are vielded to the adventurer somewhere among all the vast opportunities which progress is throwing open to mankind? Never was a condition of war so unexampled in the prosperity of a loyal people. These are no rose-colored views, but the barest matter-of-fact which we can preday, in order to restore the Republic, are it. We have only to remember that the By others in England the intelligence of | yet grow ten-fold larger, till they overwhelm it by sheer force of numbers.

The Southern Phase of Abolition. The subject of enlisting negroes in the rebel army, as presented by JEFFERSON Davis, has provoked much discussion in the rebel press. Though there was an agitation at first in favor of employing this reserve, the tone on the surface of Southern politics at present is in opposition to the careful measure proposed by Davis. Careful as the statesmen of the South will be, it is not possible for them to be consistent or right. The Richmond Whig traps the rebel President in the admission that "freedom is so much better for the slave than servitude that it may be bestowed upon him as a reward or boon"-" a repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind in other countries (!), that servitude is a divinely. appointed condition for the highest good of the slave." The Whig also holds i to be "an act of cruelty to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of a master;—if a slave must fight, he must fight for the blessings which he enjoys as a slave." These views are monstrous as they are doubtless insincere, but show the endeavor to be consistent. Not less does Mr. Davis try to be consistent, but the trial only proves the failure. He is, however, a more advanced philan-

thropist or statesman than the Whig. His perplexed acknowledgment that the institution of slavery is for the Christianization of the African race, is almost accordant with the boarding school logic of the Whig. But it seems that he makes a blunder (though it may be a wise one) when he mentions freedom in connection with Christianity. All this time JEFFERSON Davis, and perhaps his critics also, know that the cause of the South is begging for the help of the negro. But how to ask the slaveholder, who fights for slavery, to give freedom to his slave, and how to ask the slave, who desires freedom, to fight for slavery—this is the whole question. The world may amuse itself with the attempt of JEFFERSON DAVIS to answer.

The Richmond Examiner holds the same opinion as the Whig, but it also jeers at the diership of the negro. The North has found him a good soldier, and never a deserter to the enemy. The Examiner's an tipathy is, therefore, explained by the fol-

"It is sometimes said that negroes would make better soldiers for us than the Yankees, because they would fight under the eyes of their masters and friends. Scuh sentimental suppositions show a great ignorance of the negro's character; and even if they were founded on some truth, attachment to his master would be no balance to his native sickleness and the strong incentive to descriton which the enemy would

This is an important confession, but not the most important. Our own position on the subject of slavery is justified, while that of Davis is condemned—as follows: "Our enemy has raised its negro army, not as a military, but a political measure—to have the rest of the world on its side-to procure the full and consistent support of the Abolitionist party. With his views and purposes, the creation of the negro sol-

dier is consistent and natural. "But the existence of a negro soldier is totally in consistent with our political aim, and with our social as well as political system. We surrender our position whenever we introduce the negro to arms. If a negro any large portion of the race is fit for free labor-fit to live and to be useful under the competitive system of labor-then the whole race is fit for it. The employment of negroes as soldiers in our armies, either with or without prospective emancipation, would be the first

step, but a step which would involve all the rest, to unifest that it is unnecessary at present even to suggest them. The President opposes the introduction of negroes into the army as sold ers, but desires a corps of forty thousand to be used in labor on fortifications, as engineers, as teamsters, and as sapport and miners. To a proposition of that sort no one could have the least objection, if he had not concluded with an obscure passage, which, if it means anything, means that the forty thousand slaves so employed shall be set free at the end of the war as a reward for their service. Here, while refusing to employ the slaves under arms, he adopts the tatal principle of the original proposition to its fullest the Southern people as a truth, renders their posi-The Examiner is thus consistent and

tion on the matter of slavery utterly untenable." candid, even to a confession of ruin. But what becomes of the "broad moral distinction between the use of slaves as soldiers in the defence of their homes, and the incitement of the same persons to servile insurrection," as untruthfully announced by JEFFERSON DAVIS in his message? Enough—we have it from the mouth of an oracle of slavery that "if the negro slave;" that "if any large portion of the race is fit for free labor, then the whole race is fit for it." The North has already con-

IN THE Billingsgate vocabulary there is scarcely an epithet, which, during the recent canvass, has not been unsparingly (doubtless insincerely) applied to President Lincoln. Had he, indeed, with malice prepense, violated every commandment of the Decalogue, and all the human statutes founded thereon, it would not have been possible to have depicted him in darker colors. "Usurper," "Tyrant," 'Covenant-Breaker," and such like epithets, were freely applied to him. Now, then, upon all these "railing accusations," the sovereign people, as the court of the last resort, have passed. And their decision is, not simply that they approve of the cence

IT IS A FACT worthy to be kept in remembrance, that in the peaceful abolition of slavery at the North the last State to agree to it was New Jersey. On this subject, 'tis evident, she is moving, though at a snail's pace.

Honors to Captain Winslow. BOSTON, Nov. 11 -A committee has been ar pointed by the Boston Board of Trade to adopt some suitable measures to testify to Captain Wins low the grateful recognition of the merchants of Boston for his gallant conduct in sweeping from the ocean the most destructive enemy of the commerce of the United States. The Advertiser says that Jos. Storey Fay, who lowered the Union flag at half mast on the Fourth of July, was nominated on the committee, but subsequently had his name erased by a vote of 26 to 6. The Kearsarge will be thrown open to visitors, for the benefit of the National Sailors' Fair.

The Louisville Journal-Retirement of LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10.-Paul R. Shipman, asso clate editor of the Louisville Journal, has dissolved his connection with that paper, on account of con trariety of opinion with the proprietors as to its future policy. Mr. Prentice and Colonel Wallace will, therefore, conduct the editorial department. Judge Appointed.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—Governor Curtin has ap-

ton, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial

district, composed of Washington, Fayette, and

Greene countles.

pointed James Watson, of the borough of Washing

Fire in Maine. AUBURN, Me., Nov. 11 .- This afternoon the Auburn Hall, in this city, together with three stores beneath, and two adjoining buildings, were iestroyed by fire. The loss is \$20,000, on which there

THE WAR.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA The Rebel Power Crushed in East Tennessee THE REBELS DRIVEN ENTIRELY OUT.

FAVORABLE NEWS RECEIVED FROM SHERMAN

HOOD'S POSITION UNKNOWN.

HONORS TO NEW TORK BEGIMENTS IN THE ARMY GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE. MPORTANT BUT CONTRABAND NEWS FROM SHER" LOUISVILLE. Nov. 10 .- News has been received from General Sherman's army of an important and

favorable character, but it is not published, being considered contraband. THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT OF EAST TENNESSEE-THE ELECTION IN THAT LOCALITY UNANIMOUS-HOOD'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. NASHVILLE, Nov. 10 .- Gen. Gillem has utterly routed the enemy in East Tennessee, driving him in great confusion forty-four miles. His advance is ninety miles east of Knoxville. The rebels are at Bristol, being strengthened by the Virginia mi-The reports concerning the destruction of Go-

vernment property on hand at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated, and no apprehensions are enertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, involving an im-The election in East Tennessee was unanimous

or Lincoln. The following is the vote of Ohio and Pennsyl. varia soldiers at Atlanta: Pennsylvania,-Lincoln, 1,273; McClellan, 389. Ohio.-Lincoln, 910; McClellan, 236. Our entire rail; oad and telegraphic communications are complete and secure. Hood's exact whereabouts are unknown to the an-

thorities. The Federal movements will be developed at the proper time, and will electrify the nation. DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTHWEST. RESPITE OF A REBEL OFFICER CONVICTED TO BE SHOT IN RETALIATION BY THE PRESIDENT—THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS—MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SMITH.

ST. Louis, Nov. 11.—The rebel Major Wolf, or-

dered to be shot to-day in retaliation for the murder. of Major Wilson, was yesterday respited for fourteen days by Gen. Rosecrans. Subsequently a despatch was received from the President directing the suspension of the execution of Major Wolf until The loss of property by the tornado at Chester, Illinois, was about \$60,000. The town of Randolph, seven miles distant, also suffered severely, nearly every house in the place being destroyed.

It is reported that Gen. Meredith will be assigned to a command in Kentucky. MORGANZIA NOT CAPTURED ST. Louis, Nov. 11.-A gentleman in this city pronounces the report of the attack on Morganzia, and the capture of 1,900 prisoners, as stated by the New York World's correspondent, as false. He was at Morganzia, La., for a day after the capture is said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it. The steamer from New Orleans on the 1st inst. brings no such report.

A portion of Gen. A. F. Smith's command are at

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Tobacco firm. -Cotton \$1.22@1.23 for middling. and \$1.27 for strictly middling. Flour dull. Wheat, Corn, and Oats slightly lower. Hogs firm and unchanged. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

HONORS RESTORED TO DESERVING REGIMENTS. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Nov. 10.—Quiet still prevails on the lines excepting some artillery firing on Wednesday evening, near the Appomattox. headquarters: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAG.

The 8th New York Heavy Artillery, 164th New York Volunteers, and the 36th Wisconsin Volunteers having been reported to the Major General Commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27, 1864, on Halcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to these gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his General Order No. 37, of September 23, 1864. It having been reported to the Major General Commanding that the colors of the following men-tioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regments, they are hereby permitted to carr The 9th New Hampshire Volunteers, 58th Massa-hueetts Volunteers, 51st New York Volunteers, 5th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and 105th Pennsyl-By command of Major General Meade. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. General.

ATTACK ON A TRAIN. The steamer Thomas Colyer, Captain Phillips, started yesterday from City Point for Washington as a mail boat, for which service she has been char. tered by the Government. On Wednesday night, as a train was on the way from City Point to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, it was fired on by the rebels, but the shells fell short, and therefore did no damage.

Tornado in Illinois—Loss of Lives and Property. St. Louis, Nov. 11. A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Illinois, at 2 o'clock yeserday morning. Over a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying the sleep. ing inhabitants in the ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded-seven of them seriously. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs in the river were carried nearly a quarter of a mile up the bluff...

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Nov. 11.—The gunboat Monticello arrived here at 10 o'clock to-day. BOSTON, Nov. 11.-The Africa, from Halifax, has een signalled, and will be up at 4 o'clock. NEW YORK, Nov. 11 .- The Guiding Star, from New Orleans on the 5th instant, arrived at this port to-day. The papers contain no news of in-

WILMINGTON, N. C. The Character of its Defences—Their Position and Strength-What Kind of an Admiral Porter has been for a long time concentrating a powerful fleet in Hampton Roads to operate against Wilmington. It is believed that it is not so much the intention to capture the city as to possess the forts at the entrance of the harbor, so that it may be hermetically sealed to any further running of the blockade. The force the Admiral will have under his command he estimates to be fully equal to any resistance with which the rebels may meet him. The Richmond papers give some nteresting facts relative to their power of defence ind to the peculiar conformation of the harbor, which has defied all the efforts of an immense fleet to entirely blockade. They say that the position of the Cape Fear defences renders them strong against an attack by sea, owing chiefly to their proximity to the channel through which yes sels must pass to enter the mouth of the river. It is about thirty miles from the town of Wilmington to the sea, the river, navigable for large steamers, running through a level, marshy country, well wooded on either shore. Some eight miles below the town is the first bar, and beyond this the stream is clear and deep until the "Rip" is reached. A long, low, narrow Island stretches directly across the mouth of the river, leaving only two narrow inlets at either end of the waters to join each other. These are here denominated Eastern and Wester Western barwas alone used by vessels of any size, and the United States Government made an effort to close the New Inlet entirely in order to force a larger volume of water through the other to render it deeper and capable of taking over the bar vessels of greater size and draught. Many years was this work on hand, and, many thousands were spent in hauling stones to throw into the channe not one of which has ever been heard of since. I the bays, inlets, and harbors are constantly changing, the sands shifting from place to place, filling up an entrance here and deepening another sion is, not simply that they approve of the measures of the Government pursued during the present Presidential term, but that likewise, in the personal fitness and integrity of Abraham Lincoln, they repose unabated confidence. On all the charges preferred, after a fair and impartial hearing, the verdict of the Grand Inquest of the Nation is: "Not Guilty." Now, then let every mouth be stopped. Let all men even the accusers themselves, to this verdict yield a cheerful and manly acquies cence.

In the substant and they approve of the measures of the Government pursued during the present time at all navigable, while no longer than twenty years ago there werethree or four. At this place there is the same change constantly going; on; the channel moving about from place to place, and the "Rip" filling in or despening with astonishing another were three or four. At this place there is the same change constantly going; on; the channel moving about from place to place, and the "Rip" filling in or despening with astonishing rapidity. At the Eastern bar the channel runs within fity or sixty yards of the shore, and close under the guns of Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb, while at the Western bar Fort Caswell guards it equally well. Besides these main defences are several minor batteries strung along the baach, located at points that, to an engineer's eye, seamed to bear most upon the track of vessels coming into the river. There is, also, close by Fort Fisher, and on a point of land between the "Rip" and the extense of four Rip" in the channel moving about from place to place, and the "Rip" filling in or despening with astonishing the present time at all navigable, while no longer than twenty years ago there were three or four. At this place there is the same change constantly going on; the channel moving about from place to place, and the "Rip" filling in or despening with at the Western bar for Claswell guards it the western bar fort Claswell guards it the guards of the statem bar the channel moving about from place, the state a terror to the fleet outside, and has very properly kept them at a respectful distance. These guns have a plunging fire upon the channel from the "Rip" to the bar, and beyond; so it will be extremely difficult for even an iron-clad to enter the harbor until these guns are silenced. Bearing upon the "Rip" are several recently constructed works, mounting very effective ordnance. Upon the east ern "Rip" and almost immediately in the middle of the channel, is the wreck of the iron-clad Raleigh, which was lost by a sudden change in the moving sandy bottom; for it was proven she was in the exact line passed the evening previous in fafety. By this, say the Richmond journals, "it will be seen the channel is difficult, even with skilfur pilots; that it is easily defensible, and that the proper defences have been erected, able to resist any r to the fleet outside, and has very proper protes that he searly detensite, and that the proper celences have been erected, able to resist any fleet the enemy can now bring against them. But an attack by water may not be expected alone, for the fleet will undoubtedly co-operate with some kind of land force; and we have to look also to the land side of the works. Here, too, proper provision has been made. If the plan be to land men at Lockwood's Folly to operate against Fort. Fisher, then we must trust to our land force to meet them. Of Gen. Whiting's force we know nothing, and would say nothing if we did; but entire confidence is here felt in his ability to hold the position, and we believe he will do it. There is no man that understands the ground better, for, a lieutenast in the United States army, he has surveyed it over and over. And besides, he is defending his own home and his own people. With a proper force at command, we have no fears of the result—it will lapse into a siege and bombardment of the forts, as at Charleston, until the rough winter weather drives the unseaworthy iron monitors into some safe haven." per defences have been erected, able to resist any

> IMPORTANT PAPERS CAPTURED WITH THE FLO-RIDA.—Some important papers were captured on board the pirate Florida. Among them was the let-ter book of the commander of the craft. One of the letters is from Admiral Hope, of the British navy, protesting against the capture and destruction of vessels sailing with British papers, and threatening to sink any privateer that may hereafter so offend. Another throws some light on the fate of the steamer. Electric Spark, built in this city, but running from New York to New Orleans. In it the Captain says:
> —"My first intention was to put in a prize crew and New York to New Orleans. In it the Captain says:
>
> "My first intention was to put in a prize crew and try to run into Wilmington, but my great difficulty was the want of a competent man to run her engines. I sent two of our best firemen aboard, but they were totally incompetent. Under these circumstances I deemed it best to sink her, but strove to give the passengers the idea that we had carried her off to make a tender of her, or had run her into Wilmington."

IMPORTANT PAPERS CAPTURED WITH THE FL

some safe haven."

THE ELECTIONS.

HEAVY MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN IN THE ARMY.

Missouri and New York Decide for the Union.

UNANIMOUS UNION VOTE IN EAST TENNESSEE. PENNSYLVANIA. ESTIMATED VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL

Lincoln, McClellan, Gain, Gain 8500 1100 Berks..... 100 325 193 Bucks 300 Cambria Jameron.... Carbon..... hester Clinton Columbia 1300
Conwerland 1300
Dauphin 1139 750 Elk..... 2500 ranklin ulton....... orest.... ndlana 2000 Juniata ancaster..... Lawrence...... 1580 800 84 Lebanon..... 2099 2875 946 ehigh Luzerne.... Lyceming McKean 100 Wercer..... 800 Mifflin..... Monroe.... Northampton..... Northumberland.... 2900 702 78 2159

| Potter | 520 | Schuylkill | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Venango

Warren 800 Washington 500 Wayne.... Westmoreland THE HOME VOTE IN PENNSYLVANIA. HARRISBURG, Nov. 11 .- Careful estimates made ere on the basis of the October vote place the State on the home vote at 4,000 to 5,000 Union majority. ARMSTRONG. PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—Armstrong county (official) gives 120 majority for Lincoln—a Union gain of 188 over the October election. BERKS.

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The official vote of this county is as follows: Lincoln 6,198 Majority for McClellan..... .. 6.738 Democratic gain over the October election, 398 Special Despatch to The Press.] READING, NOV. 11.—Berks—official: McClellan 2,929; Lincoln, 6,197. W. M. B. 12,929 ; Lincoln, 6,197. DAUPHIN. HARRISEURG, Nov. 11.—Dauphin county (official) gives Lincoln a majority of 1,139—a Union gain of 455. [Special Despatch to The Press.] HARRISBURG, Nov. 11.—The official vote of Dauphin county gives Lincoln 1,139 majority. The soldiers' yote will add 400 additional. ERIE

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 11.—The official vote of Erie county, with one or two small places to hear from, hows a Union majority of 2,500. In October it was LANCASTER. LANCASTER, Nov. 11.—Lancaster county (official): Lincoln, 18,466; McCleilan, 7,987. Union majority, 5,479. Union gain, 1,019. LEHIGH. Easton, Nov. 11.—Lehigh county (official) give McClellan 5,780, Lincoln 3,681. jority 2,099; Democratic gain 52. LUZERNE.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 11.-Luzerne county gives 2,895 Democratic majority—a Democratic gain of 850 over the October election. LYCOMING. Special Despatch to The Press.] WILLIAMSPORT, Nov. 11 .- Lycoming county, official-McCiellan 4,002, Lincoln 3,056. MONTOUR. Special Despatch to The Press.]

Danville, Nov. 11.—Montour county official— 998 Lincoln; 1,458 McClellan. Union gain 13. C. EASTON, Nov. 11.—The official vote of Northampton county is: McClellan, 6,812; Lincoln, 3,49 Democratic majority, 8,314. Democratic gain, 489. [Special Despatch to The Press.] NORTHUMBERLAND, Nov. 11 .- Northumberland county official gives McClelian 3,388, Lincoln 2,686. Democratic majority, 702. Union gain over hom vote in October election, 165.

SUSQUEHANNA. EASTON, Nov. 11.—Susquehanna county 991 ma-ority for Lincoln. A Union loss of 20 on the Octo-NEW YORK. ALBANY, Nov 11.—Sufficient returns have now been received here to indicate, beyond a doubt, the success of the Republican ticket in the State, by from 5,000 to 7,000 majority.

OHIO. Cincinnati, Nov. 11 .- The soldiers' vote ha elected Delano (Union) to Congress in the Thirteenth district of Ohio. This gives the Union party 17 out of the 19 Congressmen from this State. MISSOURI. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—Randall (Union) is elected to Congress in the Thirteenth fillinois (Cairo) dis-trict, over James L. Allen, by about 1,000 majority a gain of nearly 1,800 over the vote of 1862.
Paducah, Columbus, Hickman, and Clinton,
Kentucky, give Union majorities.
George W. Anderson (Union) is elected to Concress in the Ninth district of Missouri, over General Lincoln's majority in St. Louis county falls be

hind Fletcher, for Governor, about 7,000 on the home vote. The Radical State and county tickets have an average majority on the home vote in this county of 3,000.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 10.—Several pre-slavery counties of the State have been heard from and give onsiderable Lincoln majorities. The Republican claim nearly a fuil Congressional delegation. ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The majorities reported from 81 counties give Lincoln 49,840, and McClellan 14,812. Some Democratic counties are yet to, be heard from. Republican members are elected to Congress from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Se-venth and Fighth districts. venth, and Eighth districts.

The Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh districts elect
Democrats. The Twelth and Thirteenth are in

The Times' Springfield correspondence says the Republican majority in the Senate is 1, and in the Special Correspondence of The Press.]
IN THE FIELD BEYOND WELDON R. R., VA The five Pennsylvania regiments of the 9th Army Jorps give Abraham Lincoln, the Union candidate or President, 619 majority, viz: 45th Penn. Veteran Volunteers......

......194

Moulton, the Republican candidate at large, is

So speaks the army. May the State do as well FFICIAL RETURN OF THE VOTE OF THE PENNSY VANIA REGIMENTS IN SHERIDAN'S ARMY, IN CAMP NEAR MIDDLETOWN, VA. 67th 171 82d 177 8th 39tb 134 7th Cavalry Hosp'l Winchest'r ...

Total1,480 616 1,334 The 5th Wisconsin gave a Union majority of 380.

grand torchlight procession is marching through | works of Meyerbeer. Passages will compare with our streets. The enthusiasm is intense, the Union men being jubilant. Incidents of Election Day. Every election day that has ever dawned upon us since we became a nation has been fruitful in itspeculiar incidents, but these have chiefly been confined to wagers with outlandish conditions, such as that by which Ben Perley Poore brought his name to the ears of thousands who had never heard it and probably never would. But at the last election there was room for not only wagers but for the highest display of patriotism. The question it had to answer had lever before been submitted to the people, and, in the nature of things, could never be again. There were, therefore, episodes-touching, romantic incilents-happening at thousands of polling booths all ver the land. Our own city was fruitful of them Old men, who were fast travelling down the incline to the grave, with strength and sight all gone, but with love of country unimpaired, were carried to the polls to cast that little ballot which, though it might not benefit them, would garner up priceles clessings for their children's children. They had children in the army, or children beneath Southern coil; they had memories of what the country was then its energies were multiplied and directed by Union of strength and aims. Their experience had taught them what the result would be if that Union were dissevered and destroyed, and they left lesson of patriotism as their dying testament to their fellow-citizens. There were sick men fading away in consumption, racked with pain; there were armless soldiers who deposited their ballots with their teeth. Numberless scenes such as these could be witnessed all over the North. What a lesson they would have taught Rebellion could she have witnessed them! There are some of them so nteresting that it is our duty to reproduce them as we find them detailed in our exchanges. A corsturbridge, Mass., on election day, says : Deacon John Phillips, of this town, who is one hundred and four years four months and nine days old, appeared at the Town Hall, and deposited his

ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair, supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and was received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers. Some thirteen roldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the venerable patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement

thirteen rolders then formed in line, when sach one was introduced to the venerable patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. The last soldier introduced—a Mr. King, an Irishman—said he had served the country-three years, and had enlisted for three years more, and if that was not long enough to subdue the rebellion he was ready for another three years, after which three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the old soldier of the Revolution. Colledward Phillips (eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his eightieth year,) then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town, and yet, said he, "My father is here, and 'still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes—one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for Geo. B. McClellan—and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hand, and in an audible and deep toned voice, said: 'I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln.' The town then voted that the chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands, and deep steman, who took his ballot with both hands, and deep steman, who took his ballot with both hands, and deep steman, who took his ballot with both hands, and deep steman, who took his ballot with both to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands, and deposited it in the box, tating that he had voted for Washington for President, and attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not at-

The subjoined impressive incident is given by the Providence Journal: "Captain James Brady, a warm-heartod, brave ... Captain James Brady, a warm-nearcod, orave, and loyal Irishman, commanding a company of the 26th Massachusetts Regiment, was recently wounded in the Shenandoah Valley, and is now at home in Fall River with one leg off and three balls in his body. On election day he insisted upon giving one more shot at the enemy. Accordingly the shattered here was placed upon a stretcher, covered with the Apparical englishment of the contraction of the contra American engion, and borne by four men to the ward-room, where he deposited his vote for Lincoln and Johnson, every man present standing uncovered meanwhile, and not a few eyes suffused with tears. As the gallant Captain was borne away, having dis charged his patriotic duty, cheer after cheer attested the fact that the deed was appreciated.

There are others, but these will serve as speci In the way of wagers, we have heard of many whose conditions were ludicrous, and of others which were quite earnest. In New York two re spectable citizens bound themselves to each other in regular, legal instrument after the wager was made. If McClellan received a majority in the State of New York the party of the first part was to assume a fashlopable dress and sweep the mos public part of Broadway, between the hours of 12 M and 3 P. M. If Lincoln received a majority the party of the second part was to do the same thing. Two others agreed, in a similar man ner, that if Lincoln carried Pennsylvania the parly of the first part was to trundle a wheelbarrow load of sand, with an American flag flying from the load, a half a mile along Broadway, making the Astor House his point of departure and arrival. and vice versa. A citizen of Tren ton, in case McClellan carried the State. was, on all the pleasant days of a week, (which he had the raserved right to select,) to eat a frugal dinner on the steps of the court house, said dinner to be served to him by bootblacks in the filthlest state of dilapidation. In Chicago an ex-United States Marshal, a blatant Copperhead, will, according to the terms of his wager, be compelled to pay for and eat four dinners with such colored company as the fortunate winner of his wager may select

In Binghamton, New York, there is a lady whose sultor was a strong supporter of McClellan. So certain was he of his favorite being the favorite of the people, that he proposed to his sweetheart that in case of Lincoln's election he would promenade the public streets, at high noon, with a large placard on his back inscribed "Sold," never dreamon Wednesday last, having discovered his mistake, he was forced to execute his promenade, much to his own disgust and to the delight of small boys and the amusement of children of larger growth. -We have many other instances of this kind at hand, but what we have given are sufficient to mark two features of last Tuesday-the impressive and

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, NOV. 11, 1864. A MILITARY IMBROGLIO.

seem to be nearly as irritable as are Persons of Quality in cases where the right of pracedence in entering the supper room is involved. Gen. Butler and Gen. Dix are just at present engaged in one of these harmless little disputes, wherein also appears the spectre of an ancient Fossil, who, like little Joe, of Bleak House, is "always in the way." So much, at least, saith Rumor. In the midst of conflicting statements, we are wholly unable to detect the ex act status belonging to either. Gen. Butler may be in command of this State, of this city, or only of the troops who were brought up from before Richmond. At all events, it seems both singular and unfortunate that Gen. Harvey Brown and Gen. Butlerof the July riots, and the latter, who saved it from scenes of equivalent violence on Tuesday last, should both find themselves embroiled with other generals. No blame is imputed to General Dix in this instance. There is semething unfortunate somewhere: that is all. General Butler declared, in his general order, that there is but one army-that of the United States; and he assumed the right to command the State troops as well a those sworn into the service of the Government General Dix suppressed that portion of the order and General Sandford; our militia commander declined to consider himself bound by Butler's orders. The latter fact, of course, has no import but the former has. Indeed, the question is one of such gravity that the Secretary of War is called upon to decide it.

On the other hand, however, an evening paper seems to discredit all the story, claiming that there is no misunderstanding between the Generals, tions have been disposed of in the most friendly spirit." To which every one will say, Amon! MISCELLANEOUS.

The Journal of Commerce has announced its inten tion, henceforth, to abstain from meddling with politics. Bayard Taylor's new novel, "John Godfrey's Fortunes," is announced for publication on Tuesday next, by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton. By Telegraph.

RECEPTION AT WASHINGTON OF THE RESIGNATION OF M'CLELLAN. A Washington special to the New York Post says: General McClellan's resignation of his commission in the army was received at the War Department yesterday. It will be accepted. NO ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE CONFEDERACY AND MEXICO. The Courrier des Etats Unis, of this city, to-day

authoritatively denies the published statements that an alliance, offensive and defensive, existed between Mexico and the Southern Confederacy. The Imperial Government of Maximilian, it declares does not now, and never has, entertained any relations with the rebel Government at Richmond. Captain Pride, of the schooner Laura Pride, from St. Kitts, Turk's Island, reports that, on the 26th of October, at the port of St. Kitts, while the captain

of the schooner Seraphina, of New York, was ashore, a passenger, the mate, and the crew slipped the chains, and ran away with the vessel. Her des tination was unknown. THE U. S. GUNBOAT VANDERBILT. The United States gunboat Vanderbilt was

spoken, on the 8th inst., in lat. 33 deg., cruising for THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. 10 P. M.—Gold 245; New York Central 126%; Ohio 102%; Hudson river, 123; Reading 138%; Nichigan Central 130%; Michigan Southern 75%; Illinois Central 129; Oleveland and Toledo 115%; Chicago and Rock Island 181%; Chicago and Northwestern 45%; Canton Co. 35; Cumberland S5%; Quicksilver 85%.

A JUBILEE of the Union men of New York city over the re-election of President Lincoln was held at Cooper Institute last night. It was, as its name tokens, very enthusiastic, with a fair representa tion of ladies, and some very good speaking by emi-THE National Sailors' Fair at Boston was opened Public Entertainments.

THE GERMAN OPERA.-The houses thus fai

the Academy would be worthy of the largest as they are of "the best city in the world." The performance of Halevy's "Jewess." last evening, has hardly been surpassed, if altogether equalled, upon the stage of the Academy. This magnificent opera has gained greatly in public judgment and popular favor, and notwithstanding its unusual length of five acts, it will long be a great entertainment to general admirers of effect. The composer who complained of neglect in his lifetime has triumphed, at least, in this thoughtful an vigorous masterpiece. If not always replete with new ideas, "La Juive" bears, upon the whole, Johnson is being celebrated in this town this eve- the stamp of originality and power, and in draning. The town is brilliantly illuminated, and a matic capability is hardly inferior to the best the best achievements of opera, as, for instance, the finale of the first act and the music of the second Its performance was, excepting "Faust," the best we have yet received from the German com pany, whose ability to render this so well promises much for the great works vet to be produced. Himmer's Lazarus has brought the ability which he displayed in "Faust" into still broader notice, and his dramatic performance deserves congratulation. Madame Johannsen, in a part so worthy of her superior dramatic power, as the Jewess, exhibited the intelligence and feeling which have made her least performances valuable to the public. We have not had for years an artist who has given such earnest justice to the finest roles of the opera, and this is not always due so much to the excellent voice of Madame Johannsen as to her intellectual appreciation. Hermann's Cardinal Brogni gave us a new figure, and we might almost say a new voice, so artistically did this master basso inspire his part—so grandly did he deliver the sonorous thunders of the church-musical. Madame Rotter never sings without effect, but has, apparently, improved as an artist, and moderated that excess of declamation which, without taking any. thing from her present popularity, frequently misrepresented the music of the composer. In parts nearest to those of the soubrette, Madama Rotter possesses a popularity and attraction not easily surpassed. The difficult music she executed so effectively, at times, in the part of Princess Eudoxie, proved her skill and accomplishment. Habelmann as Prince Leopold, though suffering with a slight hoarseness, sang with his usual excellent taste and spirit. But to the whole performance of "The Jewess"-in orchestration, voice, and acting-we must give high praise. This afternoon, " A Night in Grenada."

NATIONAL CIRCUS MATINEB .- The first matings of the National Circus will take place this afternoon on Wainut street, above Eighth. The same programme of entertainment arranged for the eveving will be performed this afternoon. The compa ny certainly is most excellent in the classic art, and will command success.

A ROMANTIC OATH.—Four guerillas were shot at leasureville, Henry county, Ky., on Wednesday fortnight, in retaliation for the murder of a Unio man by one of the thieving gangs roaming in that part of that State. Our telegraphic columns have already chronicled, but they omitted this fact: As soon as the execution was over, the soldiers left the soon as the execution was over, the soldiers left the village on the train waiting for them. The bodies of the unfortunate men were left to be forwarded to their friends. After the military guard had departed, five guerillas, mounted, dashed into the village, reined up their horses in front of the corpses, and, with cocked revolvers in their hands, swore by the blood of their dead comrades that their death should be avenged. The scene, in effect, was tragleal, and made a deep impression upon the hearts of the persons who witnessed it. "LITTLE MAC" TO BE AN UNITED STATES NATOR.—McClellan, we are assured by the Wash Ington correspondence in last night's New York Express, is to be a member of the United States Senate. His friends in Washington declare that the New Jersey Legislature will elect him to succeed Ten Eyck, the present member.

CITY ITEMS.

THE LONDON TIMES ON SEWING MACHINES. The Wheeler & Wilson Machine is the one best calculated for household work. It makes the lockstitch by means of a rotating hook, doing away with the shuttle, which is unnecessarily noisy. There are other machines which substitute a looper for the shuttle, and make a single thread loop-stitch which is apt to unravel. Some of the Sewing Machines are very extravagant in the use of thread; one of the most noted of those making the doubleloop chain stitch using six yards of thread to one of

sewing. This is a serious matter." To show the immense and growing popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine. we would state that over 50,000 of them will have been manufactured this year, and nearly 6,000 have been sold in Philadelphia alone. Instruction given at the residences of purchasers. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We advise all to go to the elegant salesrooms of Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chestnut street, and see these wonderful Machines in operation. Our friend out of town should send for a circular and spec mens of work. No charge.

How to Decide the Question .- There being multiplicity of Sewing Machines offered to the pu He each one claimed to be the hest, and as the mos prominent ones are within a stone's throw of each other, we advise all contemplating purchasing give them all a thorough test before doing so. Th may be easily done by taking samples of different kinds of work to the various offices to be done. The test the Florence, sold at 630 Chestnut street, in vites, and the preference is always in its favor when a comparison with others is made. For beauty of work, and the wide range of work which it accomplishes, as well as the ease of operation and economy of thread, together with its elegant appearance as an article of household furniture, the Flo rence has no rival, and is the only perfect machine warranted to give entire satisfaction or money efunded." On account of the many advantages and improvements it possesses over all others. feel sure that it merits the appellation of the Best Family Sewing Machine in the world, and that we but speak the minds of hundreds of our first famili in Philadelphia, who now these machines in practical use, in endorsing the Florence, sold at 630 Chestnut street.

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF LADIES' FURS .- As th season is at hand for the ladies of our city to make their selections of Fancy Furs, we have been at some pains to learn the state of the market. I stocks, the richest, probably, in the United States is that offered by the well-known old house of Messrs. A. K. & F. K. Womrath, No. 415 Arch street. Prices rule very much in accordance wit other classes of merchandise, but there are fair in dications that a larger proportion of the finer and more costly Furs will be sold this season than ever before. We yesterday had the pleasure of exami ning, at the store of the Messrs. Womrath, a single set which they had just sold at the snug round sum of fiffeen hundred dollars in gold. The stock of Furs offered by these gentlemen this season is extremely rich while their stock of medium priced goods t also large and varied. All who are in want of Furs should not fail to visit this leading establishment.

THE PLACE OF ALL OTHERS IN PHILADELPHIA TO DINE is at the celebrated Saloons of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets. Mr. Price has left no stone unturned or expedient untried to place before the citizens of Philadelphia a first-class dining establishment, worthy the name and fame of our city, and the success with which his efforts have been crowned is no less profitable to him than it is gratifying to his numerous patrons who daily visit his quarters to replenish the inner man. We notice that he is now enriching his bill of fare with all the game in season-fine poultry, oysters in every style, delicious salads, the choicest meats, vegetables served in the hest manner, splendid desserts, and the most popular table beverages. For a first class dinner or sunof his patrons, by competent and intelligent waiters, we believe that J. W. Price is without a rival in the country. A single trial will convert the most skep-

THE HOUSE OF MESSES. GROVER & BAKER, NO. 730 Chestnut street, has become doubly attractive to the ladies of our city, from the fact that here may not only be selected the most desirable Sewing Machines in the world, but in their Stitching Rooms the most tasteful and fastidious can always be accommodated, at the shortest notice, with everything This is a great public convenience. The character of the work executed at these rooms is unsurpassed by anything in the way of needle or sewing-machine work that we have ever examined. The specimens displayed in their windows attract universal atten-

GENTLEMEN REPLENISHING THEIR WARDROBE will find it greatly to their advantage to visit the famous old house of Messrs. C. Somers & Son. No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Their prices reasonable. They import most of their fabrics direct, and can sell on more favorable terms on that account. In their Customer Department, taste are unsurpassed. Upon the whole, we know of no Olothing Establishment where gentlemen can be so elegantly suited at so reasonable a cost.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MESSES, E. G. WHITMAN & Co.'s Confections over all others made in this city is universally conceded. Their store, No. 318 Chestnut street, is, in fact, the Confectionery headquarters of our city. The very choicest things that genius could invent or cultivated taste appreciate can always be obtained here, fresh, wholesome, and at reasonable prices. Their various candies, chocolate preparations, mixtures, &c., are a delicious and healthful luxury.

THE CALM, CLEAR WEATHER of yesterday, contrasted favorably with the preceding mud and drizzle, and the contrast between the Coal sold by other dealers and that sold by Mr. W. W. Alter, 957 North Ninth street, both in quality and prices, is no less striking. Alter has fairly distanced all competitors in the trade. EVERY DESCRIPTION OF POPULAR HATS, for

ladies and children, including the celebrated "Continal," for sale by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street ing Goods.—We would call the attention of the public to the extensive assortment of Gentlemen's Wrappers, Fall and Winter Under-clothing, White Shirts, and all other goods appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe, manufactured in best style and workmanship, and offered at reasonable prices, by Mr. J. C. Arrison, at his old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street.

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS .- Mr. A. L. Vansant Ninth and Chestnut streets, is now charming his patrons with his tempting sweet Jordan Roasted Almonds, rich Bonbons, fine chocolate preparations. and a thousand French novelties not to be found elsewhere. In Fruits he is also far in advance of all THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

Goods offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, is the finest in the city, and his celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," invented by Mr. J. Taggart, are unsurnassed by any others in the world, in fit, comfort, and durability. REVOLUTION IN DRESS .- Revolutions in costum

are periodical, as are almost everything else in this world. From the beginning of this century, when lresses were reduced to their narrowest proportions, they have gradually increased in size till they have ecome so uncomely and uncomfortably distended hat it is neither safe nor possible to wear them. Of course this applies more to feminine than to manly costume; and this fact is mainly attributable to the conservative influence exerted by the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. That is the place to procure substantial, comfortable, and truly elegant wearing apparel.

SONG OF THE MISANTHROPE. I'm weary and sick and disgusted With the city's mechanical din, Where I'm much too well known to be trusted, And plaguily pestered for tin. With their gunboats and Parrotts and shells, So I'll off where the On the shores of Mexico swells. There the earth can rejoice in her blossoms.

Unsullied by vapor or soot, And there the guerillas and oppossums Shall playfully pelt me with fruit; They'll never torment me with "advers" About Chas. Stokes & Co. and "one price;" 'Neath the Continental he may still flourish. But I'm for the land of boiled rice.

FANCY FLANNEL SHIRTS-Or, as some call them eglige Shirts, are to be had in great-variety at C. Henry Love's, & Fifth and Chestnut streets, at very low prices. BARGAINS IN CLOTHING, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing. Bargains in Clothing At Granville Stokes' Old Stand

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand 'At Granville Stokes' Old Stand At Granville Stokes' Old Stand No. 809 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 809 Chestnut Street. To. 609 Obestnut Street.

DO YOU WANT A SHIRT OR COLLAR that Will fit like a charm? Go to Love, the popular Furnisher, t & Fifth and Chestnut streets LADIES' FURS-An elegant assortment at Charles

Dakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. THERE ARE MANY PERSONS who, though adacced in years, use glasses with very small magni: fying power. The reason is in having obtained lenses, when their vision began to fail, suited to the wants of the eye, and calculated to respond to their wants in a gentle way. Now, the Parabolas are minently such lenses. They have a clear, pure fous, which is universal, and, look whichever way ou may, the focus meets the optic nerve. For sale only by

E. BORREK, Optician,

No. 402 Chestnut street,

Above Fourth, south side.

GENTLEMEN'S SOARPS AND NECKTIES - The bear aggortment of these goods to be found this season i at the store of Mr. C. Henry Love, N. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets. "Small profits and quick sales" is the motto of this establish strength to delicate females.

Cox's Tonio Elixie will restore health an Cox's Tonio Elixie will cure the most obstinate

ases of Dyspepsia. Cox's Tonic Elixin can be had at the Principa Depot, Samuel C. Hart, Druggist and Chemist, 21 South Second street, below Market. For sale by Druggists generally. E GLOVES, SCARVS, SUSPENDERS, DRESSING Gowns, Toilet Arricles, &c.-All the novelties

in the above goods to be had at Love's Furnishin Depot, 🖝 Fifth and Chestnut streets. WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES. -This exquisite cosmetic has no equal for beautifying, whiten ing, and preserving the complexion. It is prepared from pure white wax, hence its extraordinary qual ties for preserving the skin, making it soft, fair, smooth, and transparent. It is most soothing after shaving, cures chapped hands or lips, removes pinples, blotches, tan, freckles, or sunburn, and imparts that pearly tint to the face, neck, and arms so much desired by ladies of taste. Price 30, 50, and 7

cents. Hunt & Co., 133 South Seventh street, and 1 South Eighth street. THOROUGHLY TESTED. - Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stood the test for twenty years. Millions of bottles sol every year. It is not a dye, and differs from a other preparations, as it contains the specific all ment which is the life of the hair. They are unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying, and dressing the hair, rendering it soft, silky, an glossy. They cleanse the hair and impart to it a most delightful fragrance. Every druggist sells no8-tuths3t

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS-Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel. HUNT'S BLOOM OF ROSES-A charming color for the cheek does not wash off or injure the skin Manufactured only by Hunt & Co., 41 South Elvat street, and 133 South Seventh street. PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Fors at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

ZNo More Drarts.—We have official authority for stating that no more drafts will take place in the families of those who will use the precaution to apply Browne's Patent Metallic Weather Strips and Window Bands around the crovices of their Doors and Windows. (See advertisement in another

SHARER FI-ANNEL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS .-These in quest of these desirable goods will find a large stock of all sizes at O. Henry Love's Gentlenen's Furnishing Store, N. W. corner of 🦝 Fifth and Chestnut streets.

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH, successfully treated y J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pine at Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination PLATE DE TOILETTE FRANCAISE.-FOT enamel.

ling the skin, eradicating wrinkles, small-pox

marks, pimples, &c. Price \$1. Hunt & Co., 133 S. Seventh street, and 41 S. Eighth street, oc12:4wt EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES, CATABBH, ASTE MA, and all nervous affections treated successfull by Dr. Von Meschzisker with his newly constructe apparatus. Office 1027 Walnut street. no10-3t* GENTLEMEN'S HATS-All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel,

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

The Continental

W Cooke, Scranton, Pa W Mitchell, Washington W M Shuster, Washington T McDonald & la, U S A Egan, Beading as H Trexler, Reading Jas H traxier, Reading
Thos H Farnbam
W H Philip & la. Wash
T B Musgrave, New York
Geo. W Starr, Erie
J Marden, Jr, & wf, Balt
A Cohen, Chicago morris. Oxford Miss J A Bacon, England rs E AStrong, Boston Miss E F Bacon, England well, Cincinnati cAllaster Capt Mullany, USN J S Miller, USN J Guiteau, Batting Is Rush Pinmley, Renna JS Si A Kellogg, Keekuk JS Si A Kellogg, Keekuk JS Si C A Kellogg, Keekuk John Lambard Archbold, Chester, Pa' Miss Whitney, N Jersey He Wers & La. Wheeling Thar Liscon & Le. A J Geol D Atwater, New York John Trancisco Grande, Hayana Wm Man Deering, Poland, Me. John T Ford, Washington Samt Archbold, Chester, Pa Miss Wood
I W Whitney, N Jersey
H Bewers & la. Wheeling
R T Harrison & Le, TN J
L D Atwater, New York
Francisco Grande, Havana
I E Keffingwell, Brooklyn
Ocher, Baltimore
R Hulton, Virginia
Ocher, Baltimore
R Cary, Baltimore
R Chapin, M D, N York
Chapin, M D, N York
Chapin, M D, N Iones, New York
R Chapin, M D, N Iones, New York
R Chapin, M D, N York
Chapin, M D, N York
Chapin, M D, N York
R Cohen & Sister, N Y
Barrey & lady
ared Gage, Chicago W Stokes & Ia, Indiana imon Snyder, U S A rs Cohen & sister, N Y Barrey & lady ared Gage, Chicago

N D Savin. Smyrna, Del | Miss L MowbraykPhilads | C Disbrow, Trenton, N J E S Anderson & la, N Y I Jordan, J., New York | H Baldwin, New York | H St Ciair | W B Mason, New York | C Control | C Contr MM Woodkok, Altoona
J Sutton, Indiana
J Bertschy, Illinois
L R Goodwin, Wash, D C
G Burtsog, Wash, D C
W Clark Wash, D C
R E Breed, Pittsburg
R C Schmertz, Pittsburg
J Blakely Franklin
Mrs J Burk
A R Carpenter, Pittsburg
Siss C Turner, New York
J V Criswell, Harrisburg
T C MacDowell, Harrisburg
R S McGormick, Franklin Jacobs. Wilm, Del E Shapley
A Bruxon, M D, R I R Cantwell, Bucksco
E Sexton, Norfolk, Va
Bags, Jr, Keokuk
iss C Montrose, Philada
C Duff & Ia, Pittsburg
iss J C McCord, Penna
S Parker, Mifflintown
F Smith, West Chester
F Price, Pelaware

S McCormick, Franklin I McCullough & w, Pa Holter Holten
Knock, Harrisburg
Steele, Cincinnati
J. Uhler, California
Green, Delaware
R Pernington, Del tron, frencon, Morton
Turner. New York
Ricketts, E kton, Md
Sc McCullech, Elkton, Md
- P Flathy, Beston
ilcor Preston, U S A Malone, Lancaster
Malone, Lancaster
B Montgomery, Penna
Snyder, Harrisburg
B Lowry & wf, Krie
B Radford, Brie
W Camp, Washington Cocking, rhomixville Eby, Harrisburg Cover, Johnsville, O The Merchants'.

J Mcådams, Cape Mey Jas B Leidy, Newport, Pa Sam'l Leidy, Newport, Pa H Bigler, Clearfield Miss M Elmer, Washington J Reid & Wt, Panna J M Shoemaker, Panna L McDowell Panna McKibblr, Jr. U S A
W Dunlevy, Marietta, O
Horn, New York
Gager, New York
Cager, New York
Cager, New York
Chibbles, Pittsburg,
Blestr, Huntingdon co
D Skites, Uniontown, Pa Cadız, O . Brockville, Pa S. A. Junkins, Bridgeport, O. U. W. Newton, Newark, O. J. Thomas, Bucks co, Pa. U. W. Newton, Newark, O. J. Thomas, Bucks co, Pa. J. C. Washington, J. Shelly, Washington, J. F. Weaver, Glearfield A. B. Gramer, Bedford S. A. Bowers, New York Heins & fa, Downington mes Moorce, Washington n. F. Boogher, Maryland A. Goodyear, Maryland J. Dickson Rendall, Penns

The American. B W Corey, Boston
P T Parker, New York
John McAlister, Jersy City
J White, Jersey City
H Lear, Doylestown
C Homes, New Jersey
J Dubson, Georgetown, D C
E Wheeler & wf. Wash

C Homes, Level Willer

Levi Oberheltzer & wife
Wm C Karsner, N J
J H Murphy, Wash, D C
H B Philbrook, Wash, D C

John Taylor, Hartford
L N Cegly,
S B Chandler. Canada
D McBride, Bridgeton, N J
James Sproal, Penna
L Colliflower, Quincy, Pa
J T Gest, Lancaster county
Mrs Runyon, Maryland
J H Schail
Master Runyon, Maryland
Master Runyon, Maryland The Union. Byron Porter, Indiana M H Shultz, Ohio Thos McCoy, Ohio R H Jack, Pittsburg
Dr J W Dunham & wf. Ohio
F M Knodle, Hagerstown

The Barley Sheaf. B W Simpson, Bucks co
Timethy Ely, Bucks co
Geo Childs, City Point
Emit Kenn; Washington
Geo Bhoads, Bhode Island
C K Johnson, Potistown
Merrick Pearson, Solebury
J Collins, New York
Banks Seely, Hammonton
J M Rich, Bucks co
Henry C Parry, Atlieboro
Robt Connard, Solebury Henry C Parry, Attleboro
Robt Connard, Solebury
Amos A Gregg, Busileton
Harry Cain, Hammonton
Harry Cain, Hamm

The Commercial. The Commercial.

J N Nickerson, Brooklyn
B Greenwood, New York
D McGregor, Sew York
D W Chase, Mt Vernon, O
S G Lewis, Bıffalo
J Chamberlain, Bangor
B D Evans, West Chester on
H De Wolf
B R Fon t, Mt Union
J Etanley, Penna
H E Gilmore
J Phillips, Chester cc.

The Black Bear. V Brumbach, Reading Jno Legget, Baltimore
H Crooker, Montg'mry co J Linkerman & son, Byb'rs
ucas Slougt, Penna, W. Eddows, Moreland
H Tomlinson, Moreland
I J Borneman, Boyertown Chas Eddows, Moreland Has Slough. Penna.

Has, Fogelsville

J Borneman, Boyertown (Chas Edows, Moreland

F Swengel, Lewisburg

Spensler, Dauphin co

S Trembower, Doylestown
Benj Fdwards, Doylestown
Benj Fdwards, Doylestown
Benj Fdwards, Doylestown
Eli Cadwalader, Plumsted
W P Near, New York
J G Brans & Penna
Mrs Benage & ch, Illinois

W Kudows, Morenau

A Brodows, Morenau

A Broads & la, Penna

N B Johnson & la, Casht'n

A Buckman, Mechanics' le

Gasper Boads, Somerton

W Rothwell, Hartsville

Jos Barnsley, Backs co

The Bald Eagle. A Calvin Northampton co WY Knanss, Pt Delawara MB Linton, Newtown Pa John Paine, Lebanon D A Grabar, USA Owen A Miller, Lebigh co G J Graber, Annyilla A Seiger, Penna