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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865.

THE ELECTION.

The election of yesterday was made important by the attitude of the so-called Democratic party on the question of reconstruction, and by their ostentatious effrontery in proffering their support to President JOHNSON after years of unexampled insults to his patriotism and unparalleled calumnies upon his character. Their leaders, covered with the odium of notorious and unrecanted sympathy with the rebellion, and with cruel indifference to the sufferings of and ingratitude for the gallantry of the soldiers of the republic, boldly attempted to swindle a popular majority for their candidates, and to force forgetfulness of their inexpiable record. Desperate under the consciousness of their guilt, they fled for refuge to the very policy they had so opposed under LINCOLN, and also under JOHNSON until he became President; forgetting that the people had not lost their memories, and that however ready to forgive the repentant rebel, they had no such feeling for the leaders in the free States, who, after helping treason with their safe and cheap professions, refused to accept the fate so gladly obeyed by the conquered insurgents. Encouraged by the hope that by speculating upon the prejudices of some of the voters against the colored race, they declaimed loudly against negro suffrage; and when Connecticut decided against that reform, they confidently believed that Pennsylvania would swing from her moorings and give joy to the desperate partisans who had labored for their country's ruin. But both aspirations have failed. The great deeds of the last year are not forgotten. Our people remember how much it cost to save the Government from the hands of the rebels, and are resolved to keep it in the care and custody of the men who have been tried in the fires of civil war, and have not been found wanting.

The result of the election in the city is gratifying beyond the most sanguine expectations. Mr. MCMICHAEL is chosen Mayor by a majority that may reach six thousand—a noble tribute to his dauntless patriotism, fine talents, and long and honorable public career and private conduct. How abashed the poor partisans must feel as they see the wrecks of their unworthy leaders upon this worthy and exemplary gentleman! Defeat has left no solace behind it of a canvass fairly and even decently conducted on their part. When will the workingmen and Trades' Union learn to avoid the wretched arts of these small tricksters, and of their tools the men who joined worthy associations only to plunder and to use them? The great body of these classes, however, showed their contempt of those experiments upon their credulity by voting in great numbers for Mr. MCMICHAEL. Mr. Fox, who ran as his opponent, has found the grapes hanging very high and sour. His has been a sorry venture. We would advise him hereafter to avoid treating the people as if they were children or idiots. How ineffably beneath manly imitation are his small tricks in the light of yesterday's majority! His tame, and timorous, and tardy love of the soldiers! His affidavits to establish his loyalty! His mighty rage over the direful attempt to allow the poor colored men the right of travelling in the city cars! All this trumpery bears a dismal similarity to the extinguished gas, the paste-board forts, and the painted scenery of a third-rate play-house, when the farce is over.

Apart from the lessons taught by saving our great State and city from the hands of the spoilers, are one or two of chief significance. Let us hope that our public men, of all former organizations, will accept the admonition. From this day let the great parties ascend to the highest planes of principle. Above all, let not the Union party be afraid to "take the responsibility." We counsel no impracticable, and no extreme courses. All should be deliberate and in order. But we must not fear or forget to march up to our work. On the question of reconstruction we have the wise counsel of the President to reflect upon, and with him we should not make issues that may work mischief to white and black alike, and we should, as a part of his policy and our own duty, bear forever in mind that we dare not give up the covenant we have made not to allow the Union men of the South to relapse into a moral slavery even worse than the physical serfdom from which the war has delivered them. Nor yet can the traitors be allowed to return to rule and ruin the future as they spoiled and slaughtered the past. Let us invite and welcome the States to the old hearthstone. If they were only "abroad," we should be glad to see them "at home." But none who cannot take the oath of Congress, and none who laugh at it when taking it, should be allowed a hearing, or an appeal for the revocation of that high condition precedent. It is now, we take it, established fact that nothing but wilful audaciousness, or stubborn adherence to individual crotchets, or a suspicion of the motives of our public teachers and servants, can throw the great Union train from the track, at least for a generation of time, or until it has so secured and strengthened the Republic than it would require a double revolution even to arrest its onward career. And this is a text full of truth and worthy of the profoundest thought.

THE REPORTED FLIGHT OF JUAREZ FROM PARAL.—The Mexican Consul at Washington denies the statement or the correspondent of the *Press* at Mexico that Juarez had fled to the side of the Rio Grande. The Consul says he has five day's later information than that published by our correspondent, and at that time Juarez was still at El Paso, and had no idea of leaving Mexican territory.

THE editors of the Richmond *Commercial Bulletin* are in Washington for the purpose of procuring from President Johnson a revocation of the order of General Terry suppressing that paper.

LAUGHING GAS.—Dr. Colton, whose exhibition at Concert Hall two years ago were witnessed by thousands of our best citizens, is again in our city, and will this evening give his first exhibition of laughing gas at the Arcade hall.

A New Planet Discovered.

OBSERVATORY, ANN HARBOR, MICH., Oct. 9—11 o'clock P. M.—*To the Associated Press:* I have the pleasure to announce that I discovered a new planet at about half-past ten o'clock this evening. It shines like a star of the nine and a half magnitude, and is situated in the right ascension fourteen degrees and forty-eight minutes, and in declination six degrees north.

J. C. WATSON.

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 62. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1865. THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO COLORED TROOPS.

He Gives Them Some Good Advice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1865.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

Address of President Johnson to the First District of Columbia Regiment.

The return of the 1st Regiment of Colored Volunteers of the District of Columbia, was appropriately celebrated to-day. The regiment was organized in the spring and summer of, 1863, [Colonel JOHN H. HOLMAN, being assigned to its command. They left Washington for the field on the 20th of July, in that year, with one thousand men, and fought bravely, for the first time, in the battle of Wilson's Landing. The regiment has been favorably mentioned in general orders by Major Generals WM. H. SMITH and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

In the attack on Fort Fisher the 1st District Regiment performed a conspicuous part. They assisted in the capture of Raleigh and Goldsboro, and were in the last battle fought by Sherman's army—one of the two colored regiments engaged in it. Since the 7th of June last the regiment has been performing garrison duty in the northeastern portion of North Carolina. Four hundred and eighty men have been recruited into the ranks of the regiment since it left here; seven hundred men now comprise the total. Only two hundred and twenty of the original members are left. This fearful decimation of their ranks is the best tribute to their bravery and fitness for military duty.

The regiment reached here on Sunday afternoon, and were escorted to Campbell Hospital barracks. Arrangements were made to give them a handsome collation, which came off to-day, under the superintendence of JAS. WOODMAN, the celebrated caterer, who has from the first manifested a great deal of interest in the regiment. At an early hour this morning the regiment marched to the White House. It was nearly eleven o'clock when the regiment and a large number of their friends and relatives reached the Executive mansion. They were accompanied by an excellent band of colored musicians. The men were dressed neatly, and their bayonets glistened in the sunlight. When they arrived at the portico three cheers were given for the President of the United States, who shortly afterwards made his appearance, and spoke from the portico as follows:

"MY FRIENDS: My object in presenting myself before you, on this occasion, is simply to thank you, members of one of the colored regiments of which has been in the service of the country to sustain and carry its banner and its laws triumphantly in every part of this broad land. I repeat that I appear before you on the present occasion merely to render you my thanks for the compliment you have paid me, on your return once again to associate with your friends and your relations, and those you hold most sacred and dear.

"I repeat, I have but little to say. It being unusual in this Government, and in most of the other governments, to have colored troops engaged in their cause. You have gone forth, and as events have shown, served with patience and endurance in the cause of your country. This is your country as well as anybody else's country. [Cheers.] This is the country in which you expect to live, and in which you should expect to do something by your example in civil life as you have done in the field. This country is founded upon the principles of equality; and at the same time, the standard by which persons are to be estimated is according to their merit and their worth; and as you have observed, no doubt, that for him who does his duty faithfully and honestly there is always a just public judgment that will appreciate and measure out to him his proper reward. I know that there is much well calculated in this Government, and since the late rebellion commenced, to excite the white against the black and the black against the white man. These are things that you should all understand, and at the same time prepare yourselves for what is before you. Upon the return of peace and the surrender of the enemies of the country it should be the duty of every patriot and every one who calls himself a Christian to remember that with a termination of the war his resentment should cease, that angry feeling should subside, and that every man should become calm and tranquil and be prepared for what is before him. This is another part of your mission. You have been engaged in the effort to sustain your country in the past, but the future is more important to you than the period in which you have just been engaged. One great question has been settled in this Government, and that is the question of slavery. The institution of slavery made war upon the United States, and the United States lifted its strong arm in vindication of the Government and of free government, and in lifting that arm and appealing to the God of battles, it has been decided that the institution of slavery must go down. [Cheers.] This has been done, and the Goddess of Liberty, in bearing witness, in many of our battle-fields since the struggle commenced, has made her loftiest flight and proclaimed that true liberty has been established upon a more permanent and enduring basis than heretofore. [Applause.]

But this is not all, and as you have paid me the compliment to call upon me I shall take the privilege of saying one or two words, as I am before you. I repeat that it is not all, now when the sword is returned to its scabbard, when your arms are reversed, and when the olive branch of peace is extended. As I remarked before, resentment and revenge should subside. Then what is to follow? You do understand, no doubt, and if you do not you cannot understand too soon, that simple liberty does not mean the privilege of going into the battle-field or into the service of the country as a soldier. It means other things as well; and now, when you have laid down your arms, there are other objects of equal importance before you. Now that the Government has triumphantly passed through this mighty rebellion after the most gigantic battle the world ever saw, the problem is before you, and it is best you should understand it; and I therefore, speak simply and plainly. Will you now, when you have returned from the army of the United States, and taken the position of the citizen—when you have returned to the avocations of peace—will you give evidence to the world that you are capable and competent to govern yourselves? That is what you will have to do. Liberty is not a mere idea, a mere vagary. It is an idea or it is a reality; and when you come to examine this question of liberty, you will not mistake a mere idea for the reality. It does not consist in idleness. Liberty does not consist in being worthless. Liberty does not consist in doing in all things as we please, and there can be no liberty without law. In a Government of freedom and of liberty there must be law, and there must be obedience and submission to the law, without regard to color. [Cheers.]

Liberty, (and may I not call you my countrymen?)—Liberty consists in the glorious privilege of freedom—in the glorious privilege of work, in pursuing the ordinary avocations of peace with energy, with industry, and with economy, and that being done, all those who have been industrious and economical are permitted to appropriate and enjoy the products of their labor. [Cheers.] This is one of the great blessings of freedom, and hence we might ask the question and answer it by stating that liberty means freedom to work and enjoy the products of your own labor. You will soon be mustered out of the ranks. It is for you to establish the great fact that you are fit and qualified to be free. Hence freedom is not a mere idea, but is something that exists in fact. Freedom is not simply the privilege to live in idleness. Liberty does not mean simply to resort to the low saloons and other places of disreputable character. Freedom and liberty do not mean that the people ought to live in licentiousness; but liberty means simply to be industrious, to be virtuous, to be upright in all our dealings and relations with men; and to those now before me, members of the 1st Regiment of Colored Volunteers from the District of Columbia and the capital of the United States, I have to say that a great deal depends upon yourselves. You must give evidence that you are competent for the rights that the Government has guaranteed to you. Hence each and all of you must be measured according to his merit. If one man is more meritorious than the other they cannot be equal; and he is the most exalted that is the most meritorious, without regard to color; and the idea of having a law passed in the morning that will make a white man a black man before night and a black man a white man before day, is absurd. That is not the standard. It is your own conduct. It is your own merit. It is the development of your own talents, and of your own intellectual and moral qualities. Let this, then, be your course: Adopt systems of morality; abstain from all licentiousness. And let me say one thing here, for I am going to talk plain: I have lived in a Southern State all my life, and know what has too often been the case. There is one thing you should esteem higher and more supreme than almost all others, and that is the solemn contract, with all the purity, in the association of married life. Men and women should abstain from those qualities and habits that too frequently follow a war. Inculcate among your children and among your associates, notwithstanding you are just back from the army of the United States, that virtue, that merit, that intelligence, are the standards to be observed, and those which you are determined to maintain during your future lives. This is the way to make white men black and black men white. [Cheers.] He that is meritorious and virtuous, intellectual and well informed, must stand highest, without regard to color. It is the very basis upon which heaven rests itself. Each individual takes his degree in the sublimest and more extended regions in proportion to his merits and his virtue. Then, I say to you, on this occasion, in returning to your homes and firesides, after feeling conscious and proud of having faithfully discharged your duty, return with the determination that you will perform your duty in the future as you have performed it in the past. Abstain from all those bickerings and jealousies and revengeful feelings which too often spring up between different States.

There is a great problem before us, and I may as well allude to it here in this connection, and that is whether this race can be incorporated and mixed with the people of the United States, to be made a harmonious and permanent ingredient of the population. This is a problem not settled; but we are in a right line to do so. Slavery raised its head against the Government, and the Government raised its strong arm and struck it to the ground. Hence that part of the problem is settled. The institution of slavery is overthrown. But another part remains to be solved, and that is, can four millions of people, reared as they have been, with all the prejudices of the whites—can they take a place in the community, and be made to work harmoniously and congruous in our system? This is a problem to be considered. Are the digestive powers of the American Government sufficient to receive this element in a new shape, and digest and make it work honorably in the system that has been incorporated? This is the question to be determined. Let us make the experiment, and make it in good faith. If that cannot be done, there is another problem before us. If we have become an distinct people—although I trust that the system can be made to work harmoniously, and that the great problem will be settled without going any further; if it should be so that the two races cannot agree and live in peace and propriety, and the laws of Providence require that they should be separated—in that event, looking to the far-distant future, and trusting in God that it may never come—if it should come, Providence, that works mysteriously but unceasingly and certainly, will point out the way and the mode and the manner by which the people are to be separated and to be taken to their land of inheritance and promise; for such a one is before them. Hence we are to make the experiment. Hence let me impress upon you the importance of controlling your passions, developing your intellect, and of applying your physical powers to the industry and interest of the country; and that is the true process by which this question can be settled. Be patient, persevering, and forbearing, and you will help to solve this problem, and make for yourselves a reputation in this cause as you have won for yourselves a reputation for the cause for which you have been engaged.

In speaking to the members of this regiment, I want them to understand that so far as I am concerned, I do not, of course, assume or pretend that I am stronger than the laws of nature, or that I am wiser than Providence. It is our duty to try and discern what these great laws are which are at the foundation of all things; and having discovered what they are, conform our action and our conduct to them, and to the will of God, who rules all things. He holds the destinies of nations in the palm of his hand, and he will solve the question and rescue those people from the difficulties that have so long surrounded them. Then let us be patient, industrious, and persevering. Let us develope our intellectual and moral worth. I trust what I have said may be understood and appreciated. Go to your homes and lead peaceful, prosperous, happy lives—in peace with all men. I give utterance to no word that would excite dissensions, but do that which will be creditable to yourselves and to your country—to the officers who have led and so nobly commanded you in the field. I also return my thanks for the compliment you have conferred upon me.

At the conclusion of the speech, the President was loudly applauded. The band played several tunes and the regiment marched down Pennsylvania avenue to Ninth, and out Ninth to the Hospital. They reached there at a quarter to one o'clock, where a substantial banquet was prepared for them. Mr. GEORGE F. T. COOK welcomed them home, after which they sat down and did ample justice to what was prepared for them. The banquet cost nine hundred dollars, subscribed by the friends of the regiment. Everything passed off harmoniously.

Property Restored.

Within the past few days the Freedmen's Bureau has restored to eleven parties in Loudon county, Va., property valued at over two hundred thousand dollars, heretofore held by the Government as abandoned. Orders for the restoration of other property situated in Alexandria and Loudon counties have been issued, and the Freedmen's Bureau is preparing to make the necessary transfers. It is stated that the President has ordered the restoration to Mrs. Col. JOHN H. SOTHORON of the valuable property in St. Mary's county, Maryland, upon which one of the Government farms for the use of the freedmen is located. This estate comprises fifteen hundred acres of land, eight hundred and twenty-seven of which is under cultivation, and has been greatly improved since it has been in the possession of the Government. The property belonged to Colonel JOHN H. SOTHORON, who murdered Lieut. WHITE, an officer of the colored troops, and was taken possession of for the use of the Freedmen's Bureau as abandoned property, SOTHORON, after the murder of Lieut. WHITE, having left the country and taken up his abode in Canada, where he is reported to be at the present time.

Volunteer Surgeons Mustered Out.

The Secretary of War has ordered the muster out of United States service of the following-named surgeons of volunteers and lieutenant colonels by brevet: Horace Wardner, of N. Y. volunteers; Thomas Antisell, George Lawrence Ziegler, J. W. Hogenboem, O. M. Bryon, H. P. Matthewson, Samuel B. Davis, Augustus C. Vandyne, E. M. Pamers, J. H. Ledlie, Sylvanus Freeman, Francis Green, J. R. Ludlow, William Watson, J. D. Knight, W. H. Gobrect, J. H. Phillips, Joel Lauverns, J. R. Lewis, S. M. Sherman, L. R. Stone, R. W. Pease, Charles R. Weeks, Howard Culweitzn, Wm. S. Ely, J. V. Blaney, Lewis J. Rice, Wm. H. Thorne, Chas. McMilan, G. H. Hubbard, George L. Sutton, A. M. Speer, Henry Palmer, J. H. Curry, John Bradley, John L. Feed, J. M. Foye, A. M. Egbert, C. S. Wood, W. Clymer, S. J. Radcliffe, H. S. Hewitt, C. N. Chamberlain.

Examining Surgeons Appointed.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day designated the following-named persons as examining surgeons of pensions:

DR. A. TOMPKINS, Randolph, New York.
DR. OLIVER G. DYER, Brandon, Vermont.
DR. P. B. RICE, Newbern, North Carolina.
DR. R. E. VAN GESNER, Washington, D. C.

The commissioners appointed by the President for the purpose of making treaties of peace and amity with the Southwestern Indians having concluded their labors, and adjusted all difficulties existing between the red men and the Government, have submitted their report of their proceedings to the Secretary of the Interior. The report would fill four pages of a common-sized paper.

J. R. B.

Carriage Manufactures.

The census returns from manufactures, in 1860, are being prepared in book form at the Interior Department. They show that, in that year, there were 3,917 establishments in the United States for the manufacture of carriages, with an invested capital amounting to.....$14,131,537
Cost of raw material.....$9,038,340
Male hands employed.....27,304
Female " " 157
Paid for labor.....$10,001,891
Annual value of products (1860).....$26,848,905
" " " (1850).....$11,063,630
Showing an increase of 142 per cent.

Land Operations.

From the returns just received at the General Land Office in reference to the land operations last month at La Cross, Wisconsin, we deduce the following facts: 3,333 acres of the public domain were taken up for actual settlement under the provisions of the homestead law. During the same period 5,043 acres were entered under the same act for actual settlement.

Presidential Pardons.

The President granted amnesty pardons today to one hundred and seventy-five persons, residents of North Carolina.

W. F.

The Kentucky Difficulty said to be Removed.

It is said President JOHNSON has directed the withdrawal of the colored troops from Kentucky and the suspension of martial law in that State.

Appointment.

The Governor of Virginia has appointed JOHN WHIPPLE, JR., Commissioner for Virginia in New York.

Another Base-ball Match.

The National Base Ball Club of this city, who beat the Excelsior, of Brooklyn, yesterday, today achieved a victory over the Enterprise, of Baltimore. The score was fifty-one to nineteen. The game lasted three hours and a half.

Base-ball in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—The base-ball match between the Excelsior, of Brooklyn, and the Pastimes, of Baltimore, to-day, resulted in a victory for the Excelsior. The score stood 22 to 59. The Excelsior played splendidly, making 27 in one inning.

NASHVILLE.

An Outrage by Colored Troops—Two Murderers Set Free by Them.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 9.—At Bowling Green, Ky., yesterday, the sheriff of the county had in his charge two negroes, convicted in the county court of the murder of another negro, and who were then taken in custody, and on their way to the Nashville penitentiary. Upon his arrival at Bowling Green, Ky., and when in the act of changing cars, the sheriff was surrounded by a detachment of colored guards, who demanded the release of the prisoners, which being refused they took them by force, removed their handcuffs and set them at liberty. With fixed bayonets they defied the sheriff and his party, and threatened death to all who opposed them.

CAIRO.

STEAMBOAT BURNED—THE TEXAN-COTTON CROP.

CAIRO, Oct. 10.—The steamer Tycoon, from Memphis for Louisville, with fifteen hundred bales of cotton, was burned last night at Little Prairie Bend. No lives were lost.

The Texas papers estimate that there will not be more than half a crop of cotton in that State. That raised by the Germans is said to be cleaner and of finer quality than that grown by slaves.

It is estimated that 25,000 bales of cotton will be produced this year along the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, against 5,000 bales last year.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, Oct. 9.—The State Convention has reconsidered, and, after inserting a few unimportant amendments, again passed the ordinance fixing the day of election of Governor, members of Congress and of the Legislature, for the first Thursday of November. No other business of importance was transacted.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

RALEIGH, Oct. 10.—The Convention spent today in discussing the debts of the State. It is thought the Convention will not assume the rebel State debt, though some of the delegates and outsiders favor the measure. The Convention will not adjourn this week.

The Richmond Press.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 10.—The *Commercial Bulletin* establishment was restored to its proprietors to-day, and the publication of the paper will be resumed on Tuesday, but for the present Widdeburn will not be allowed to resume editorial control. The publication of the *Enquirer* will be recommenced next week. The *Examiner* will soon be reopened by Henry Rives Pollard, late editor of the *Times*.

VICTORY!

DISLOYALTY AGAIN REBUKED.

A Second Fort Steadman Defeat.

THE BOYS IN BLUE AS INVINCIBLE WITH THE BALLOT AS WITH THE BULLET.

PENNSYLVANIA SHOWS THAT SHE STILL STANDS TRUE.

COPPERHEADISM RECEIVES ITS FINAL OVERTHROW.

LARGE UNION GAINS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Heavy Copperhead Losses in their Principal Strongholds.

A Clean Sweep through the State.

McMichael's Majority over Five Thousand.

HARTRANFT'S PROBABLY 12,000.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE PRESS.

ADAMS.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 10.—Gettysburg gives Hartranft 95 majority; Union gain of 35. McConaghy, for Senator, has 91. E. McP.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 10.—I think there will be a full vote in the county, with Union gain of at least 200 over vote of 1862. E. Mc.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 10.—In nine districts there is a Union gain of two hundred and thirteen. E. McP.

ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Returns indicate that Allegheny county will increase her majority of 1862.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Vote at 1 P. M., in the two cities and four boroughs: Hartranft, 631; Davis, 1,169. Very quiet falling off in vote of both sides. P. D.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—Small vote. The Democrats are not specially active.—*Ed. Commercial.*

BERKS.

READING, Oct. 10.—In the city of Reading the Fourth ward gives 67 Republican majority, being a loss of 50; Fifth ward, 19 Republican majority—loss of 52; Eighth ward, 76 Democratic majority—loss of 13. All on the Presidential election of 1864.

Reports from the country are that the vote was very small, which reduces the Democratic majority considerably. 5,000 is now the betting figure.

READING, October 10.—The city of Reading gives 177 Democratic majority, being a Union loss of 262. In Alsace township there is a Union gain of 30. Exeter same as last year. All compared with the Presidential election of 1864.

READING, Oct. 10.—Vote here very small. We suffer severely on account of assessorship. City probably several hundred against us. E. H.

READING, Oct. 10—Midnight.—The Democratic majority in Berks county will probably not exceed 5,000.

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, PA., Oct. 10, 4 o'clock P. M.—Two hundred and thirty-three have been polled in this borough, an increase of 7 over the last Presidential election. Bedford township has polled 373, an increase of 15 over last election. The election this year has been the most hotly contested that we have ever known. Both parties are confident that the deserters were allowed to vote. J. R. B.

BEDFORD, Oct. 10.—Cumberland Valley township gives a Union gain of 64.

CHESTER.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 10.—In twelve districts Union loss on Presidential vote 50 votes.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 10.—Half the county has been returned, showing a Union loss of 245 on Union majority of 1862. A Union majority of 1,900 in the county is indicated.

PHŒNIXVILLE, Oct. 10.—Davis has a majority in both wards of 21—a Union gain of 60 over the vote of 1864.

CRAWFORD.

MEADVILLE, Oct. 10.—Union majority in Crawford county will be from 1,600 to 1,800.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE, Oct. 10.—Democrats not gaining any here on last year. E. T. B.

DELAWARE.

CHESTER, Oct. 10. — Chester borough and township, Union gain over October last of 43.

DAUPHIN.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—The vote in this city is a tie vote on the State ticket, making a Union gain of 158. Union gains in Dauphin county are large. W. F.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—P. M.—The Union State ticket is polling a full party vote in this city and there is no doubt of the election of the full Republican county ticket. W. F.

HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 10.—The county can be safely put down at 500 Union majority. Both members are elected in this district. W. LEWIS.

LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10.—Davis' majority in this city is 200. Gain for Hartranft, 105. Three townships gain 88.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10.—Union vote not as heavy as in 1862. Majority probably not over 4,000. Opposition working quietly.

LEBANON.

LEBANON, Oct. 10.—The Union majority in this county is about 1,000.

MYERSTOWN, Oct. 10.—Jackson township gives a Union gain of 86 over the vote of 1862.

LEHIGH.

EASTON, Oct. 10.—Hoquendaqua borough gives 58 Union majority; Union gain of 78.

Returns from Lehigh and Carbon counties show Union gains.

LYCOMING.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 10.—Union gain two hundred, as far as heard from. The county will be close.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 10.—Vote light; will reduce the majority of last year at least one-half; think Wingard will carry the county for Assembly. J. B. M.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 10—3 P. M.—Williamsport borough and two adjoining townships show a Union gain of two hundred and sixty-one on the vote of 1862. Large gains from Erving township.

LUZERNE.

WILKESBARRE, Oct. 10.—The Union ticket in Wilkesbarre is gaining. Democratic majority will not exceed 1,200. S. P.

NORTHAMPTON.

EASTON, Oct. 10, P. M.—Election passing quietly. Vote in the county will be slim. Union ticket doing well for vote. H. D. M.

EASTON, Oct. 10.—The Democratic majority in this county is about 3,000.

SCHUYLKILL.

POTTSVILLE, Oct. 10.—Unusually quiet. Vote small, and we think favorable. B. B.

PORT CLINTON, Oct. 10.—Upper Berne Township gives 140 Democratic majority.

WARREN.

WARREN, Oct. 10.—The Union majority in Warren county will be 550. G. W. SCHOFIELD.

YORK.

YORK, Oct. 10.—Returns from York county cheering. Copperhead majority considerably reduced—probably to two thousand. H. P.

[By Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—(Germantown.) McMichael 650 majority.
Given is running much behind his ticket.
York borough gives 227 Democratic majority.
Spring Garden 204 Democratic majority.

ADAMS.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 10.—This town gives Hartranft 95 majority, a Union gain of 35. McConaghy (Union), for Senator, has 91 majority.
GETTYSBURG, Oct. 10.—Nine districts show a Union gain of 213.

ALLEGHENY.

East Bingham—Union majority 29; Union loss 59 on vote of 1862. Birmingham—Union majority 85; Union loss 49 on vote of 1862. Elizabeth township—Hartranft, 274; Davis, 136. This borough gives Hartranft 28 majority.

Later incomplete returns from the county districts indicate that the majority in Allegheny county in 1865 will be sustained. Fayette county is claimed to have gone for the Union State and county ticket.

Returns indicate that this county will increase its majority of 1862.

PITTSBURG, October 10.—The returns come in slowly, only 16 districts being yet heard from. There is a great falling off in the vote from last year, but a decided Union gain on the vote of 1862. The Union majority in the county will be about 5,000. Partial returns from adjoining counties indicate a small vote, but a corresponding falling off in Democratic vote, and the Unionists are confident of having carried the State.

BERKS.

READING, Oct. 10.—Fourth ward, Union majority 67; Union loss 50. Fifth ward, Union majority 19; loss of 52. Eighth ward, 76 Democratic majority; Union loss of 13 on vote of 1864. The vote in this county is very small.

READING, Oct. 10—This city gives 141 Democratic majority on the State ticket. Returns from four townships of this county, show a Democratic loss of 119 on the vote of 1862.

BEDFORD.

BEDFORD, Oct. 10.—Five districts give Hartranft a gain of 89.

BLAIR.

ALTOONA, Oct. 10.—Union gain in this borough, 135.

BUCKS.

Ten districts in this county give a Union gain of 111. The Democratic majority will not exceed 500 in the county.

Bristol borough—Union majority 28; gain of 2.
Bristol township—Union majority 102; loss of 2.
Richland township—Democratic majority 159; Democratic gain 3.
Doylestown township—Democratic majority 9; Union gain 18.

BRISTOL, Oct. 10.—Hartranft, U., 28 majority in this borough for Auditor General.

DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 10.—Davis' (D.) own home gives him 49 majority—a Democratic gain of 7 votes—for Auditor General.

NEW HOPE, Oct. 10.—The Union gain over vote of 1862 is 17. Solebury township gives 37 Union majority; Union gain of 24 over vote of 1864.

BUTLER.

BUTLER, Oct. 10.—Borough election, Davis' majority 56; Linton, 62. No returns from county.

CARBON.

Mauch Chunk borough corrected—Union majority 108; Union gain 109.
Mauch Chunk borough, Union majority 100; Union gain, 101.
East Mauch Chunk borough, Union majority 20; Union gain, 37.
Franklin township, Union majority 10; Union gain, 41.

CENTRE.

This county gives in thirteen districts a Union gain of 388 over last year.

BELLEFONTE, Oct. 10.—Union majority in this borough 57.

CHESTER.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 10.—The returns from North and South Precincts and East Goshen show a Union gain of 123 over the vote of 1862, Slenker, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, was elected by 3,524 majority.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 10.—Twelve townships in this county show a loss of 130 on the Union majority of 1862.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 10.—One half the county in; majority for Hartranft one hundred and twenty-two less than for Lincoln. KINNARD.

WEST CHESTER, Oct. 10.—Two-thirds of the county has been heard from, and the returns show that the Union majority will range from 1,900 to 2,000. In 1862 it stood 2,354.

CUMBERLAND.

CARLISLE, Oct. 10.—This county gives Davis about 550 majority, a Democratic loss since 1862 of about 300. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected.

CARLISLE, Oct. 10.—This county will give a Union gain of from 200 to 300. Carlisle borough gives a Democratic majority of 56; Democratic gain of 11. South Middleton, Democratic majority 58; Union gain of 57. Four other townships show Union gains over 1864.

CLINTON.

LOCK HAVEN, Oct. 10.—Democratic majority, 80.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

MEADVILLE, Oct. 10.—Five districts, including this borough, gives a Union majority of 352—a Union gain of 76 over the vote of 1862.

Crawford county is likely to give from 1,500 to 1,700 majority.

City probably several hundred against us.

COLUMBIA.

CATAWISSA, Oct. 10.—Union majority in this borough, 36. Union gain, 7.

DAUPHIN.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—Second and Third wards of Harrisburg, 57 Union majority. Union gain of 54.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10.—Every township in Dauphin county yet heard from gives large Union gains. The Union majority in Dauphin county will be 1,200.

Harrisburg, complete—First ward, Democratic majority 53; Second ward, Union majority 54; Third ward, Union majority 8; Fourth ward, Democratic majority 8; Fifth ward, Union majority 28; Sixth ward, Union majority 36. Union gain in the city 158; the vote being a tie.

FAYETTE.

CONNELLSVILLE, Oct. 10.—Davis and Linton, 14 majority in this borough, and 10 in the township, a Union gain of 35 on the vote of last year.

UNIONTOWN, Oct. 10.—The State ticket has 100 Democratic majority; a gain over last Congressional election of 49.

FRANKLIN.

Chambersburg gives 148 Union majority; a loss of 7 on the vote of 1864.

HUNTINGDON.

HUNTINGDON, Oct. 10.—Union majority, 78—Union gain, 9.

HUNTINGDON.

Conemagh borough and township, ten districts, gives Davis 11 majority; Union gain of 236 over vote of 1864.

LANCASTER.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10.—Davis' (Dem.) majority in this city is 200, a Union gain of 105. Union gain in three townships, 88.

The Union gain in six districts and this city over the vote of 1862 is 147.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10.—Eleven districts of this county and the city give a Union gain on vote of 1862 of 179.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10.—Twenty-two districts and this city give a gain on Cochran of 222 votes.

LANCASTER, October 10.—26 districts, including this city, give 5,232 Union majority, with 28 districts to hear from. The Union majority in the county will be near 5,400.

LEHIGH.

Allentown borough—Democratic majority 29; Union gain 29. Emaus borough—Union majority 1; Union gain 8. North White Hall township—Democratic majority 18; Union gain 32. South White Hall township—Democratic majority 131; Union gain 199. Lower Macungie township—Democratic majority 128; Union gain 81. Millerstown borough—Democratic majority 1; Union gain 3.

LYCOMING.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 10.—This borough gives 200 Union gain.

MUNCY, Oct. 10.—Creek township, Democratic majority 66.

JERSEY SHORE, Oct. 10.—This borough gives 54 Union majority; Union gain 38.

Williamsport, Union majority 250, a large Union gain.

LEBANON COUNTY.

LEBANON, Oct. 10.—North Lebanon 21 Union majority. West ward Lebanon borough 126 Union majority. East ward 138 Union majority.

CHESTER, Oct. 10.—Union gain in this borough 47; Nether Providence, Union gain of 30; Upper Providence, Democratic gain of 18.

LUZERNE.

Scranton—North ward, Union majority 343; Middle ward, Democratic majority, 240.
Wilkesbarre, Union majority 135.

MIFFLIN.

Union majority, 40; Union loss 48.

MONTGOMERY.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 10.—Fourteen districts in this county show a Democratic loss of 8 over 1862. Hartranft's slenker had 1,645 majority.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 10.—This borough gives Hartranft 46 majority, a Union gain of 30 over 1862.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

DANVILLE, Oct. 10.—This borough gives 66 Union majority; Democratic gain of 19 over Presidential vote.

Sunbury borough, Union majority 126.

Northumberland borough, Democratic majority 18; Paint township, a tie vote.

NORTHAMPTON.

Freemansburg borough—Democratic majority 8; Democratic loss 5.

Easton borough—three wards—Union majority 31; Union gain 185.

Fork's township—Democratic majority 87; Union gain 33.

South Easton—Union majority 44; no change.

South Bethlehem borough—Democratic majority, 167.

PERRY.

NEWPORT, Oct. 10.—Eight districts in Perry county give Hartranft 218 majority—a Union gain of 142 over the vote of 1862.

LEWISTOWN, Oct. 10.—This county gives about 40 majority for Hartranft.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

TAMAQUA, Oct. 10.—This borough gives 75 majority for Davis—Union gain of 22 over Presidential vote.

PORT CLINTON, Oct. 10.—Union township, Democratic majority 210.

SOMERSET.

SOMERSET, Pa., Oct. 10.—Hartranft, 109; Davis, 71; Campbell, 108; Linton, 72; Armstrong, 102; Ross, 99; Colborn, 88; Smith, 69.

SUSQUEHANNA.

SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, Oct. 10.—Union majority, 69. Lincoln's majority in 1864 was 11. Union majority for Representative, 117.

UNION.

Lewisburg gives 210 Union majority.

VENANGO.

PITHOLE, Oct. 10.—This town and township give Hartranft 109; Davis, 90; Campbell, 109; Linton, 90.

OIL CITY, Oct. 10.—Union majority, 58.

FRANKLIN, Oct. 10.—Sugar Creek Township gives 18 Democratic majority; Cherry Township, 75 Union majority.

WESTMORELAND.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Oct. 10.—This borough gives 30 Union majority—Union gain,