

The October Elections.

Later returns modify favorably the first reports of the October State Elections. This is in accordance with the usual rule that the winning party gets the first news...

The State Ticket and Legislature are yet in doubt. The Senate is certainly right. In Ohio, the Democratic State Ticket is elected, and 14 of the 19 Representatives in Congress are elected on the same side...

In Indiana, the vote on the State Ticket is close, but we think the wrong side has it; the Representatives in Congress appear to stand 6 Union Republicans to 5 Democrats...

The following Members of Congress are reported elected in Pennsylvania: 1st District, Samuel J. Randall, Dem; 2d, Chas. O'Neill, Union; 3d, Leonard Myers, Union; 4th, Wm. D. Kelley, Union; 5th, M. Russell Thayer, Union; 6th, John D. Stiles, Dem; 7th, John M. Broomall, Union; 8th, S. E. Ancona, Dem; 9th, Thad. Stevens, Union; 10th, Myer Strouse, Dem; 11th, Philip Johnson, Dem; 12th, Charles Dennis, Dem; 13th, H. M. Tracey, Ind. Rep; 14th, W. H. Miller, Dem; 15th, Joseph Bailey, Ind. Dem; 16th, A. H. Coffroth, Dem; 17th, Arch. McAllister, Dem; 18th, James T. Hale, Ind. Rep; 19th, G. W. Scofield, Union; 20th, Amos Myers, Dem; 21st, N. M. Stewart, Union; 22d, Jas. K. Moorehead, Union; 23d, Thomas Williams, Union; 24th, John W. Wallace, Union.

The State Ticket is close, with the chances in favor of the Democrats.

The following Members of Congress are reported elected in Iowa, all Republicans: 1st District, James F. Wilson; 2d, Hiram Price; 3d, William B. Allison; 4th, James B. Grinnell; 5th, John A. Kasson; 6th, A. W. Hubbard.

Valandigham, the traitor Democratic leader, has been defeated for re-election to Congress by about 4,000 majority.

We have some facts of interest from Gen. McClellan's army. On Saturday (Gen. Stahl) with a detachment of cavalry, met a large force of Rebel cavalry and one battery of artillery near Thoroughfare Gap, and attacked them, capturing 80 prisoners and one caisson filled with ammunition. The enemy was routed, and Gen. Stahl followed in hot pursuit. As our troops, under Gen. Humphreys, were returning from the reconnaissance of Thursday, the Rebels followed with cavalry and artillery to within a short distance of Shepherdstown, opening with the latter whenever they could get within range. Our loss was one man killed and six wounded. The troops safely recrossed at Shepherdstown ford, bringing a number of prisoners. The Rebel wounded, numbering 100, left at Charlestown, were brought within our lines, where they will be paroled. The Rebels had between forty and fifty killed and wounded on Thursday night, in disputing the advance of Gen. Humphreys's troops. A dispatch from Headquarters dated Saturday evening says that one hundred and fifty of the cavalry, including several officers, engaged in the recent raid into Pennsylvania, have been captured on this side of the river. They are stragglers from the main body.

This is about as cool as the weather will warrant: A Rebel newspaper in Maryland grows at the inequality and injustice of fixing the quota for drafting upon the basis of three-fifths of the slaves in addition to the whites, while at the same time the slaves are not reckoned in the militia, and are not subject to draft themselves. Did this fellow ever object to have representation in Congress, or fail to whine at the enormity of arming "niggers" on the part of the North?

Gen. Prentiss says that the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation upon the South was unmistakable. The Rebels, in all their conversation, alluded to it in a manner indicating that it was the one thing they dreaded. The negroes were being driven into the interior for safety. At Petersburg large numbers were conscripted, a thousand in one group, crowded together like cattle in the stables.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS—1862

Table with columns for ELECTION DISTRICTS and various candidates including names like Abbott, Allegany, Biingham, Clara, Coudersport, etc.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, a life-long Democrat, made a speech at Columbus a few days since, in the course of which he upheld the President's Proclamation of Freedom as follows:

"I heartily endorse every word of it. It was well-timed for Ohio. The border was threatened. I prefer to have Rebel firesides threatened than to have ours invaded. So long as slaves are allowed to remain at home, so long will rebellion last. Do you question its wisdom? Was not ninety days long enough for the Rebel master to make up his mind to lay down his arms or lose his slaves? The blood of Ohio has been shed like water. It must be atoned for in the death of the leaders of this Rebellion!"

Among numerous articles received by the Washington Sanitary Commission lately was a good and patriotic old lady's tribute, to be laid on the altar of her country, bearing this inscription:

"These socks were spun and knit by Mrs. Zeruah Clapp, ninety-six years old, whose hands in youth were engaged in moulding bullets in the Revolutionary war. Keep the toes of these socks toward the rebels. Chestertown, N. Y."

The clap trap outcry against the Taxation made necessary to defend everything we hold dear under good government, is hypocritical, or it means Repudiation. The former annoys and injures the public interests. The latter would rob Soldiers, discredit the Government, break banks, defraud those who loaned money to meet the public wants, and inflict more woe and ruin than half a century of taxation.

Who PIONEERED THE REBELS INTO PENNSYLVANIA?—In conversation with a gentleman yesterday morning, who had just arrived from Adams county, and who is a respectable physician in Gettysburg, he informed us and a large crowd at the railroad depot, that the Rebels were conducted into Franklin county by three Breckinridge Democrats, named Wilson, Logan and Simies. He asserted that these traitors knew every by-road, cow-path, and private lane in Franklin county, and it was to them that the Rebels were indebted for their success in reaching Chambersburg. Comment on this horrible development is useless.—Harrisburg Tel.

A heavy battle was fought near Perryville, Ky., on the 8th inst. Our loss is reported at 2,000 killed and wounded; the rebel loss not known. Another battle occurred on the 9th inst., when the rebels were driven back with heavy loss.

Letters have been received from Livingston's African expedition, which communicate the sad tidings of the death of Mrs. Livingston, wife of Rev. Dr. Livingston, the African explorer. She died at Shupany, April 1, of African fever.

The Washington Star says that the Department of Agriculture expects, at an early day, an invoice of various kinds of seeds of choice varieties and that on their arrival the public will have notice, and a distribution to our agriculturists will be thereafter made as soon as possible.

Prussia intends to become a strong naval power. It is officially announced that within seven years she will have a fleet of sixty men-of-war, carrying five hundred and sixty-eight guns. The Baltic is to be the principal maritime station, the government having selected the port of Jasumund, in the Island of Rugen. The cost of the fleet and the dockyards is estimated at \$500,000,000.

The New York Herald, a Seymour organ in that State, gives up its candidate for Governor. It assures Mr. Seymour that from "present indications, if he remains a candidate, his defeat is inevitable. He may carry N. Y. City, Albany, and a few interior towns; but the entire State will certainly go against him."

There are over seventeen hundred volunteers awaiting marching orders in Camp Lincoln, at Portland, Maine.

GEN. CASS AND THE PROCLAMATION.—A private letter from Col. F. A. Eastman, of this city, dated Detroit, Oct. 3d, to one of the editors of this paper, contains gratifying information. He called upon the Hon. Lewis Cass, to pay that venerable statesman his respects, and what transpired we give in Mr. Eastman's own language.

"I told Gen. Cass that I had always admired and supported him as a Democrat, but that perhaps he would not regard me as a Democrat now, as I had pledged my support to the present officers of the Government, and to all the war measures." He replied: "You are right.—You young men must sustain it." Invited thus to continue the conversation, I said: "But I approve of the emancipation proclamation, all." The old patriot responded promptly, "So do I." After a few minutes spent in conversation upon general topics, he came back to the proclamation again. He observed that whether or not the President had the constitutional right to declare the slaves free, the President's friends did not strengthen the measure by claiming it to be constitutional. "I do not deny," he said, "that there is in the Constitution to justify the act; but the circumstances of the country clearly justify it. He did not fear its effect in the South, he only hoped it would prove effectual. He could not understand how any old Democrat could have any sympathy with the South, and he hoped that if there are any persons in the North who would ever consent to a separation, they would not be permitted to have any position or influence."—Chicago Tribune.

Much care has been taken to conceal the fact of the great dissatisfaction of the State of Georgia with the rebel Government; but the evidence now and then pops out in spite of their teeth. Not long since we recorded the discharge of a conscript by a Georgia Judge, who boldly declared the Conscription Act illegal and void. We have not heard that the Judge was molested. But here is stronger evidence. In an article about differences between the State of Virginia and the Confederate Government, the Richmond Examiner of the 6th says: "Such a correspondence, for instance, between the State of Georgia, which quietly prohibits the enforcement of the Conscription Law in its limits, and the Confederate Government, which pocketed the prohibition, will never see the light, for it will never be undertaken." This is a positive statement that Georgia repudiates the Confederate authority, and that the Central Government is too weak to enforce its laws, even the law of all others most indispensable to its existence.

The enrollment for New York city is completed. About 250,000 names are recorded. There are not more than 200,000 at the outside between the ages of 18 and 45; of these 75,000 are aliens; 25,000 are militia, firemen and other exempt by occupation, and 10,000 to 20,000 will claim exemption from disabilities; so that when the lists are thoroughly revised, there will be considerably less than 100,000 subject to draft. The greatest number of votes recorded is about 120,000 and these include all ages from 21 years. In an enrollment of 250,000, therefore, the dodgers will have small chance of escape.—Tribune.

The latest despatches from Corinth say, that Gen. Grant, on the 9th inst., recalled Gen. Rosecrans from the pursuit of the Rebels, who were everywhere dispersed and demoralized. Gen. Rosecrans intended to follow them up, so as to prevent a reconcentration, believing that this was the time to finish them, but of course he obeyed orders, and let them slide. We have about 2,000 prisoners including nearly 100 officers. About 1,000 rebels were killed, and an immense number wounded. Our loss was 350 killed and 1,200 wounded.

The Ojibwa Indians have volunteered to fight the Sioux, providing the Government of Minnesota will furnish them with arms and ammunition. Gov. Ramsey, distrusting their sincerity, refused.

The Tribune's Basis of Peace.

There is a great deal of carping against HORACE GREELEY of the New York Tribune. Certain classes have become so prejudiced against that widely circulated and influential paper, that they suppose it always wrong. The truth is, they do not read it! To show the position of GREELEY on the basis of Peace, about which he has been shamefully misrepresented, we quote his comments upon a late proposal of a Member of the Rebel Congress to send an embassy to Washington to make a treaty of Peace. We think the comments will satisfy every lover of the good old Constitution of the United States:

"There must, then, be an accommodation and that fact established, it seems to us very easy to settle the terms. The obvious basis of an adjustment is the Constitution of the United States without note or comment. That is, at the very lowest estimate, a treaty; but call it a compact, alliance, or what you will, it is a binding and valid contract. Our fathers made it freely and heartily, and it cannot degrade their sons to reaffirm and abide by it. If we repudiate that, what assurance can be given or trusted; that any new bargain may be held up to?"

"Whenever the rebels really desire peace—which we think they very soon will if they do not already—they have but to notify the Government that they are ready to return to loyalty, and to that end have abrogated all ordinances, acts, and oaths of allegiance inconsistent therewith. President Lincoln would thereupon feel warranted, we doubt not, in issuing a Proclamation of Amnesty, inviting the States recently in rebellion to elect Members of Congress as if no rebellion had existed. The Rebels would need further assurance of immunity: their friends of the Vallandigham persuasion would guarantee them a practical ascendancy in the House, if not in the Senate also; and thus shield them from all serious harm. And, if they would choose to have a convention to revise the Federal Constitution, we have no doubt that this would be easy of attainment, though we should prefer to have no stipulations on the subject. They might have had one without objection in 1861; they can have one without stipulation in 1863. But the true and sufficient basis of immediate peace is The Constitution as it is. Men can devise no better.

It occurred on portions of Tarr & Blood's farms. The operators—many of them barely escaped a fiery death—fortunately none were seriously wounded. The sight was grand. The whole heavens appeared illuminated, presenting a scene that language is inadequate to describe. Several spouting wells are burning; sending high in air streams of fire; the grandeur of which "must be seen to be appreciated."

The Baltimore American says the correct pronunciation of the name given to the last great battle in Maryland is Antietam, the accent, being on the second syllable. The names of places where our battles with the Rebels have occurred will ever be memorable for their inherent poetry.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1860.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me four Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

The Continental Monthly.

Editors: Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON, CHARLES G. LELAND, EDMUND KIRKE.

The readers of the Continental are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that no magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or of faction. In times like the present, when a journal is either a power to the land, or it is nothing. That the Continental is not the latter is abundantly evidenced by what it has done—by the reflection of its councils in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunch supporters.

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Dec 11