FROM KENTUCKY.

The Wounded in the Western Army.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 13, 1864.

There are two points of grave importance, deeply affecting the interests of the soldiers from Eastern States, who are serving in the Western Army, to which I crave your attention.

Let me premise that there are in the hospitals in and about this city 10,000 sick and wounded soldiers, a very large proportion of whom are from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut. Many of these men are seriously affected by wounds and other ailments; some of them will, probably, never again be fit for duty, and a majority will not be sufficiently recovered to rejoin their regiments for several months. Owing to their absence from their regiments and the constant forward movement of the Western Army, scarcely any of these men have been able to get their "descriptive rolls," and consequently have not been paid for periods ranging from seven to ten months. They are thus unable to get their "discharge" papers, though they may be totally unfit for further duty; and, further, they are unable to remit any portion of their pay to their families, who, in many cases, are completely destitute. Their diseases, and their anxiety about their families, have, in numerous instances, produced a feeling of the profoundest dejection, amounting often to absolute hopelessness; and their confinement to the wards or tents of their hospitals, with no familiar faces about them, and remote from home, has conspired to a sense of solitariness, and to a disposition to brood over and perhaps magnify their real troubles. They are all pining for home—for a sight of familiar faces and things. But unfortunately there is no relief for them. They are not permitted to be transferred to the hospitals in their own States, in the neighborhood of their homes, where they might be visited and cheered by the calls of their relatives and friends, and from whence they might go out, on leave, to visit their families.

This denial of *transfers* to the men from New York, New Jersey, and the other Atlantic States is a peculiar hardship in itself; but it is aggravated by the fact that transfers are permitted in favor of the soldiers belonging to the Western States, who are daily leaving here in large squads, for hospitals in the immediate vicinity of their homes.

An application has been made to the War Department for a similar treatment of soldiers from the Atlantic States, not only as a matter of equity and even-handed justice, but on the grounds of humanity and prudence. The diseases of the men are most unfavorably affected by this peculiar privation, and in the greater number of cases, aggravated and prolonged by the torment of their minds and the opportunity to "nurse" their sorrows, which is ministered to by prostration on a hospital bed, in a hospital atmosphere, with hospital sights and sounds on every side. It would seem, then, that the application for their transfer to their own States, ought to have been favorably entertained, both on the score of humanity and of economy. The men would be made comparatively happy, and the government would sooner have the benefit of their services. But the application was denied. And the sole reason given for the denial is contained in an official reply from the War Department, which is of the following tenor:

"Furloughs and discharges in the Western Army are granted through the local commanders; but no *transfers* are made from that army to eastern hospitals. This is a regulation of the War Department, which is very stringently enforced; and the explanation given is that it is intended to make the organization of the Western Army complete in itself, and transfers to the East remove soldiers too far from their regiments."

Now it is folly to suppose that the transfer of men who are likely to be sick from wounds for periods of from three to four months, as is the case with the majority of cases I have seen, would impair the completeness of the organization of the Western Army. They would be as certainly, and almost as quickly reached, when fit for duty, if in the hospitals at New York, Newark, or Philadelphia, as if in those of Camp Chase or Camp Dennison, in Ohio. The true reason is the cost of transportation; and yet this cost is not much greater than it is to many of the Western States, whither men are daily transferred. But even if it were materially greater, the sum of the expense is small beside many useless expenses which are hourly incurred, and it would be money well expended in reviewing both mental and physical anguish, and in more quickly restoring the men to usefulness in the army.

I, therefore, feel it to be a duty which I owe to the suffering soldiers of my own and other States, to appeal to their friends and well-wishers at home to make an honest combined effort to induce the authorities to set aside this unreasonable rule, and to institute a new one which will permit the men from the Eastern States, serving in the Western Army, to be transferred to hospitals near their homes.

Another point, deeply concerning the welfare of our New-York, New Jersey and other Eastern soldiers, is as follows: There is no officer at this point—where there are always 10,000 sick or wounded men—who is empowered to grant furloughs or discharges. In all cases, applications for these must go from here to Nashville, from thence to Chattanooga, from thence to Knoxville, and then travel back again by the same circuitous route to the place of beginning. This process involves interminable delays; and, frequently, the applications are defeated by a demand from the remote headquarters for "further information." Numerous cases have occurred of men dying in hospital, who, the surgeons believe, would have recovered if they had been furloughed or discharged in good season; and in one instance, a surgeon exhibited to me five furloughs, which had recently reached him in one body, a month after the men for whom they were intended had been buried!

A very easy remedy for this, and one which ought to be instantly applied, would be the appointment of an adjutant, or other officer, for this point, who shall have authority to grant furloughs and execute discharges, as they are presented to him, according to his judgment on the cases as they arise. All the information, on which they are finally granted, must be derived from here; and hence the necessity and propriety of there being some one at this post, vested with the proper powers.

I most earnestly invite the attention of the authorities, and of the people of New York, New Jersey, and the other Atlantic States which have soldiers in the Western Army to these two points, which are regarded by the soldiers as of the profoundest interest to them. A remedy should be applied, and without delay.

Yours, C. D. D.

The Fifth District of Indiana.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

UNION CITY, Ind., Aug. 16th, 1864.

We are opening the Campaign in this State and in the Fifth Congressional District. Morton and McDonald, the candidates for Governor, are engaged in a series of joint discussions; and the result has thus far been decidedly favorable to the Union cause. The first meeting of the canvass in Randolph Co., was held at Union City, on the 11th. It was addressed by Hon. G. W. Julian, the Union nominee for Congress in this District, who discussed the great questions of the hour chiefly in connection with the work of the last session of Congress. On the 12th there was a large meeting at Winchester, our County Town; all parts of the County were represented, and Mr. Julian made an excellent speech. The effect produced by these meetings is every way favorable to our cause.

Mr. Julian will canvass the District thoroughly, and will render constant, unequivocal, and most efficient support to the entire Union Ticket, State and National. All the Union men here are for Lincoln and Johnson, Morton and Julian, our Union candidates for County Officers; and for Congress, were selected by the people at a nominating election last Spring, and they will all be elected. First and last, whether there is a draft or not, in war and in peace, in dark hours and bright, our people here are for the cause of the Union and the Government.

J. B. H.

For the Tribune.

THE THIRD BLOW AGAINST THE SOUTH.

Importance of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The gigantic plan of operations now in progress against the South has been the first to cut the Confederacy in two by seizing control of the Mississippi, and then to assail and crush the strongest of the divided sections. The first part of it has been accomplished, except so far as stealthy movements and temporary obstructions by the enemy on that river are concerned; and the second is now, I trust, in the course of successful accomplishment. But whether speedy success or no success await the latter, a third blow about as effective, but more easily dealt, ought already to be in contemplation, and if possible in preparation by the Government. Should we fail at present to crush the stronger section, we would still, unless through unequaled disasters, be strong enough to hold the dividing *fosse* and subdue the weaker section beyond it. Should the enemy's forces in the stronger section begin to waver and shrink into a narrower circle, the first army corps, which could be spared by us from the greater scene of operations, ought to move down upon the region South-west, which now lies comparatively defenseless.

The whole territory stretching from the Lower Mississippi to the Rio Grande is now in a measure drained of the enemy's troops, and even of warlike population. A well-commanded National force, no larger than that lately squandered by blundering operations in Louisiana and Arkansas, if landed in Matagorda Bay, could sweep through Texas. Of the people of that State a large minority, to say the least, are in favor of the Union, whether with or without Slavery, and the rest, though Rebels in heart, are many of them disaffected to the Government of Jeff Davis and accept it as a choice of evils. The same force, with the reinforcements to be acquired in Texas, could conquer, hold and reclaim, all that lies between the Rio Grande and Mississippi, if still well supported on the line of the latter. This would give back to the Nation a region whose product of cotton would far more than supply our own wants. The deposits of it to be found there now, which could be secured from the torch by a liberal policy, would relieve us from a vast amount of commercial and financial embarrassment; for I am credibly informed that during last season, Texas raised almost an average crop. This will appear less singular when we recollect how the State has lately been crowded with black labor, which has to be employed, and is far more than sufficient for the production of food; and much as the fighting population of Texas has been drained, a sufficiency of negro-driving force for plantation use is left.

Do not suppose, however, that I favor the idea, already too much followed, of diffused forces and scattered operations. No attempt of the kind I suggest ought to be made, if it would enfeeble our hold on the Mississippi, or the grand operation in progress farther East. But the first forces which can be spared by success, or be spared owing to a resumption of more defensive attitudes east of the River, ought promptly to secure the half-defended region west of it. The latter is of greater prospective value than the older peopled section.

It is quite possible that before the campaign East is decided either way, the needful thousands, instead of being spared, could be raised; for the known and popular aim of a movement is often sufficient to create an army. The desire to secure fully and forever the use of the Mississippi is the darling object of the Great North West. The way to secure it is to subjugate all west of that river; and a people so shrewd can perceive at once no vast army is now required to do it. If such a crusade were zealously preached in the North West, the needful number of men for the special service could be raised, though not one were drawn from our armies in the field.

The doubtful kind of hold our forces now retain of the great outlet is a main cause of the disaffection which lingers in the North West, whose ultimate allegiance gravitates to the Father of Waters. If to-day we fully held the unobstructed Mississippi and all West of it, though the South East were independent, disloyalty in the North West would be unknown. If we had the South East with all its ports in complete submission, while the banks of the lower Mississippi were in rebellion, the loyalty of the North West would be much more uncertain than it is now.

Whatever be the result of the present campaign, the Northwest must be bound to us by the sure conquest of the Southwest. The latter, including the river, being firmly held, no success of rebellion in the Southeast would insure its eventful triumph, even though it should conquor in that section a temporary peace.

A slave confederacy of the Southeast, hemmed in as it would be even if it were left in peace, would be ultimately absorbed; for slavery, pent up by freedom, is a "scorpion girt with fire," that stings itself and dies—so slavery non-extension is death. Should we, however, subdue the Southeast and leave the Southwest unvanquished, extension would not be cut off. Instead of our ever absorbing that remnant of rebeldom, the Mexican empire might absorb it, or it might absorb the empire, and the Northwest also—for though Cotton has proved a very sham king, the Father of Floods can never be dethroned. Napoleon knows the power of that impersonal sovereign; and, when he offered to swap with Jeff a piece of recognition for the Louisiana purchase, his sagacity far exceded his modesty.

This subject admits of more extensive discussion, but my present object is merely to bring it to the attention of the public. If the Government had this plan now in view it could not for several months be carried into effect; and, in the meantime, if it be as important as I deem it, it ought to become the subject of public reflection, since its favorable entertainment by the people, especially in the Northwest, would greatly facilitate its consummation.

Let this be remembered: Should our armies be repulsed from Richmond and Atlanta, (which I do not apprehend,) they can take another line and area more easily held, which will preserve our outer land frontier intact, and eventually take back all that remains alienated within it.

TEXANUS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.

Death of the Rebel Gen. Forrest.

A report from the interior of Mississippi says the Natchez Courier of the 9th instant, says that Gen. Forrest died of lockjaw, caused by his wounds received at the battle of Tupelo.—[N. O. True Delta, 17th.

For the Tribune.

Were the States ever Sovereign?

IN THE TRIBUNE of July 29 there is an elaborate article by "*Amicus Curiæ*" to show the fallacy of the ground taken by Gov. Seymour in the case of Gen. Dix and the Publishers of the *World* and *Journal of Commerce*. With the general positions of the article I concur most cordially: whether the action of the government was wise or not, may, perhaps, admit of question; but that the government has a full *right* to suppress a newspaper which is believed to be aiding the enemies of the country, I cannot doubt for a moment.

My object in writing this note is to express dissent with the concessions made by the writer of the article referred to. He seems to admit that the States were sovereign before the formation of the Constitution, though now they are not. He says, "The States in ceasing to be an aggregation of commonwealths, a confederation, and in becoming parts of a nation with one Supreme Government, &c." And again, "This is plain from the fact that the States surrendered all the essential attributes of Sovereignty to the General Government."

There are three views in regard to State sovereignty. Jefferson Davis and his followers, North and South, say the States were sovereign before the Constitution, and are so still. Amicus Curiæ claims that the nation is sovereign and not the States, although he admits they were so before the Constitution was formed. The third opinion, and in my judgment the true one, is that the States never were sovereign. I know there was a good deal said about State sovereignty. I know that the articles of confederation contained the declaration that "each State retains its sovereignty." But where did the individual States get it? When did they receive their sovereignty? In what documents do we find the accounts?

I should be glad to see the proofs of these constantly reiterated assertions that the States were originally sovereign. Thus far I have never been able to find anything but assertions in regard to it. Those pestilent resolutions of 1798 and 1799, passed by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky, affirm it, and ambitious politicians have repeated the assertion from that time to the present.

What are the facts? There were Colonies, independent of each other, but owing a common allegiance to Great Britain. They had grievances, which they tried in vain to redress: then they unitedly determined to cut loose from the mother country, and the people of the United Colonies on the 4th of July, 1776, declared themselves a *nation*. The national life then began. Were there any States before that day? Where is the proof? *The nation preceded the States*. It was the national Declaration of Independence that called the States into existence. It is time to drop such expressions as I have quoted above from Amicus Curiæ—to stop talking about "the States surrendering the essential attributes of sovereignty to the General Government." The States never surrendered them, for the simple reason that they had none to surrender: the General Government possessed them from the first.

Ohio, Aug., 1864. I. W. A.

EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF WESTERN NEW YORK.—The annual convention of this body met on Wednesday, at Utica.

Rev. Dr. Rankine, of Geneva, presented the following candidates for ordination to Deacon's Orders: George Leonard Chase, A. B.; Robert Murray Duff, A. B.; Warren Watson Walsh, A. B. Bishop De Lancey said the Litany; Bishop Potter took the Ante-Communion Service; and Dr. Leeds, of Philadelphia, read the Epistle. Bishop De Lancey then read the questions and ordained the candidates, the Gospel being read by the Rev. Mr. Chase.

The Bishop, in his annual address, referred, among other things, to the conscription law as relating to the clergy, and to the necessity of having a fund for the support of the widows and orphans of deceased clergy. He, also, called upon the Convention to elect an Assistant Bishop, on account of his own failing health.

At the close of the address that portion referring to the conscription law was referred to a committee of four laymen and three clergymen, as follows:

Messrs. F. W. Hubbard, Henry W. Rogers, Ward Hunt, Herman J. Redfield; Reverends Dr. Pitkin, Henry W. Rogers, D. H. Macardy.

So much of the address as related to the fund for the widows and orphans of deceased clergy was referred to a committee of five, as follows:

Rev. Drs. Gibson, Babcock, and Schuyler; Messrs. Fatzinger and Chedell.

After a few touching and appropriate remarks from Rev. Dr. Van Rensslaer, it was voted that so much of the Bishop's address as referred to the request of an Assistant Bishop be referred to a Committee of fourteen.

The Bishop arose and spoke of the reasons which had induced him to make the request. It was a necessity. The interests of the Diocese and the Church, as well as his own health, required it. He had hesitated to make the request, and would not now make it if he could foresee the restoration of his health.

The Bishop closed his wise and feeling remarks by saying that, as it was important the whole Diocese should be properly represented in the Committee of Fourteen, he desired to take time for the selection of the members, and would not announce the names at present.

ELECTION OF REV. A. C. COXE AS ASSISTANT BISHOP.

UTICA, N. Y., August 19, 1864.

Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., of New-York, was to-day elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Western New-York, by the Episcopal Convention now in this city, on the first ballot.

HORRIBLE CASE OF CHILD MURDER.—The Paterson (N. J.) *Register* says: On Monday afternoon, a little child of a serving woman in the Lafayette House, in Broadway, was reported to be lost. The bell-ringer was sent about town, and many of us remember that he described the child as a baby about two years old.

All day yesterday the search was continued, but without success, till last night word was brought to the unfortunate mother that the child had been found in a well.

It appears that a little beggar-girl, by the name of Long, who is well known in the neighborhood of Market street for thieving propensities, seeing the child prettily dressed, enticed it away from the door, and afterwards carried it up Broadway to her mother's house. She then stripped it of its clothing, so it is believed, and then threw it down the well.

The mother of the little murderess has been in jail for some time. Yesterday afternoon she was liberated, her time having expired. Upon reaching home, her daughter, devoid of that discretion which, if she live, may characterize her more maturer years, told her that there was a baby in the well. The baby was soon afterwards taken out, and now it awaits its burial.

The beggar girl was taken before a justice of the peace, but little could be got from her. We understand that she is now in the jail from which her mother so lately issued. Her age is about twelve years.

A NEW DEMAND BY THE COAL MINERS.—*The Pittsburgh Commercial* says: The Coal Miner's Association having advanced the scale of mining from five cents to eight cents, our mill-owners have very generally determined to close their mills in preference to acceding to their demand. This determination, we understand, is likely to receive the universal assent of our large consumers, who regard the demand as excessive. Eighteen months ago the price paid to miners was two-and-a-half cents per bushel. Subsequently the price was increased to five cents, and now a further advance to eight cents is demanded. The fact show that our millers and other large consumers have heretofore met the views of the miners by promptly acceding to their demands, but they have determined not to do so now, only because the demand is unreasonable, out of proportion to wages generally, and the price of manufactured articles.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Captain Winslow's Detailed Report of the Action.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP KEARSARGE.
ENGLISH CHANNEL, July 30, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the Kearsarge and Alabama:—

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with little sea, the position of the Kearsarge at ten o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after ten o'clock the Alabama was descried coming out of the west'n entrance, accompanied by the Couronne (iron-clad.) I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the Alabama, the position of the ships should be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the Alabama so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward, and cleared for action; with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the Kearsarge was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the Alabama, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the Kearsage come round before the Alabama sheered, presented her starboard battery and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately I ordered more speed; but in two minutes the Alabama had loaded and again fired another broadside, and following it by a third, without damaging us except in rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside—nearly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the Kearsage sheered, and opened on the Alabama. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside; but it was soon apparent that Capt. Semmes did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest, after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the Alabama and rake her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the Alabama was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the Alabama would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore; and had the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the Alabama from the first was rapid and wild: towards the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate, and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water line, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the Alabama, but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the Alabama, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting foretrysail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing, not having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift over but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed brought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but a white flag having been displayed over the stern our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the Kearsarge was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking. The white flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside and informed us the ship had surrendered and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the Alabama went down, her mainmast, which had been shot, breaking near the head as she sunk, and her bow rising high out of the water as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the Alabama, although it is stated she discharged three hundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the Kearsarge.

Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging. The casualties were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. Two shot passed through the ports in which the thirty-twos were placed, with men thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side; yet no one was hit, the captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as supposed.

The fire of the Kearsarge, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoners' accounts, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine room; and Capt. Semmes states that shot and shell had taken effect in the sides of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualities in the Alabama no correct account can be given. One hundred and fifteen persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is known that the Alabama carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fifty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one hundred and seventy; but desertions had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieut. (Sinclair), who joined her in Cherbourg.

The Alabama had been five days in preparation. She had taken in three hundred and fifty tons of coal, which brought her down in the water. The Kearsarge had only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an offset to this her chest chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the Kearsarge, including officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three; and her battery numbered seven guns—two eleven-inch, one thirty-pounder rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder guns.

The battery of the Alabama numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty-eight, of nine thousand pounds; one one-hundred-and-ten-pounder rifle, and six heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the engagement the Alabama fought seven guns and the Kearsarge five, both exercising the starboard battery, until the Alabama winded, using then her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I enclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLS, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT BISHOP.—The election of the Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D.D., of this city, as assistant Bishop of the diocese of Western New York, is announced elsewhere in our columns. Dr. Coxe is well known in our religious and literary circles as a theologian of excellent attainments, an eloquent and impressive preacher, a scholar who has won a high reputation by his writings, both in prose and verse, and a man of rare and various accomplishments. The recent edition of his interesting volume of travels in England, evinces an earnest devotion to the cause of the Church of which he is a minister, and a mind thoroughly imbued with the best and noblest spirit of the sacred and classical literature of England.

Erie Railway Murders.

Another of those frequent and disastrous collisions for which the Erie Railroad has gained such an unenviable notoriety took place about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, on the Erie line, at a place called Almond, about 4 miles and a half from Hornellsville. It seems that most of the bridges on certain sections of the road have recently been carried away by the heavy freshets that have there prevailed, and owing to this cause the express train from Chicago failed to connect as it should have done with the express from Cleveland at Salamanca. Under these circumstances the through passengers from Chicago were hooked on to a "wild cat" freight train, which was to work its way along the line. When about four miles and a half from Hornellsville, the "wild cat" collided with a freight train running in a contrary direction from Hornellsville, killing the engineer and fireman of the wild cat train, and entirely smashing both locomotives and seven or eight freight cars.

Fortunately the engineer and fireman of the freight train from Hornellsville were able to jump off in time to save their lives, and the passengers being at the end of the wild cat train, which was a very long one, escaped without any injury more serious than a few bruises. As usual in such cases, nobody is to blame, the telegraph operators each charging the other with being in fault, the one at Hornellsville stating that he did not receive the despatch announcing the wild cat train from Salamanca, until some time after the train had left Hornellsville.

Naval Movements.

JERSEY CITY VESSELS-OF-WAR.

There are but two vessels of war now being completed at Jersey City, the monitor Mahopac and the iron double ender Mahongo. They are both launched and the Mahongo goes on her trial trip up the Hudson River to-morrow, starting from the yard of Mr. Zeno Secor at 10 o'clock, A. M. She will proceed to the Navy Yard on returning from her trip. Of the results of the trip we will give a full account. The 15 inch guns of the vessel will be tested; they are both long range being 26 inches longer than any gun yet put in the monitor turrets. The Mahongo will be finished in about a couple of months. This yard has built the monitors *Tecumseh*, *Manhattan*, *Mahopac*, *Weehawken*, *Camanche* and iron double ender *Mahongo*. Most of them have seen hard service; the *Weehawken* foundered; the *Tecumseh* was blown up recently; the *Camanchee* was shipped in pieces to California on board the Aquilla, which vessel foundered. Subsequently the pieces of the vessel were successfully extracted from the hold of the ill-fated vessel, and the *Camanchee* is progressing rapidly towards completion in California.

Advance in the Price of Newspapers.

The following advances have been made recently in the price of newspapers:

American Union	5 cts.	to	7 cts.
Banner of Light	5 "	to	7 "
New York Clipper	6 "	to	10 "
New York Dispatch	5 "	to	10 "
Frank Leslie's Illustrated	8 "	to	10 "
Frank Leslie's German Illustrated	8 "	to	10 "
Freeman's Journal	6 "	to	10 "
Flag of Our Union	5 "	to	7 "
Harper's Weekly	6 "	to	10 "
Irish American	4 "	to	5 "
Literary Companion	5 "	to	7 "
New York Weekly	5 "	to	6 "
Police Gazette	6 "	to	8 "
New Nation	7 "	to	10 "
Scientific American	6 "	to	8 "
Scottish American Journal	6 "	to	7 "
True Flag	5 "	to	7 "
Wilkes's Spirit	10 "	to	15 "
Wide World	5 "	to	7 "
Harper's Magazine	25 "	to	35 "
Atlantic Monthly	25 "	to	30 "
Continental Monthly	25 "	to	30 "
Frank Leslie's 10c. Monthly (Sept. 1)	10 "	to	15 "
Frank Leslie's Magazine	25 "	to	30 "
Dollar Monthly	10 "	to	15 "
Daily Times	3 "	to	4 "
Daily Herald	3 "	to	4 "
Daily Tribune	3 "	to	4 "
Sunday Herald	4 "	to	5 "
Thompson's Reporter	6 "	to	10 "
Metropolitan Reporter	6 "	to	10 "
Daily News	3 "	to	4 "
Daily World	3 "	to	4 "

The Election in North Carolina.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 2.

The official vote for Governor of North Carolina, as made up to Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor, stood as follows:

Vance	52,833
Holden	20,174
Vance's majority	35,659

In this count there are no returns from eleven counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania and York, voted with the counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Haywood and Macon. But the Raleigh *Confederate* gives the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance.	Johnston.
Cherokee	621	181
Haywood	298 majority.	
Macon	670	163
Official vote as above	52,423	20,448
	54,323	20,448
Vance's real majority	32,975	

The Pennsylvania Election—Majorities for the Amendments.

The official returns of the election on the amendments to the Constitution are now complete, and the following is a recapitulation of the vote:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

Whole number of votes polled	303,311
For the amendment	199,959
Against the amendment	105,352
Majority	94,607

SECOND AMENDMENT.

Whole number of votes polled	285,571
For the amendment	210,402
Against the amendment	75,169
Majority	135,233

THIRD AMENDMENT.

Total number of votes polled	283,750
For the amendment	207,837
Against the amendment	75,913
Majority	131,924

RETURN AND RECEPTION OF HEXAMER'S BATTERY.—Hexamer's battery, which left Hudson County three years since, and has served with great distinction in the Army of the Potomac, were mustered out of the United States service at Trenton, on Thursday, and returned home yesterday, arriving in Jersey City at 3 p. m., where they received a public reception both military and civic. As the cars containing the veteran soldiers entered the depot a salute was fired by a section of the Hudson County artillery, after which, line was formed in Exchange Place, in the following order:

Police; Myers' Band; citizens; Hudson County Artillery, under command of Captain Guth; Representatives of the Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City Turnverein Associations, and Union Hill Hook and Ladder Company.

The procession marched up Montgomery st. to the City Hall, where the veterans were received in an elegant speech by R. D. McClelland, City Attorney, on behalf of the Mayor and Common Council. The procession then counter marched, accompanied by a number of the city officials, to Exchange Place, and the members of the Battery were invited to partake of a sumptuous collation that had been prepared for them at Taylor's Hotel. At the close, the procession marched to Hoboken, and after passing through the principal streets, proceeded to Otto Cottage Garden, where the soldiers were sumptuously entertained by the Turner Association and others.

The number of men returning yesterday was 65; 31 have re-enlisted and remain; 3 were killed during their absence; the time of 9 of them expired a few weeks since, and the balance have been discharged on account of wounds, disability, &c. They went out 125 strong.

The members of the Battery have participated in the following battles: West Point, Gaines' Mills, Malvern Hill, Harrison's Landing, Bull Run, Fairfax Court House, Antietam, First Fredericksburgh; Second Gettysburg, Battle of the Wilderness, Coal Harbor and Petersburgh.

Death of Soldiers.

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND AROUT NEW-YORK.

From August 12, to August 19.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 297 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Baldwin, Gerome, age 18, Co. A, 1st Minnesota, residence Fairhaven, Herns Co., Minn.
Bagg, Wm. G., age —, Co. —, 8th N. Y. H. A., residence unknown.
Briscol, Lorenzo F., age 25, Co. G, 37th Wiss., residence unknown.
Butcher, John, age 18, Co. H, 9th N. Y. Cav., residence Portland, N. Y.
Baker, Joseph, age 23, Co. B, 2d Mich., residence Rochester, N. Y.
Cane, A. N., age 34, Co. B, 4th Penn., residence Clinton, Pa.
Carnaham, Benj. F., age 39, Co. E, 16th Penn. Cav., residence Franklin, Venango Co., Penn.
Cochlum, James, age 24, Co. H, 4th Delaware, residence Andover, Clinton Co., Del.
Crise, John M., age 19, Co. H, 93d Penn., residence unknown.
Combs, James N., age 17, Co. F, 37th Wis., residence Jones Co., Hyces Mills, Wis.
Chase, Frank, age 22, Co. D, 17th N. H., residence Northmonroe, N. H.
Cooper, Josiah G., age 24, Co. F, —Del., residence Wilmington, Del.
Clarke, Wm. T., age 21, Co. B, 179th N. Y., residence Jerusalem, Yates Co., N. Y.
Debrode, Chas., age 42, Co. H, 4th U. S., residence Paszwitch, Prussia.
Dunlap, Hugh, age 36.
Davis, Ephraim, age 40, Co. A, 4th N. Y. H. A., residence Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y.
Easterbrook, Sanford, age 27, Co. G, 128th N. Y., residence Newburgh, Orange Co., N. Y.
Enwright, Thomas, age 45, Co. E, 155th N. Y., residence unknown.
Edwards, Thos. D., age 23, Rebel, residence North Carolina.
Eggleston, Abraham, age 22, Co. D, 97th N. Y., residence unknown.
Fuller, O. A., age 33, Co. B, 136 Ohio, residence Toledo, Ohio.
Faulker, Charles E., Contract Nurse, residence unknown.
Gillet, James, age —, Co. E, 39th Illinois, residence unknown.
Garrison, Henry, age 40, Co. M, 13th N. Y. H. A., residence unknown.
Grancer, Leonard, age 21, Co. D, 20th Mich., residence Michigan.
Harmon, Rolla, A. D., age 22, Co. I, 6th N. Y. Cav., residence Rochester City, N. Y.
Hayler, Lorenzo, age 32, Co. G, 72d Penn., residence unknown.
Hansford, Joseph, age 51, Co. B, 7th Me., residence Paysville, Worster, Me.
Hoff, Robert W., age 44, Co. H, 162d N. Y., residence New Jersey.
Henckle, Adolph, age —, 15th N. Y. H. A., residence unknown.
Haufman, George, age 60, Contract Nurse, residence unknown.
Holmes, Henry, age 16, Co. A, 155th Penn., residence Union, Westminster Co., Penn.
Hall, Wm. C., age 27, Co. E, 16th Penn. Cav., residence Burwich, Penn.
Humphrey, Margnee E., age 31, Co. M, 9th N. Y. Art., residence Darien, Genesee Co., N. Y.
Jones, Chas P., age 19, Co. B, 4th N. Y., residence Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Long, Robert J., age 22, Co. E, 98th N. Y., residence Morrisfork, Clinton Co., N. Y.
Locke, Major J. C., age 25, 30th U. S. C. T., residence 144 Long St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Larking, James, age 18.
Malone, Henry, age 40, Co. L, 10th N. Y., residence unknown.
Miller, Caleb, age 22, Co. L, 8th N. Y. Cav., residence Penbrock, Gennessee Co., N. Y.
Moddruge, Stewart D., age 18, Co. C, 109th N. Y., residence Buston, Tioga Co., N. Y.
Murphy, Wesley, age 30, Co. C, 30th Me., residence Pittstown, Me.
McGraw, Richard, age 40, Co. A, 13th Penn., residence Philadelphia, 615 3d St.
McCulloye, Josiah C., age 18, Co. L, 1st Minn. S. S., Okanon, Wasecca Co., Min.
Norcross, Joseph D., age 40, Co. I, 9th Me., residence Gardiner, Me.
Nichols, James, Co. M, 7th N. Y. H. A., residence unknown.
Northrup, Wm. B., age 39, Co. H, 1st Mich. S. S., residence Pine River, Mich.
Neal, Robert, age 17, Co. M, 14th N. Y. H. A., residence Antwerp, N. Y.
Owens, Edward, age 27, Co. B., 14th N. Y. H. A., residence Spooner's Corners, Owego, N. Y.
Purdy, John, age 15, Co. H, 120th N. Y., residence unknown.
Plumer, Anzi J., age 22, Co. B, 13th Ohio, residence Sprague, Jefferson Co., Ohio.
Reeves, John A., age 16, Co. I, 183d Penn., residence Philadelphia.
Reayse, Wm. H., age 20, Co. C, 9th N. H., residence Charlottesville, N. H.
Roberts, Albert W., age 18, Co. D, 16th Me., residence Falmouth, Cumberland Co., Me.
Rounds, Philip J., age 38, Co. G, 1st R. I., residence Providence, R. I.
Sutton, Charles E., age 19, Co. I, 60th Ohio S. S., residence St. John, Clinton Co., Mich.
Sweeney, Edward, age 45.
Strout, Addison J., age 31, Co. G, 1st Me. H. A., residence Franklin, Hancock, Me.
Searles, Lewis, age 22, Co. C, 6th N. Y. H. A., residence Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Shadow, John, age 60, Co. G, 184th Penn., residence unknown.
Taylor, Charles A., age 24, Co. C, 109th N. Y., residence Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.
Thompson, Edwin J., age 28, Co. E, 82d Penn., residence Harren Co., Penn.
Tillinghast, Wm. H., age 40, Co. E, 1st Mass. Cav., residence Delham, Norfolk Co., Mass.
Vanderbeck, Wm., age 19, Co. C, 8th Mich., residence Pine River, Mich.
Wood, Thomas, age 44, 121st Penn., residence Philadelphia.
Woodward,