THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS

Grand Union Victories

Pennsylvania Union on the Home Vote.

PROBABLE GAIN OF TWO CONGRESSMEN.

OHIO UNION BY 40,000.

Probable Gain of Ten Congressmen.

INDIANA CARRIED BY 15,000.

GAIN OF FOUR CONGRESSMEN.

New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXIV....No. 7,338. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

The following returns have been received from the Xth Congressional District: Pottsville, Fisher, Union, 479 majority. Union gain over last year, 35. Norwegian township, Union gain, 42.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Eleventh Ward, Democratic majority, 469; Union gain, 72.

SECOND DISTICT.

Tenth Ward of Philadelphia (official), Union majority, 1,132; Union loss, 94.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT.

Twentieth Ward of Philadelphia, Kelly, Union (reported), 200 majority. Union gain, 279.

THE FIFTH DISTICT.

Doylestown, Democratic majority 65; Democratic gain, 63.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Westchester township gives Broomall, Union, 139 majority. Union gain, 5.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Freemansburg, Northampton County, 2 Democratic majority. Union gain, 3.

THE SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Bedford Borough and township, 140 Democratic majority; Democratic gain, 28.

THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Lancaster, Democratic majority, 150; Democratic gain, 103.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Manch Chunk, 100 Union majority; Union gain, 18.

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Chester Borough, Delaware County, Union majority 184. Union loss, 88.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

First Ward of Reading, Union majority 103.

THE TENTH DISTRICT.

Union Township, 238 Democratic majority. Port Clinton Borough, 11 Democratic majority.

THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

Doylestown, Bucks Co., Democratic majority, 37; Democratic gain, 26.

THE ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Easton Borough, Northampton Co., Union majority, 38; Union loss, 5.

THE TENTH DISTRICT.

Tamaqua Borough, Democratic majority, 98; Union gain, 55.

Port Clinton, Democratic majority, 11; Democratic gain, 29. Pottstown Borough, Democratic majority, 171; Democratic gain, 37.

THE FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Petersburg Borough, War Democratic majority, 64.

THE EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Six townships give 86 Union majority; Union loss 94.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Reading, 7th Ward, Union majority 90; 5th Ward Union majority 54; 9th Ward, Democratic majority 39.

The 3d Ward of Philadelphia gives 150 Union majority; Union gain, 162.

The 10th Ward gives 1,236 Union majority; Union gain, 10.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Dauphin County—Harrisburg, 223 Dem. majority; Dem. gain, 140. As far as heard from the Union majority is 186.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Thirty townships in Chester County show a Union loss of 456.

SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The soldiers at Chester Hospital voted as follows: Union ticket, 81; Democratic, 3.

Four towns in Crawford County give 293 Union majority.

Pittsburgh—First Ward, 575 Union majority; Second Ward, 5 Dem. majority; Third Ward, 51 Union.

Scranton—Dem. majority 37; Union gain 196.

Pike County—Shohola township, Dem. majority 60, Union gain 2; Westfall township, Dem. majority, 93.

Erie City—1st Ward, 57 Union majority; 2d Ward, 5 Democratic majority; 3d Ward, 97 Union majority; 4th Ward, 52 Union majority.

Warren County, as far as heard from, gives 90 Democratic majority.

Fall Brooks, Tioga County, gives 127 Democratic majority; the rest of the County, from 50 to 150 Union majority in each town, making the County Union by 3,000.

Lycoming County—Williamsport, 68 Union majority; Kingston, 61 Union majority; Danville, 28 Union majority.

Schuylkill County, Town of Union, 237 Democratic majority.

Crawford County, 1,300 Union majority; Democratic gain, 600.

Thirty Townships in Luzerne County give Dennison, Democrat, 303 majority. They gave Woodward, Democrat, last year 1,051; Union gain, 649.

Wayne Co. gives 300 Democratic majority.

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

I..*Samuel J. Randall, Democrat.
II..*Charles O'Neill, Union.
III..*Leonard Myers, Union.
IV..*William D. Kelley, Union.
V..*M. Russell Thayer, Union.
VI.. B. M. Boger, Democrat.
VII..*John M. Broomall, Union.
VIII..*Sydenham E. Ancona, Democrat.
IX..*Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
X..*Myer Strouse, Democrat.
XI..*Philip Johnson, Democrat.
XII..*Charles Denison, Democrat.
XIII.. Ulysses Mercer, Union.
XIV.. George F. Miller, (prob.) Union.
XV.. Adam J. Glossbrenner, (prob.) Democrat.
XVI.. William H. Koontz, (prob.) Union.
XVII.. Robert L. Johnson, (prob.) Democrat.
XVIII.. Stephen F. Wilson, Union.
XIX..*Glenni W. Scofield, (prob.) Union.
XX.. Charles V. Culver, Union.
XXI..*John L. Dawson, Democrat.
XXII..*James K. Moorhead, Union.
XXIII..*Thomas Williams, Union.
XXIV..*Jesse Lazear, (prob.) Democrat.

*Members of the present Congress.

The soldiers' vote may give us most of the doubtful, and perhaps some others. The last delegation stood 12 and 12. This one ought to be at least 14 to 10.

Defeat of Congressman Cox.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Cox is beaten by at least one thousand on Home vote. S. S.

The Ohio Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The Ohio soldiers at the Chester Hospital voted as follows: For the Union ticket, 30; for the Democratic ticket, none.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Cincinnati gives 6,000 Union majority.

Cleveland, seven Wards, gives 1,045 majority.

Sandusky, 5 Democratic majority, a Union gain of 422 on the gubernatorial election. [No. it is n't.—ED.]

Hamilton County gives 6,000 Union majority.

Seven towns in Portage County, give 1,121 Union majority.

Three towns in Ashtabula county, give 548 Union majority.

Two towns in Cuyahoga county, give 100 Union majority.

Hamilton county, gives about 5,000 Union majority. Eggleston and Hayes (Union) are elected in the 1st and 3d districts.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Gen. Schenck, for Congress in the IIId District, has about 9,000 majority.

The Union majority in the State on the home vote is estimated at 40,000.

Fifteen or sixteen Union Congressmen are elected.

OHIO STATE OFFICERS.

ALL UNIONISTS.

Secretary of State.....William Smith.
Supreme Judge, full term.....Luther Dey.
Supreme Judge, long vacancy.....William White.
Supreme Judge, short vacancy.....H. Whiter.
Attorney General.....W. P. Richardson.
Comptroller.....Moses R. Bradley.
Com. Pub. Works, full.....P. Horizeg.
Com. Pub. Works, vacancy.....J. Moore.

OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.
I.. Benj. Eggleston, Union gain.
II.. R. B. Hayes, Union gain.
III..*Robert C. Schenck, Union.
IV.. Wm. Lawrence, Union (probably) gain.
V..*F. C. Le Blond, Democrat.
VI.. R. W. Clark, Union (probably) gain.
VII.. Saml. Shellabarger, Union gain.
VIII.. James R. Hubbell, Union gain.
IX.. Ralph P. Buckland, Union (probably) gain.
X..*Jas. M. Ashley, Union.
XI..*Wells M. Hutchins, Dem. (prob.)
XII..*Wm. E. Finck, Dem.
XIII.. Charles Follett, Dem. (prob.)
XIV.. Martin Welker, Union gain.
XV.. T. A. Plants, Union (prob.) gain.
XVI..*J. W. Wolfe, Dem. (prob.)
XVII..*E. R. Eckley, Union.
XVIII..*R. P. Spaulding, Union.
XIX..*Jas. A. Garfield, Union.

*Members of the present Congress.

Ohio and Indiana.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Returns from Ohio and Indiana indicate the success of the Union tickets.

The probabilities are that Union Congressmen are elected in the 1st, IId, and VIIth Districts, in place of Pendleton, Long, and Cox.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

All reports received from Indiana show large Union gains over 1860. Probably Morton will have 20,000 majority, and there will be a probable gain of two Union Congressmen.

First Gun From Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

Returns indicate election of the Union State ticket by a large majority. J. D. D.

Indiana Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

The election passed off quietly as far as heard from throughout the State. Reports thus far show large Union gains over the vote of 1860, which gave 12,000 Republican majority.

Wayne County gives 3,000 Union majority; Union gain, 2,000.

Partial returns from the Fifth Congressional District give 7,000 Union majority; gain, 5,000.

Winchester gives Morton (Union) 322; gain, 60.

Randolph County, Union majority 1,100. Cambridge, 332; gain, 17 over Lane's vote (11,860). Dublin precinct gives Morton a unanimous vote—266.

Indianapolis City and township have probably gone 5,000 Union; gain, 4,000. Centreville and township give Morton 566 majority. Delaware Co., 1,800 to 2,000 Union majority; gain, 1,300. Richmond gives Morton 1,683; McDonald, 1,326; Union gain, 500. Dearborn Co., Union majority, 500.

[NOTE.—These gains are usually the vote of 1861.]

INDIANA STATE OFFICERS.

ALL UNIONISTS.

Governor.....Oliver P. Morton.
Lieut. Gov.....Conrad Baker.
Sec. State.....Nelson Trusler.
Auditor.....Thomas McCarthy.
Treasurer.....John I. Morrison.
Attorney-Gen.....D. E. Williamson.

INDIANA CONGRESSMEN.

Dist.
I..*Wm. E. Niblack, Dem.
II.. Michael C. Kerr, Dem.
III.. Ralph Hill, Union (prob.) gain.
IV.. John H. Farquhar, Union (prob.) gain.
V..*Geo. W. Julian, Union gain.
VI..*Ebenezer Dumont, Union gain.
VII..*Danl. W. Voorhees, Dem. (prob.)
VIII..*Godlove S. Orth, Union.
IX..*Schuyler Colfax, Union.
X.. Joseph H. Defrees, Union gain.
XI.. Thomas N. Stilwell, Union gain.

* Members of the present Congress.

Newark Charter Election — Handsome Union Gains.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

In the charter election to-day the city has gone Democratic by a reduced majority.

The Union men gain one or two Aldermen and several School Commissioners.

The returns are scattering and come in slowly.

Returns from all but three wards show a Union gain of three Aldermen.

Political Conventions.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

The Republican Convention in the 4th district to-day, nominated Samuel Hooper for reëlection to Congress; and J. M. S. Williams of Cambridge, for presidential elector.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

The Union Convention held here to-day nominated the following electoral ticket: For electors at large, Hon. Daniel Kellogg and Hon. A. L. Catlin. For district electors: 1st district, G. M. Dorr; 2d, Ryland Fletcher; 3d, James W. Simpson. About 2,000 delegates were present. Gen. Richard Busteed and Hon. R. P. Andrews of New-York were among the speakers.

War Eagles Rejoicing.

A procession of War Eagles from Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., headed by Mr. James M. Thomson, with banner and music, came down town last night and made merry over the Election news. While crossing the Square near our office, they were set upon by a crowd of ruffians armed with clubs, stones, &c. The banner was destroyed, and some of the boys bruised, but none of them seriously. Gov. Seymour's "friends" had come out also, it seems, to hear the news, but the returns were not agreeable to their palates, and so they began to abuse those who were pleased.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

Trial of H. H. Dodd—More Astounding Revelations.

Special Dispatch to The Cincinnati Gazette

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

The Commission met pursuant to adjournment. All the members were present.

The examination of Wm Clayton, (Government witness in the case of H. H. Dodd,) was completed this morning; he stated that the Township Temple was subordinate to the County Temple; the County Temple sent delegates to the Grand Council, which met at Chicago in July last; McCarney and Griffith were appointed as such delegates, who, on their return, spoke of the appointment of a military commander, whose name was not known to any person but himself, and was reported to him in our Temple; we did not know anything of the removal of secrecy at the meeting of the Supreme Council in Chicago in August last; I know nothing of it except what I have seen in the papers; he was informed that only the Order in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio could be depended on, in case of an uprising, because the other States were not thoroughly organized; the witness understood the purpose of the Order to be to help the South in case of an outbreak; he had conversed with Rebels from Missouri, who asked if they would help them in an invasion of Illinois, and he said some would; the witness understood the obligation he had taken in the Vestibule degree to "take up arms in the cause of the oppressed in my country first of all, against any monarch, prince, potentate, power or government usurped, which may be found in arms and waging war against a people or peoples who are endeavoring to establish or have inaugurated a government for themselves," etc., to refer to the present war; that the South were oppressed, and the Government and its army the Government usurped; this was the common belief in the Order, and it was to oppose the Government as an usurpation, as well as if its members were pushed pretty hard by the draft. The cross-examination did not damage the witness in the least.

Wesley Trunter, a witness for the Government, testified as follows: Resides at Shoals Station, Martin County, Ind.; was formerly in the 17th regiment of Indiana Volunteers; discharged for disability; had been a member of the Order of Knights of the Golden Circle or Circle of Honor; joined at Shoals Station. There were forty or fifty members in this temple; had attended their meetings; their object at first was stated to be to organize and revive the Democratic party, and to oppose the Administration, and to ascertain what force they could muster; the officers and members said a great deal about the usurpations and tyranny of the Government, and about preparing to resist oppression; some of the members had rifles and shot guns, and two boxes of revolvers were sent to the organization, and a man by the name of Coffin helped carry the boxes, which were marked as jewelry. Toward the last part of 1863 the organization seemed to die, but in January, 1864, the matter seemed to revive, and the members of the Order were notified that a meeting of the greatest importance was to be held, and that all should attend. One John W. Stone was the speaker at the meeting; he said the Circle of Honor had been reorganized, and was to be called by a different name, he had a little book or ritual with him, which Stone said came from Jeff. Davis, containing the laws and regulations of the Order; the new Order was called Knights of the Golden Circle; he said they were in communication with the Confederate authorities, and that the Order was preparing to do something that would be felt; their first organization was a kind of feeler; Stone said that the organization would make a simultaneous attack upon Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., and St. Louis; they were to make a dash with such arms as they had, seize the arsenal, and by this means arm themselves more completely; Stone said there was no doubt they would be able to capture these places, as the United States soldiers were mostly at the front; he said that when these places were seized, it would wake up the friends of liberty in Kentucky, Missouri and elsewhere, and the organization would have such a standing and character that the career of the Lincoln Government would be checked; he reminded them that Old Abe was so scared that he stopped the draft; "but," said he, "we will give him something worse to be scared for than that," he said that Jeff. Davis had three times offered to compromise, but no notice was taken of it; that now Jeff. Davis, with the assistance that could be offered him from the North, would force the Lincoln Government, and that would bring peace to this country; the uprising was to be made not far from the 1st of April; Governor Morton was to be visited before the attack by a person who signed his name M. D., and he was not to live long after that; Stone said he guessed he would take sick and die; when the attack was to be made here, there would be a general advance of the Rebel armies, and General Lee was to attack Washington City; at the close of Stone's remarks, some fifteen additional members were enrolled in the order, each man getting two members to stand as his sponsors; they were bound by oath to the obligations laid down in the ritual, one of which was to stand by and defend each other, and to come with their arms whenever the order for the attack was made; those who did not were to be treated as traitors; some of the men, before taking the oath, expressed fears that if captured they would be shot or hung as traitors; Stone made light of the idea, and said that if any of the Order should be captured it was probable that Lincoln's Government would soon be notified by Jeff. Davis that they must be respected as prisoners of war, or he would retaliate; both Dodd and Bowles were constantly spoken of as Chiefs in the Order; Harrison H. Dodd, it was said in the Order, would be the next Governor.

The witness next went through the various signs, positions, grips and collogues by which members of the Order recognize each other, all of which exactly corresponded with that testified to by previous witnesses. After he had been in the Order some time, and became acquainted with its treasonable designs, he made his father acquainted with it, and subsequently wrote to Gen. Carrington about it; he joined the Order in good faith; no fee or reward of any kind had ever been paid or offered for making any revelation of the secrets of the Order; there was a person, a little fellow, who came to their temple twice, and who was said to go to and from the Rebel authorities; the chiefs of the Order said the only way to save the country was to elect Jeff. Davis as next President, and to do this they must arm against the blue coats; he had never, in any way, acted as detective for the United States Government; the members of the order drilled; wanted witness to drill them, as he had been in the army; he did not, and never drilled with them; the meeting referred to took place on Saturday night, Jan. 26 or 27, at the house of a person named Giddis, about a mile east of Shoals Station. Pending the examination the Commissioners adjourned to meet on Thursday, Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

The examination of Wesley Trouter, in the case of H. H. Dodd, is concluded. He had heard from members of the Order that they expected Indiana, Illinois and Missouri to join the Confederacy, and that with the aid of those the South could whip Old Abe. He received the Morgan signs, and was sworn into the service of Jeff. Davis. Dr. Bowles was the Chief of the Circle of Honor, and one of the chiefs of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Bowles was to lead them to join the Southern army.

Elliot Robertson, a witness for the Government, was then examined: Is a farmer residing in Randolph County, Ind.; joined the organization first called Knights of the Golden Circle in June, 1863; Nathan Brown was the chief of the Order in that township; he was an agent to organize the order throughout Randolph County; the obligation in this order made the penalty of revealing its secrets death; the body was to be cut into four parts, one quarter to be cast out of each of the gates, north, south, east and west; so the obligation read; there were grips and positions by which members of the Order recognized each other; one was an ordinary grip of the hand, but with the forefinger extended up the wrist of the person shaking hands; the members of the Order were partly armed—about one-half, or more; the aim and purpose of the Order was to oppose the Administration; the purpose of the Order was said by their captain to be to resist the draft, and to oppose arbitrary arrests by force, if need be; they were to be prepared to resist the authority when the order was given by the head men of the Order, and they would be told when the proper time had come; the captain gave orders that the men were to attend drill; witness never drilled with them; the Captain said they would be supplied with arms by the authorities at Indianapolis, and that their arms would be furnished as soon as they were needed; the captain said he understood there were plenty of arms for them in Indianapolis, and that they must not be uneasy about it.

The Commission adjourned, to meet on Friday, at 9:30 a. m.

Correspondence of The Cincinnati Commercial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

The Commission met at half-past 9. The Judge-Advocate announced that the accused, Harrison H. Dodd, had made his escape from the United States Court building, in which the Commission holds its session, and where the accused was temporarily confined. The Judge-Advocate asked for an adjournment till 11 o'clock, when he proposed to submit the question of proceeding to the findings and sentence in the case. The counsel for the accused then submitted to the Commission an affidavit as follows:

United States of America vs. Harrison H. Dodd, before Military Commission.

Be it remembered that on this 7th day of October, 1864, personally came before me, H. L. Burnett, Judge-Advocate District of Ohio and Northern Department, Jonathan W. Gordon and Martin M. Ray, who are the counsel for Harrison H. Dodd in the trial before a Military Commission in the city of Indianapolis, and being by me duly sworn, according to law, depose and say, jointly and severally, each for himself, that they have this morning heard with surprise of the escape of their client, H. H. Dodd, from his prison in this city.

They further declare, as an act due from them to this Court, that never by word, act or intimation, did they, or either of them, counsel, prompt, suggest or intimate to said Dodd, or to any friend or acquaintance of said Dodd, or any one else, his escape from prison; nor was anything upon the subject ever intimated or mentioned between the parties; nor did they at any time, or from any source, any notice or suspicion that said Dodd contemplated any such escape, and they thus declare their entire innocence in thought, word or deed, of his escape, and they ask this statement to go upon the record in the case.

[Signed] M. M. RAY,
J. W. GORDON.

The Commission met at 11 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. The Judge-Advocate decided not to submit the case at present, for final decision, but argued that by the decisions of the State Reports of New-York, Indiana, Alabama, and Arkansas, the prisoner had waived all further defense on his part, and admitted that he had no evidence to refute that offered on the part of the Government.

The Commission adjourned, to meet on Thursday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The State Central Committee will to-morrow publish the following spirited address:

To the People of Indiana: The exposure of the Sons of Liberty has been made. Every word is true. Harrison H. Dodd, Grand Commander for Indiana, has been on trial. The proof was overwhelming. Dodd was released from military prison on his parole of honor not to attempt to escape, and was quartered in quarters in the United States Court building. Last night he escaped from the third story window by a rope; only one man was with him; that man was Joseph J. Bingham. Innocent men do not do so. The act confesses guilt. Crime—every day shows that you were on the threshold of revolution. You can rebuke this treason. The traitors intended to bring war to your homes. Meet them at the ballot box, while Grant and Sherman meet them in the field.

This is no time to stand back. He who doubts whether he is for the war, cannot be trusted. The exposure made will stand upon unimpeachable testimony. I know there are unbelievers and skeptics, but I know that the Sons of Liberty meant treason. Not one-fourth of the testimony had been offered when Dodd fled. Charge brand every man who is a party to it, or who will not put his foot upon it. I have been for in all parties. I love sent drafted men home to vote, irrespective of party. The Government favors a fair ballot, and assertions to the contrary are false. The war must and will end. You must help the Rebellion, or be whipped by it—choose ye. I am no politician. I know from two years labor what the secret order plots. I am pledged to prove all I have asserted of their plans and purposes.

Believe me or not, I say to all men, of all parties, that the election in Indiana has become a matter of national interest. Defeat treason at home, and our armies will rejoice, the Rebellion wither, and you shall have a Union restored, with perpetual peace. But let the Sons of Liberty triumph, and you have no assurance of victory in front, or security at home.

You may say that I go beyond the province of a soldier. I do not. Traitors are traitors, wherever found, and my profession brings me down upon traitors, whoever approves or abjures. With you is the duty and the responsibility.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON, Brig.-Gen. U. S. V.

THE ESCAPE OF H. H. DODD.—This gentleman, lately on trial by a Military Commission in this city, charged with being a Son of Liberty and conspiring against the Government, got out of his military prison night before last about four o'clock in the morning. Mr. Dodd descended by a rope, which he had by some means procured, from the third story of the United States building on the northwest corner of Ohio and Pennsylvania streets. At that time of night it was certainly a perilous adventure for Mr. Dodd. It is stated by those on duty at the time, that Mr. Dodd sealed up a rope with iron clamps on the end of it, with a twine string. Then he made everything fast, came down from the third story, lit upon the pavement and then practiced his legs. Dodd would not have got off in this way if the guard up stairs, in the third story of the building, could have got out of the door as soon as they got the alarm. They were vigilant, but it took fifteen minutes to find the key, (the guards as well as prisoners were locked in,) and by the time they got down with their shot guns, Dodd, as we said before, was soon out. We believe the latter quotation is Latin, and a reward of one thousand dollars a head is to-day offered by those in authority for the recapture of Mr. Dodd. He ought by all means to be brought to the bar to answer for his sundry crimes, conspiracies, misdemeanors and treasons. We hope he may be speedily arrested. [Indianapolis Journal, 8th.

Politics in Soldiers' Letters.

IN THE FIELD, BEFORE PETERSBURG, Sept. 20, 1864.

. . . I am happy to know that the wicked prosper not, and that the traitorous and diabolical schemes of our political antagonists, the enemies of our country and our cause, are in a fair way to come to nought. How submissively ridiculous has been the performance of the whole farce! The tremendous splutter and fizzle at Chicago; the high horse which they rode after "Little Mac" was announced as the nominee of the party, and their subsequent great trepidation and disgust upon the receipt of the letter of acceptance of the *little saint*. I have always thought that the true and loyal men of the North would prove sufficient in the contests between parties where the questions at issue are of so great and vital importance, involving as they do the principles upon which our Government is based and we exist as a free people, independent and united, besides the Constitution of the great problem of humanity and morality which is now being solved, and which is to affect the whole human race and influence the destiny of coming generations. Believe me, my dear cousin, it affords me great pleasure and much comfort and strength, to receive the assurance that we are not deserted by our friends at home (and I think I may speak for the entire army) while we work and endure and dare so much in behalf of right and justice.

When I read the proceedings of the Chicago Convention, during its organization and continuance of the same, crouching, as I was, behind a friendly heap of dirt, which protected me only from the balls of the sharpshooters, amid the roar of cannon, the bursting of bombs, screeching of shells, and hurtling balls, and the hissing of bullets, tons of iron and lead being pitched about in a most promiscuous and careless manner, my heart almost failed me; I was fain to give up in despair and disgust. Then in a day or two we got more particular accounts, the speeches, the platforms, and the nominations, and my blood almost boiled in my fierce wrath and impotent rage. I have no doubt but I made some wicked and foolish remarks and resolves; but I finally cooled off a little and took a more extensive and reasonable view of the matter, thought of the character of the men assembled, compared them with many others enlisted in the good cause and true party, compared platforms, &c., and after due deliberation came to the conclusion that the thing would not work, the people would not swallow it, and although the party might be powerful, and cause as much trouble and sorrow, yet the mass of the people would all in good time show the true mettle and come to time.

Co. F, 15th NEW-YORK ARTILLERY, }
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 30, 1864. }

You may rest assured that this army will vote overwhelmingly for the Union, and the anti-armistice candidates; and if this army, where the McClellan feeling is supposed to be strongest, goes right, of course the other armies West and South will go right also.

Do you think it possible for soldiers to labor as we have labored, to march as we have marched, to fight as we have fought, and when on the point of reaping the benefit of our labors and sufferings, vote for a party which would give up everything for which we have labored and fought?—who would succumb to the enemy we had conquered?—who are in favor of an armistice after driving Early in headlong rout out of the Shenandoah Valley, and after taking Atlanta, Mobile and Petersburg? Never; it is not possible. I tell you the soldiers are all right. You may depend on them to not only beat the Southern Copperheads in the field, but the Northern Copperheads by their votes.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 8, 1864.

. . . Among the Union officers who have recently died here, was Capt. McGuinness, of the 75th Indiana. I never shall forget a remark he made to me when a fellow prisoner with him at the Libby Prison in March last. Like all other officers confined there, he was desirous to be released, but, he remarked "*I would rather lie here until I rot, than see my Government sacrifice the first principle in the matter of exchange.*" He was one of the best officers I ever met in the army. He was wounded, and taken prisoner at Chickamauga, and died for his country after many months confinement in a hostile prison.

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, Sept. 25, 1864.

I send the result of a test vote taken at the Asylum U. S. A. General Hospital in this place, on the 23d inst., which was as follows:

Lincoln	539	Fremont	3
McClellan	117	Blank	4

Total votes cast ..723 Lincoln's maj. over all..475

These votes are all soldiers, representing the following States: Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Tennessee and Kansas.

Nearly all the votes cast for McClellan, were from the men of some of the Indiana regiments which have been but about one year in the service, and who, although they all took large bounties, principally belong to a class of men who expected to serve their time out in the hospitals. But it is said that Indiana is not going to let her soldiers vote, and therefore it would be safe to take 100 votes from the above score on McClellan's side of the board.

Talking about allowing soldiers to vote. I would like to call the attention of the Republican General Committee of New-York as well as other States that it is absolutely necessary to enlighten the soldiers in these far off recesses of the South, as to the mode that will be employed to obtain their votes, for although there are but few New-Yorkers here, still it is the duty, at this time of peril, of every man, whether he be for McClellan or Lincoln, to poll his vote, so that we may have a fair and impartial result.

I shall vote for our honest Old Abe, and endeavor to influence some few other votes in his favor; for

First, It is my opinion that a change, at the present state of affairs, in the Presidential chair and the Cabinet, would at least cause a sort of clogging in the gigantic machinery which has to be kept in motion to carry on this war.

Second, President Lincoln has carried on this war in a very creditable way so far, and it would be foolhardiness to remove him just at the moment when he has succeeded in throwing the noose of the lasso over the hydra-headed monster Rebellion, and it needs but a single pull to close the noose and bring the monster completely under his power.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

FIRE TELEGRAPH.

The Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph, just finished, was this afternoon formally placed in the hands of the city authorities. The experiments made were highly satisfactory. A. B. Talcott, well known in telegraph circles, is the superintendent.

THE APHRODITE.

The Aphrodite, wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, was not a naval vessel.

SOLDIERS VOTING.

Ballots were to-day cast at the various hospitals and military stations in this city and vicinity, by the soldiers of Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is represented that there were comparatively few Democratic votes polled, the others being for the opposite tickets.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Edwin M. Pratt, of Boston, has been appointed an Ensign in the navy, and ordered to report to the frigate San Jacinto at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Russian Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

In accordance with the authorization by the act of Congress, the Navy Department, to-day, have telegraphed to the proper authorities in San Francisco, to arm and equip a vessel at that port for the use of Engineer Bulkley and party, who are soon to proceed on the expedition North to commence operations for the completion of the great overland Telegraph line, from the Columbia river, in Washington Territory, to the Amoor river, Russia. The expedition will probably commence active operations in the northern latitudes by the 1st of March. The officers of the United States Coast Survey feel great interest in the necessary preliminary surveys of the expedition, and are affording to Engineer Bulkley, and his assistants, all facilities in their power.

Guerrillas at Work in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

A private dispatch just received here, and considered trustworthy, says the Rebel Capt. Peter Essett's band captured and burned this morning's train for Covington, about eight miles from that place, and robbed the passengers. No farther particulars have been received.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

An attack on a passenger train of the Kentucky Central Railroad was made by 25 guerrillas midway between Paris and Lexington. The engine was thrown from the track, the cars were burned, $2,700 were taken from Adams Express Company, and all the passengers were robbed.

The Asia for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

The mails per the steamship Asia, for Liverpool via Halifax, will close at 6½ o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about 9 o'clock.

Weather at St. John, N. F.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

We have had nothing but gales of wind and torrents of rain lately. The telegraph line is much damaged in consequence.

Oration of J. B. Gough.

The immense crowd which always follows this gifted orator, was not wanting in its attentions to his lecture delivered last night at the Cooper Institute, when the large hall was filled with a brilliant audience, whose breathless and delighted attention he held during his two hours' oration. We were glad to see this veteran campaigner in the temperance cause, in such, if we may use the word, good condition, and exhibiting all the fire, energy, humor and pathos which have placed him among the very highest, if not the highest, platform orator of the day. Mr. Gough is always graphic, always terse, a most excellent mimic, always forcible and always full of the most expressive gesticulation, though if anything he indulges somewhat less in the latter than in former years, and all who go to hear him may depend upon being one moment thrilled by his pathos and anon convulsed with irrepressible laughter, and on this occasion infinite mirth and loud cheers were evoked by his reference to the Chicago platform, which he described as "too rotten to handle." His peroration also, in which he stated that during the storm which beset the ship of state, the people would not change the Captain, who, at the helm, had carried them safely through the past three years, elicited tremendous cheering. There was a large number of young men present, and there is little doubt but that much good must result from his efforts to promote the cause of temperance, for even those who do not agree with his opinions and arguments, cannot fail to come from his lectures with their feelings softened, moral perceptions sharpened, a deeper sense of duty, and firmer resolves and aspirations for the true and right.

FROM SOUTHERN PRISONS.—The Rev. Charles Dixon, Chaplain of the 16th, taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., was released at Charleston, Sept. 23, with two chaplains, seven surgeons, and three officers on parole. He has been in several Southern prisons, at Andersonville, Ga., at Savannah and at Charleston. He gives as many interesting facts. At one time about 1,600 officers were confined in a crowded stockade at Macon. Their rations were, every five days, five pints of very coarse corn meal (the cob ground with the corn often), half a pint of beans, half a gill of rice, a table spoonful of salt, and a bit of bacon about as big as two fingers. This was better fare than the privates had.

The privates at Andersonville were packed, 30,000 of them, on 18 acres of ground, of which three acres were swamp, and could not be used. They had barely room to lie down. The mortality was frightful, sometimes as high as 100 per day. Mr. Dixon saw Major Sandford, of the 7th, and other officers of the 8th and the 7th at Macon. They are all now at Charleston. They fare better at Charleston than elsewhere. Many privates have recently been sent there and to Savannah.

The rebels all seem to think that McClellan is to be elected, and they are rejoicing in the prospect. That seems to be now their main reliance. Chaplain Dixon says that nothing, not even victories in the field, will have such a depressing, damaging effect on the Rebels as the election of Lincoln. How can any Union man, under such circumstances, vote for McClellan and Pendleton? [Hartford (Conn.) Press, Oct. 4.

A GOOD "MUSCULAR CHRISTIAN."—Rev. S. R. Calthrop, the lately installed successor of Rev. Theodore Parker, as minister of the 28th Congregational Society of Boston, is a member of a Cricket Club. If more of the clergymen of all the sects would join Ball, Boat, and Equestrian Clubs, there would be fewer dyspeptics in the profession, we feel sure, and their labors would be easier, if their sermons were not better. The latter would be better if the old adage is true, that "sound minds exist in sound bodies."

Mr. T. B. Russell of Salem, Mass., has manufactured a smoking automaton—a figure of a man seated in a chair, who smokes a cigar with all the ease, if not pleasure, of a rational being. The man's vitals are made of machinery, and bellows and India-rubber pipes.

Markets—*Reported by Telegraph.*

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat a shade firmer, but equal demand. Corn firmer, but dull. Oats in fair demand at the advance. Barley quiet, and held at $1 70@$1 71. Whisky dull; held at $1 70, and $1 69 offered. Canal freights to New-York: Wheat, 17½c.; Corn, 15c.@15½c.; Oats, 10½c. Lake imports: 7,500 bbls. Flour, 86,927 bush. Wheat, 19,629 bush. Corn, 30,063 bush. Oats, 3,926 bush. Barley. Canal exports: 1,313 bbls. Flour, 94,600 bush. Wheat, 54,600 bush. Corn, 13,550 bush. Oats.

OSWEGO, Oct. 11.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm, but quiet; sales 6,000 bush. Feed corn; sales shorts at 95c. Shipstuffs at $40, and Middlings at $42@$50 per ton. Lake imports: 10,500 bush. Wheat, 1,000 bush. Barley, 127,000 feet Lumber. Canal exports: 1,918 bbls. Flour, 25,700 bush. Barley, 217,000 feet Lumber. By Railroad, 190 bbls. Flour.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

FROM MISSOURI.

Our Forces Fighting Price Front and Rear—He says he has Come to Stay—Fight at California and Defeat of Price with 100 Killed and wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

From *The Democrat's* Jefferson City correspondence, it seems that the Rebel demonstration on that place on the 7th was merely to occupy our forces while the enemy's main body crossed the Osage River. After feeling our fortifications and finding them strong, they passed westward during the night, some twenty thousand strong, with sixteen to twenty-five cannon and a long train of wagons.

Gen. Pleasonton arrived on the morning of the 8th and assumed command, and in the afternoon followed the Rebels with about 8,000 cavalry.

At night reports reached Jefferson that we had engaged Price's rear, while Gen. Curtis, coming from Kansas, was fighting their front.

The Democrat's Jefferson City dispatch to-night says:

"A courier just arrived from California, twenty-five miles West, brings information that our cavalry were skirmishing nearly all day yesterday.

"In the afternoon the Rebels entered California, burned the Railroad depot and a train of cars.

"Gen. Price has issued a proclamation stating that he had come into the State intending to remain. He desired to make friends, not enemies, and the depredations he had committed were a military necessity.

"About 4 o'clock our forces placed a battery outside of California and drove the Rebels out. We killed and wounded and captured over one hundred. Our loss was only a few wounded.

"The Rebels have torn up about a mile of the railroad track on the east side of California, and it is also torn up in several places on this side.

"The R