THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

Meeting of the Union Central Committee.

Speeches of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Wm. A. Butler, H. J. Raymond, &c., &c., &c.

The regular weekly meeting of the Union State Central Committee was held at the Cooper Institute last evening. Although the weather all day had been exceedingly wet and boisterous, and had abated but slightly at nightfall, the attendance was very large—the usual sprinkling of ladies not failing to add to the general crowd. The hall was decorated with Union flags in a very tasteful manner. The usual band of music was also present.

Mr. William Allen Butler was unanimously called to the chair, and made some very appropriate remarks on the victories recently gained by the friends of the Union all through the country.

Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND was then announced and spoke at considerable length on the necessity for supporting the government. The whole scope of his speech was devoted to a review of the conduct of Gov. Seymour, whom he said had done everything in his power to embarrass the general government ever since his assumption of power. He read a good many extracts from Mr. Seymour's speeches in illustration. He had pledged himself in the most solemn manner to support the government of the country for the prosecution of the war to the suppression of rebellion before his election; but as soon as he felt himself secure in the Governor's seat, he set about using all his influence to impede recruiting and to fill up the ranks of our armies in the field. Mr. Raymond referred to the riots of July last as a clear illustration of the animus of Governor Seymour. When General Dix wrote to him to ask if he could use the State troops for the suppression of the disturbances in the city, he replied that he had written to the President to ask him to suspend the draft. He said not a word about the main question put to him by General Dix. Subsequently the General repeated the question, adding at the same time that he did not wish to call on the federal government for troops, every man of which was needed in the front to fight the rebellious enemy, and calling upon Governor Seymour to sanction the employment of the New York State militia to put down the riots. The reply, which came a week afterwards, was to the effect that the President had not seen fit to accede to his plan of suspending the draft—(laughter)—and that State troops could only be used for quelling offences against State laws and not for putting down any disturbance which it was the duty of the general government to suppress. General Dix replied that he would then see to the enforcement of the laws and put down the riots himself. (Applause.) He had thirty-five thousand men of thereabouts of the Potomac, principally keeping guard over Governor Seymour's dominions. Rosecrans was checked in victory and was awaiting to fall back because the reinforcements he had asked for and was expecting were to destroy Bragg's army could not be spared from the Army of the Cumberland to Chattanooga and in New York at the same time. Thus one of the most splendid opportunities for crushing the rebellion by the capture or destruction of Bragg's army—the only real strength the rebellion at present—was lost. And whose was the fault? Yes, whose was it? (Cries of "Seymour.") Whose then is the responsibility? (Cries of "Seymour.") He more than any other man is responsible for the evil consequences. How different would have been the state of the case if General Dix had been Governor of the State. (Loud applause.) He has shown to the people how he would support the government and suppress rebellion. But the riots in the city were suppressed, thanks to General Wool and General Brown—(applause)—but above all to the untiring devotion of the Metropolitan police. (Tremendous cheering.) After reviewing many of the official acts of Governor Seymour, Mr. Raymond said he would mention a matter which had come to his knowledge through a source that was entitled to all confidence and respect, but as he had not been authorized to repeat the information he would mention it as a mere rumor. This is that Governor Seymour had frequently, in conversation with his political friends, who, however, did not share his views by any means, asserted that the government and people should accept the rebellion and war as the facts; that they should recognize the Montgomery constitution and adopt it, as it was much better one than the old constitution; then allow Jeff. Davis to come into power as President, as he could only serve one term. There would be a chance then, in his opinion, for the election of a Northern President on the basis of the rebel Montgomery constitution. (Hisses.) He would not assert that Governor Seymour really used these words; but assuming that he had, he (Mr. R.) believed that he was unfit to live under any government on the face of the earth. (Applause.) Mr. Raymond continued at some length to excoriate the public acts of the Governor of the State, showing that he was the enemy of the country, and calling upon the people to unite in removing all such men from power.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WILSON.

After music by the band, Hon. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, was introduced, and, after the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—After listening, as you have to night, to the admirable speech of your distinguished fellow citizen—Governor Raymond—I can hardly hope to say anything that will insist you to the discharge of the high duty you owe to your country in November next. When rebel cannon brought down the old old flag of our country that waved over Sumter, our country asked us to give to it all we had and all we hoped to be—to sacrifice party, to forget all the past concerning party organizations and party agitation, and to remember only that we had a country to protect and a nation to save. When I heard the intelligence that the blood of the men of Massachusetts reddened the streets of Baltimore, I resolved to forget all the claims of party and to give to my country whatever I had to give of this life. Twenty four companies are in the field to night, in the face of the rebel legions, raised and organized by my efforts. (Applause.) More than two hundred officers have entered the service bearing commissions secured by my influence; and I always forgot to ask what their political sentiments were. (Renewed applause.) Upon this political canvass, that I have no doubt your cause is to be crowned by a brilliant victory. I say to you to-night wherever you find loyal democrats who stand by their country and do their whole duty to the country, give them the right hand of fellowship, be generous to them, and if they do not go with you, why, go with them for the cause of the country. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, I say to you—while I know and acknowledge the fact—that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of loyal and patriotic democrats yet in the ranks of the democratic organization; I say to you here to-night that the democratic organization of the United States to-day is the wickedest political organization that treads the globe. (Cheers.) There is not to-night a single question concerning humanity—not one—that that organization champions or advocates in this country. Its appeal is not to heart, conscience, reason; its appeal are to the baser passions of human nature, to the selfishness of men; and throughout this country this day and this hour the leaders of that organization are appealing to all that is low in the human character for their success. Why, sir, I have just come from the battle field of Pennsylvania—(loud applause)—where we have won a glorious triumph for the cause of our country, and I am proud to say to you to night that the contest was fought in Pennsylvania by the friends of the government upon principle. Our friends there everywhere over the State appealed to the heart, to the conscience, to the reason of the people; they appealed to patriotism, they appealed to the sense of justice, to the love of liberty, and the people of Pennsylvania have voted for the country, for the vigorous prosecution of the war and for the proclamation of the President of the United States. (Loud cheers.)

At this juncture of Mr. Wilson's speech Daniel S. Dickinson appeared upon the platform and was enthusiastically cheered.

Senator WILSON, resuming—Gentlemen, it is no matter of surprise to me that this democratic organization throughout the country occupies the position described to-night by Governor Raymond here in New York. I remember, sir, when the whole menagerie of rebels were passing up and down the halls of Congress threatening the life of the nation, that these men throughout the country were holding meetings and assuring them that if they would cast out the Union, and if any attempt was made to coerce them back into the Union, that they would have battles to fight on Northern soil with doubtful results. Jefferson Davis, in 1859, spent a few weeks in New England; he returned to Mississippi, and in the autumn of that year, in a speech made in the capital of that State, said that he had been told in many places in New England what he had only been told before by ex President Pierce, that if forces were sent for the subjugation of the South they would have battles to fight on Northern soil with doubtful results; and one month after he made that speech it appears that ex President Pierce wrote him a letter repeating the same sentiment; and in February of that year, on the floor of the Senate of the United States, in reply to some remarks of mine, he said that Caleb Cushing had declared that if we raised forces and should come to blows they would throttle us here in the North. I say to you to-night, what every public man in America knows to be true, that these rebel leaders left the halls of Congress with the assured conviction that they would have a united South and we a divided North; that the battles, if fought at all, would be fought here in the streets and on the fields of the loyal States—and I believe that the speeches made in those meetings here in the North, in Philadelphia, in the capital of your own State at Tweedle Hall, and in other portions of the country, and the assurances of these democratic leaders incited and encouraged Jefferson Davis and his rebel compeers to go out of the Union and found the Southern confederacy. But, gentlemen, when our flag went down at Fort Sumter the American people rose in their majesty, and they compelled these men to bow to the will of this patriotic people. (Applause.) They bided their time; they knew that disasters would come; they knew that brave men would fall; they knew that death would land his wing in many a dwelling; they waited until misfortune came, and then they organized, and talking as the Indian says, with a forked tongue to one man for peace and to another man for war, they carried New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other great States last autumn. But no sooner did these leaders come into power than they manifested to the country in all the States what Mr. Raymond has shown you Governor Seymour manifested in this State. They were ready to use all their influence and all their power to thwart the government and to prevent the vigorous prosecution of this war. Gentlemen, when the year 1863 dawned upon the country the hearts of the public men of the country who are true to it sunk within them. In the Northwest, in the Legislatures of Indiana and Illinois, efforts were made to battle the actions of the Governors of those States and to weaken the influence of the nation; but then it was that the soldiers under Grant and the brave men who were serving under Rosecrans—the men who had made the field of Murfreesboro immortal in history—uttered their sentiments for the country. They sent back to Illinois and Indiana a resolution that resolution branding these democratic leaders in those States as traitors to our country (cheers). When I read the resolutions of those men who had served their country in the fire and blood of battle, I felt that the cause of the country was secured, and I said to those gentlemen on the floor of the Senate, Turchin, of Indiana, and Powell, of Kentucky, that they would cower and tremble, and go down under the rebukes of our brave soldiers in the field. From the time that these soldiers branded these men as traitors to our country, the friends of the government have carried every election in every State of the Union. I congratulate you, gentlemen, to-night, on the glorious position the country occupies to-day. Within the last few weeks Maine has given eighteen thousand popular majority for the government. California has sent across the mountains nearly twenty thousand popular majority for the government of the United States. (Cheers.) Kentucky has given fifty thousand of a popular majority for unconditional Union. (Cheers.) And now, the great State of Pennsylvania, by above twenty thousand popular majority, has ranged herself alongside of the government. (Cheers.) And Ohio, by a majority you can hardly count, has stamped the word traitor on the brow of Vallandigham, and all the waters of the seas cannot blot it out. (Applause.) Indiana is fighting for the government. Iowa has spoken by thousands for the government, and in November next you, gentlemen, will carry the State of New York. We will carry Maryland for the government—carry it for the cause of emancipation. (Cheers.) I think within three weeks from this time we will find the twenty-four loyal States of the Union—all of them, except perhaps New Jersey, will be in supporting the government. Such is the political report of the country before the country, and this we claim, is a party triumph—but it is a triumph for the cause of nationality, and that above and beyond all parties. (Cheers.) And this is the last four months the gallant soldiers in the field, [illegible] which my [illegible] triumph for the country—(applause)—to those gallant soldiers we owe the destruction of one hundred thousand of the rebel army. We have seen the rebel Army of the Potomac roll back from [illegible] legions of Lee. [illegible] field of Gettysburg the written [illegible] and when the history of that battle [illegible] will pass into history as one of the great battle days of the country. I believe that on that day—that 3d day of [illegible] at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the last charge was made, and repulsed, that the baleful star of the rebellion began to go down in eternal night, and the sun of the Union to ascend in the heavens. I believe that that victory which [illegible] back that great army and sent it reeling across the Potomac saved the country [illegible] unity sure. I believe that it saved [illegible] made its [illegible] York from a revolution which only [illegible] here in New [illegible] afterwards broke out in a riot. (Cheers.) We have seen within this period thirty thousand rebels lay down their arms to General Grant. Seven thousand [illegible] surrender at Port Hudson to General Banks. We see the Mississippi, from its source in the mountains to the Gulf, free from rebel rule, every drop of its water reflecting back the stars of your national flag. We have seen the raider Morgan tumbled up in Ohio, and shut up in the Ohio Penitentiary, where all such men ought to be. We have seen the victories of Hunt and Steele, the achievements of Gillmore—(Cheers for Gillmore), and we hope to read that his Greek fire has destroyed Charleston, that pestilential cradle of rebellion. This is the condition of our country in the field to-night, and I tell you that I have not the slightest anxiety for our army in any part of the country. (Cheers.) I believe if Lee attacks Meade that he will be rolled back as at Gettysburg; and I hope he will attack him. I believe that Rosecrans is now so strengthened that he will soon take a leap in advance. (Applause.) And the cause of our country abroad is improving every hour. We have reason to night to thank Almighty God for the improved condition of our country. And now what is our duty? Our duty at home is to banish from public life and public confidence the men who have been thwarting the country in her struggle for existence. You have put down a rebellion here in New York—you have buried many of the rioters—you have sent hundreds to the penitentiary—you have others yet to try, and you are bringing on them the condemnation of the law. But I tell you to-night that I have less condemnation in my heart and in my reason for those rioters—those friends of Horatio Seymour, who murdered innocent men and burned down asylums, who robbed and plundered—than I have for the men of the city and State of New York who incited them to those bad deeds. (Applause.) You have here amongst you an association called States' Rights Association, and that association has been the nursery of treason here in New York. (Cheers.) It has been addressed by gentlemen whose speeches have been calculated to deceive and mislead the people. That association passed a resolution calling on the Governor whenever an act of the federal government should be passed that interfered with the sovereignty and jurisdiction of New York to call out the forces of the State for the protection of the rights of her citizens, and then they resolved that the Conscription act would so interfere with the jurisdiction of the State, and the Governor was called upon to protect the people from that so-called odious and oppressive measure—that act passed by Congress to more equalize the military burden—that act which discriminates in every line and in every feature in favor of the poor man and against the rich—that act was misrepresented by Horatio Seymour—by Fernando and Ben Wood—(cheers and hisses)—and by their friend, Mr. Andrews, of Virginia. (Laughter.) These poor people of New York were led to believe, and did believe, that the act was against them in its every line and feature. It was more liberal towards the poor, telling man—more liberal than the militia laws of any State in the Union. I say I have less condemnation for those deceived and betrayed men than I have for those men who misled the poor ignorant people. You are sending these men to the penitentiary, and you are doing right; but I tell you the world will hold it hypocrisy except you banish from public confidence and from public life those men who have deceived and misled them. Not content with misrepresenting the act—as act framed for the purpose of equalizing the military burden of the country, in putting the burden of military service on those classes usually exempt and relieving the poor and dependent. They have been teaching this people that the government is a tyrannical and oppressive one; but history will record that Abraham Lincoln—(cheers for Mr. Lincoln)—has a heart as tender and soft as the heart of a woman that he has dealt too kindly and too gently with the rebels. (Cheers, and cries—"That's so.") Here we are in the midst of a secession, the most gigantic that the world ever saw. It has raged now for thirty months, and not one man has yet been executed as a traitor—no one man's life has been taken, except in battle; and history can furnish nothing so merciful, so kind and forbearing towards erring men as the administration of Abraham Lincoln now shows. (Applause.) And yet this man and his friends, who have erred on the side of generosity and humanity, are daily arraigned before the country as a tyrannical administration. They do not like to have men arrested; and yet I tell you we have not arrested enough of them. (Cheers.) If I had the power, wherever I found a man coming against the life of the nation I would seize him, if he was of consequence enough to seize, and I would hold him till he ceased to be dangerous, and then I would fling him away to the contempt of God's universe. (Applause.) You would think, to hear men talk, that the prisons were filled with prisoners. Why, not a man was arrested in Massachusetts, and I only know of four arrested in all New England. You had not many here—not as many as you should have had. (Cheers.) Among the first arrests made was the Legislature of Maryland. General McClellan told General Banks to arrest every one of them, and that this would give a crushing blow to the rebellion. The government arrested some of the men engaged in murdering the sons of Massachusetts going forth in defence of the capital. Some of those very men are in the service of the rebels to-day. General Sumner, that brave and good old man, who died lately at Syracuse, before his death, called for a glass of wine, and tasting it, said, "God bless and protect my country." General Sumner arrested Calhoun Benham on his way from California to join the rebels. Calhoun Benham was held a few days and let out. He was the man who was second to the murderer of David Broderick. We let him out and he is now an officer in high command in the rebel army. We arrested at the same time Senator Gwin, and the papers tell us that he is now in Europe, trying to make Napoleon believe that California is ready to go out of the Union. We let him out, and he is now in Europe using his power and influence to take California out of the Union. The government arrested this man Vallandigham, who lately over here at Newark, after the adjournment of Congress, denounced the act passed for filling the ranks of the army, and told the people that if war was to be prosecuted in this way by the government, that the Southern army should be induced to invade the North; and Lee took his advice and threw his army into Pennsylvania—to Gettysburg—from which they were hurled back. We arrested Vallandigham, and the President, in that kindness of heart for which he is remarkable, keeps him out of prison during the war and sent him to Dixie among his friends. (Laughter.) They received him and allowed him to depart again. Do you think they would let out Daniel S. Dickinson if they had him amongst them? (Laughter.) Do you think they would let out Governor Raymond if they had him there? I don't think they would let myself out. But they let Vallandigham out and the British let him in. He has been watching and hanging about over the border to hear from Ohio, and he has heard from Ohio. (Laughter.) Pugh told us that he intended, after the election, to get on the steps of the Capitol of Ohio and call three times for Vallandigham, and if he din't come, he would go for him at the head of three hundred thousand men and bring him in triumph to the State Capitol. I haven't heard the call for Vallandigham yet. (Laughter.) Washington in the early Revolution arrested the traitors of his day. All through that Revolution the fathers put their hands hard down on the men who were plotting against the country. The respectable, conservative, moderate torys condemned the Revolution and passed resolutions against it. The country was then full of Seymours and Woods, but we went through the Revolution, and has any one heard Washington denounced for arresting these tories. No, Five years after the war closes, as it will close with triumph for the country—(applause)—you will not find a man bold enough to raise his voice before the American people to denounce Abraham Lincoln for arresting those men who have been plotting against our common country. These men think they have won by this change. Why, gentlemen, they lost no time after carrying the country by false pretences—that they could sweep us out of power. It was well that they showed their hands. They showed who and what they were, and since the 1st of January, when their policy became known, when the army branded them as traitors, and when the President promulgated that great act of statesmanship, of justice, of liberality, when he issued his proclamation of freedom, these men and their organization have been going down under the stern condemnation of the American people. (Applause.) This people do not forgive men who stand against patriotism, and I do not believe they ever will. The country was full of traitors during the Revolution, and then they were called the respectable and conservative gentlemen, who regarded Washington, Jefferson and Adams as so many radicals. The British Governor of my own State said at his table, at dinner, that he knew who Hancock was and who Quincy was, but who the devil, said he, is this pair of Adamses. (Laughter.) He did not know Sam. Adams, nor John Adams; but the world has since found out who they were. These respectable conservative gentlemen went down rapidly after the Revolution. They were powerful during the Revolution; but after it they became powerless. Do you know any one who boasts of having blood in his veins, or that he bears the name of a Revolutionary tory sire? I tell you that these gentlemen who are serving against the country to-day will go down, after the war closes, beneath the heels of American patriotism. Our brave soldiers, who are now battling for the Union in the field, who have learned that whenever they were stood in the face of the enemy they have been fired at by rebel democrats and nobody else, and the democrats here who sympathize with men who are trying to tear down the flag of the country, and pierce shot into their bosoms, these soldiers will come back as they came back from Pennsylvania, by hundreds, and as they voted by thousands against Vallandigham in Ohio. Do you believe that they will ever vote for men who have raised mobs to put down the law of the country intended to fill up their shattered ranks? I tell you the patriotic people of the country. And I hope, gentlemen, you will go to the people of the North. Appeal especially to the young men of the country, who can have no part with those men who are to go down to their graves with dishonored names. Rally the people of the State of New York, so that the President can lean upon them and feel that the Empire State is behind him. Place New York so that our soldiers in the field can turn back and feel that the heart of the Empire State throbs in unison with theirs for the constitution, the Union and the vigorous prosecution of the war. (Loud applause.)

Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was then announced, and made a lengthy speech. He said that the rebel army has its allies here in the North, and they were to be found among those who are the opponents of the administration. The democratic party was not to come by chance, nor did it get its authority from its name. The reason that the democratic party became popular was that it started into life upon the principle of Jefferson, that all men are created equal. (Applause.) That party supported Madison, although he committed ten blunders to Abraham Lincoln's one. They got their name and title from the fact that they were true to the country in that day, and supported the government for the common good. At this day they were forming the northern wing of the rebel army. Of all the acts of Abraham Lincoln that he approved of—and there were a great many of them—there was none he liked more than the grit he displayed in arresting Vallandigham and then sticking to it. (Applause.) The result has shown how wise and correct he was.

Mr. Dickinson's speech was characterized by good humor, [illegible] and was plentifully interspersed with appropriate anecdotes, which [illegible] the audience in continual roars of laughter.

It was past eleven o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

New York Senatorial Nomination.

HUDSON, N. Y., Oct 16, 1863.

John B. Dutcher, of Dutchess county, was to-day unanimously nominated by the Union Convention for Senator from the Twelfth Senatorial district.

The Zoological Collection in the Park.

THE DONATIONS OF LIVING ANIMALS TO THE PARK—WHO ARE THE DONORS—FURTHER REPRESENTATIONS SOLICITED, ETC., ETC.

One of the principal features of the Park at the present time is the collection of birds and quadrupeds. Although it is but the nucleus of what is intended to form the Zoological Garden of New York, still it is larger than would at first be supposed by a casual visitor, as the birds are mostly scattered about in the Ramble and on the Lake, while the rabbits and squirrels are allowed to roam about the grounds, to make their homes as near to nature as possible.

The following is a list of animals presented to the Park and the names of the donors:—

Animals.	*Donors.*
Twenty-two white swans	Senate of Hamburg city.
Twenty-four white swans	Vintners' Co., London.
Twenty-six white swans	Dyer's Co., London.
Two trumpet cranes	G. Granville White, Esq.
One peacock	G. Granville White, Esq.
Two Syrian gazelles	G. Granville White, Esq.
Two musk deer	G. Granville White, Esq.
One pelican	G. Granville White, Esq.
Six deer	City of Philadelphia.
Two fawns	City of Philadelphia.
Thirteen squirrels	City of Philadelphia.
Two Poland geese	Thomas Richardson, Esq.
Five Aylesbury ducks	Thomas Richardson, Esq.
One pair of Foland star pigeons	John Norris, Esq.
One magpie	John Norris, Esq.
One prairie wolf	Charles S. Foster, Esq.
One silver gray fox	Charles S. Foster, Esq.
Three American eagles	H. E. Dickenson, Esq.
One American eagle	Albert S. Josslyn, Esq.
One American eagle	W. T. Blodgett, Esq.
One American eagle	Captain Pennell.
Two deer	Hon. Bayard Clarke
One deer	Joseph Conrad, Esq.
One doe	Edward E. Mitchell, Esq.
One doe	S. T. Nichols, Esq.
Gold fish	William D. Murphy, Esq.
Two Canadian geese	Charles M. Graham, Esq.
One young swan	Captain Grumley.
One racoon	I. A. Pilat, Esq.
Two pelicans	Colonel Thorpe.
One Australian cockatoo	Robert Lewis, Esq.
One Monkey	Frank Fowle, Esq.
One black eagle	Isaac B. Cary, Esq.
One eagle	W. H. Beardsley, Esq.
One marsh hawk	Woodhull Lawrence, Esq.
One pair of fish hawks	M. W. Cooper, Esq.
One red fox	Thos. S. Dick, Esq.
One opossum	J. Potter, Esq.
One macaw	Jacob Hays, Esq.
One cockatoo	F. E. Selkin, Esq.
One pair of English rabbits	Geo. W. Snow, Esq.
Two peacocks	John A. Havens, Esq.
Two pair of pea fowl	Thomas Morton, Esq.
Three Bitterns	Francis Armbruster, Esq.
One American horned owl	E. M. Collins, Esq.
One screech owl	Frank A. Pollard, Esq.
Two pair say larks	Louis B. Brasse, Esq.
One white rabbit	Edward Mullugh, Esq.
Two pair Yazooza ducks	Geo. Lattimer, Esq.
One black bear	—
One Galtagos land turtle	—

In addition to the above the Park authorities have purchased several animals of different descriptions, including a fine pair of black swans. The Park authorities will only be too happy to add to their collection; but the want of funds will at present prevent them from making any large purchases. Our citizens who now enjoy the blessing of the Park will do well to add their mite in the way of contributions of choice animals fit for such a purpose. Many small donations have helped to make the Park what it is, and others will aid the completion of it.

A large collection of photographic stereoscopic views have recently been taken of the Park, including the birds, &c., by Theodore R. Roche, an amateur artist, and are certainly the finest set ever collected. The set is composed of about one hundred and fifty different views, embracing nearly the whole of the Park in sections, the arches, lake scenery, &c. They are intended for general circulation when completed.

POSTSCRIPT

SATURDAY, OCT. 17—3:50 A. M.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Pursuit of Chalmers—Sharp Skirmish and Rout of the Rebels—The Enemy Driven Southward, &c., &c.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 14, 1863.

Colonel Hatch engaged Chalmers two miles south of Hibbes, and after a three hours' sharp skirmish, drove them south. He followed all day Tuesday, skirmishing every hour. At last accounts he was still engaging them at the Tallahatchie river.

CAIRO, Oct. 16, 1863.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says:—A company of rebels have been again conscripting near Union Depot, who at the last announcements had gone towards Brownsville. Another company were near Macon, Fayette county, ten miles from Union Depot. On Saturday another party went into Jennersville. Among the conscripted is B. R. Moseby, candidate for Congress.

The rebel leaders were to meet at Poplar Corners, Madison county, for the purpose of making a descent on Fort Pillow. It is intimated that they could muster upwards of three thousand men and one battery. Preparations are being made for their reception.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16, 1863.

Arrived, Russian war steamer Gardamock, from Amoor river.

Sailed, steamer Oregon, for the northwestern ports of Mexico, taking a cargo of mining machinery and merchandise for miners' consumption.

There is an active trade with the interior. Refined sugar, 16c. lathmus butter, 28c. a 30c. East Boston syrup, 45c. The leading mining stocks have declined, under some stringency in the money market. Ophir, $1,900 a $1,800 per foot; Gould & Curry, $4,400 a $4,600.

Harpending, Rufles and Great, the three parties convicted of treason, in attempting to sail from this port in the pirate Chapman, are sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars, the imprisonment to be in San Francisco till Congress provides some other place.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Pennsylvania Election—Vote for Governor.

We give below the majorities in each county in Pennsylvania on the Gubernatorial ticket at the recent election, compared with the majorities given in 1860. It will be seen that Governor Curtin three years ago carried thirty-nine counties, and Mr. Foster twenty-six. This year Mr. Curtin has received majorities in thirty-five counties, and Mr. Woodward has carried thirty one:—

Counties.	1860. Curtin, Repub.	1860. Foster, Dem.	1863. Curtin, Repub.	1863. Woodward, Dem.
Adams	—	—	—	800
Alleghany	6,689	10	7,700	—
Armstrong	776	—	300	—
Beaver	907	—	1,600	—
Bedford	—	97	—	271
Berks	—	3,485	—	6,650
Blair	879	—	1,160	—
Bradford	4,336	—	4,000	—
Bucks	53	—	—	430
Butler	918	—	500	—
Cambria	—	406	—	700
Cameron	—	—	75	—
Carbon	—	208	—	576
Centre	941	—	—	350
Chester	1,627	—	2,600	—
Clarion	—	502	—	1,000
Clinton	47	—	—	300
Clearfield	—	285	—	650
Columbia	—	733	—	1,400
Crawford	2,099	—	2,000	—
Cumberland	—	91	—	600
Dauphin	1,253	—	1,400	—
Delaware	1,187	—	1,713	—
Erie	3,144	—	2,800	—
Elk	—	212	—	200
Fayette	—	212	—	450
Franklin	674	—	350	—
Fulton	—	129	—	204
Forrest	60	—	75	—
Greene	—	1,140	—	1,500
Huntington	956	—	1,085	—
Indiana	1,183	—	2,650	—
Jefferson	393	—	250	—
Juniata	38	—	200	—
Lancaster	5,859	—	6,000	—
Lawrence	1,686	—	2,000	—
Lebanon	1,613	—	1,010	—
Lehigh	—	390	—	1,830
Luzerne	—	254	—	2,200
Lycoming	581	—	—	200
Mercer	650	—	600	—
McKean	592	—	200	—
Mifflin	233	—	50	—
Monroe	—	1,341	—	2,025
Montgomery	—	1,580	—	1,300
Montour	—	237	—	700
Northampton	—	1,742	—	3,150
Northumberland	—	566	—	800
Perry	238	—	200	—
Philadelphia	—	1,826	7,350	—
[illegible]	—	519	—	600
[illegible]	795	—	800	—
Potter	234	—	—	2,000
Schuylkill	1,805	—	1,500	—
Somerset	565	—	450	—
Snyder	—	149	—	275
Sullivan	74	—	1,200	—
Susquehanna	1,[illegible]	—	3,000	—
Tioga	2,816	—	400	—
Union	801	—	250	—
Venango	449	—	800	—
Warren	940	—	400	—
Washington	562	—	—	—
Wayne	73	—	—	850
Westmoreland	—	446	—	800
[illegible]	—	174	—	40
Wyoming	—	1,843	—	2,800
York	—	—	—	—
Total	50,874	19,128	58,288	35,311

Curtin's majority in 1860 32,479
Curtin's majority in 1863 20,947

THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1863.

The official vote of this city is as follows:—Curtin, 44,274; Woodward, 31,193. Majority for Curtin, 7,081.

Police Intelligence.

DISORDERLY HOUSES BROKEN UP.—On Thursday night the Fifteenth ward police made a descent upon two houses of bad repute, nos. 61 and 63 West Thirteenth street, kept by Josephine Dumont and Nellie Cameron, and arrested the two women, together with their female boarders and some male visitors. They were all locked up for the night, and yesterday morning were disposed of by Justice Quackenbush, who committed the two women for trial, sent some of the girls to prison and discharged others. About the same time the Thirteenth ward police broke up the house of Delia Conway, No. 474 Broome street, arrested the keeper and several of her boarders—young girls from twelve to fourteen years of age. The woman gave bail to answer, and the girls were sent to the island as vagrants. The complainants in the cases were gentlemen who lived in the neighborhood of the respective houses.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—John J. Lewis was arrested yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit five dollar bill of the State Bank of Newark, N. J., at the segar store of G. H. Ray, 305½ Broadway, and another at the saloon of James Wiley, 307 Broadway. Justice Connolly locked him up to answer.

THE ASSAULT UPON POLICE OFFICER ELDRIDGE.—It was reported late yesterday afternoon that policeman Eldredge, who was stabbed while attempting to arrest a young man named Samuel Shaw, of No. 212 East Thirty-third street, for disorderly conduct, had died. Shaw is in custody. His friends claim that he has not been perfectly sane for some time past.

The Island of St. Domingo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The *Tribune* contains an article on Dominica, in which it is asserted that seven-tenths of the population are negroes, and that they are making a desperate resistance to the Spaniards, &c. Now, Dominica is one of the caribee Islands, in the Windward group, at present in quiet possession of Great Britain. The *Tribune* evidently intended to write about St. Domingo, the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola; but not seven-tenths there are negroes; not over one-fifth are pure black, three fifths being half, quarter and eighth blood, the remainder are whites. Moreover, they are not making a desperate resistance to the Spaniards. I wish they were. Spanish rule would, however, establish order, at least. The negroes of both the Spanish and French portions of the island are, in the interior, fast relapsing into the same condition of barbarism as that which exists in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica, where polygamy, incest and fetish worship prevail. Foreign association in the seaports shames the people into some attempts at decent government; but neither Geffrard nor the few well meaning men in St. Domingo can ever permanently establish law and order. If ever done, outside influences will do it. The people of that country generally believe in "a mild form of republican government, tempered by assassination." Heaven save the island from negro rule and us from *Tribune* geography.

GREGORIO.

United States District Court.

FINAL DECREE OF DISTRIBUTION IN PRIZE.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.

OCT. 15.—*The United States v. The Steamer Patras and Cargo.*—The United States District Attorney this day entered a final decree of distribution of the proceeds of the cargo of the above vessel, amounting to the sum of $55,550 82. The vessel still remains in custody of the Marshal, on appeal to the Circuit Court, before Hon. Judge Nelson. The vessels which share in the prize are the Honville, Restless, Flambeau, and G. W. Hunt.

THE NAVY.

The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn was raised on the great sectional dock at the foot of Rutgers street, East river, on Thursday afternoon, in one hour and five minutes. A large concourse of citizens were present to witness the effort, and were doubly paid for their visit, for the enthusiastic cheering of the workmen employed on the several dry docks, and the hoisting of colors on the warehouses and shipping in the vicinity, announced the arrival of Commodore Farragut. The Brooklyn, during the attack on and capture of New Orleans, was the flagship of the "Old Salamander," and received there and during an engagement with a rebel ram at the mouth of the Mississippi injuries of such a serious nature that she will have to undergo extensive repairs at the hands of Messrs. Jacob A. Westervelt & Sons. Every facility will be afforded our citizens to thoroughly inspect the war worn but still magnificent ship, Captains Betts and McCormack having signified their intention to remain in attendance during her occupancy of the dry dock.

THE ERICSSON IRON-CLADS.

The following is a list of the iron-clad vessels of war in course of construction from the plans of Captain Ericsson. Their condition or whereabouts it is deemed best not to publish in tabular form:—

Name of Vessel.	*Contractors.*	*Local Inspectors.*
Dictator	John Ericsson	Cap. Eng. E. D. Robie.
Puritan	John Ericsson	C. Eng. E. Lawton.
Mahopac	Secor & Co.	Amos Broadnax.
Tecumseh	Secor & Co.	C. Eng. J. Farron.
Manhattan	Perine, Secor & Co.	Amos Broadnax.
Canonicus	Harrison Loring	C. E. D. B Macomb.
Manayunk	Snowden & Mason	W. E. Roe.
Catawba	Niles Works	C. En. C. H. Loring.
Oneonta	Niles Works	C. En. C. H. Loring.
Tippecanoe	Miles Greenwood	C. En. C. H. Loring.
Saugus	Harlan, Hollings-worth & Co.	C. Eng. H. H. Stewart.
Napa	Harlan, Hollings-worth & Co.	C. Eng. H. H. Stewart.
Yazoo	Merrick & Sons	W. K. Thomas.
Tunxis	Reany, Son & Archbold	C. Eng R. H. Long.
Umpqua	Snowden & Mason	W. E. Roe.
Waxsaw	A. & W. Demead & Son	G. B. Davids.
Casco	Atlantic Works	C. Eng. E Lawton
Suncook	Globe Works	B. F. Leonard.
Chimo	Aquila Adams	Seth Wilmarth
Klamath	Alex. Swift & Co.	Robert Glynn.
Yuma	Alex. Swift & Co.	Robert Glynn.
Naubuc	William Perine	Robert Robinson.
Shawnee	Curtis & Tilden	C. Eng. E. Lawton
Cohoes	Wm. F. Morris	J. Drake.
Kokosing	Wilcox & Whiting	Levi T. Spencer.
Squando	McKay & Aldus	1 A. E. F. Hoyt, Jr.
Modoc	J. S. Dunderhill	J. G. E. Larned.
Nauset	Donald McKay	1 A. Eng. E. Hoyt.
Shiloh	Geo. C. Bestor	D. G. Wells.
Etlah	Chas. W. McCord	D. G. Wells.

VESSELS AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

The following is a list of the vessels at the Brooklyn Navy Yard at present:—

Name.	*Class of Vessels.*	*Condition.*
Supply, 5	Storeship	Repairing.
Miantonomah	Iron-clad	Lately launched.
R. R. Cuyler, 11	Steamer	Repairing.
Penobscot, 6	Steamer	Completed.
Kensington, 3	Steamer	Repairing.
Augusta, 10	Steamer	Repairing.
Magnolia, 3	Steamer	Repairing.
Carnation, 2	Steamer	Repairing.
Honeysuckle, 2	Steamer	Repairing.
Brooklyn, 26	Steamer	Repairing.
Shamrock, 10	Steamer	Repairing.
Sonoma, 8	Steamer	Repairing.
Maumee, 7	Steamer	Repairing.
Pembina, 7	Steamer	Repairing.
Dawn, 5	Steamer	Repairing.
Sebago, 8	Steamer	Repairing.
Rachel Seaman	Schooner	Repairing.
Geranium	Steamer	Repairing.