ELECTIONS TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa.

Sixty Members of Congress to be Chosen.

STATE OFFICES TO BE FILLED.

NAMES OF THE CANDIDATES.

&c. &c. &c.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania elects to-day a Governor, twenty-four members of Congress, twelve State Senators and one hundred Assemblymen, besides the usual county and local officers. At the Presidential election in 1864 Lincoln received 296,391 votes and McClellan 276,316. The total vote of last year, at the election of Auditor General, was 454,263, the republican majority being 22,660. Fifteen of the twenty-four Congressional districts are at present represented by republicans and nine by democrats. The State Senate at present stands twenty-one republicans to twelve democrats, and the last House sixty-eight republicans to thirty-two democrats.

The Candidates.

The nominees for Governor and members of Congress are as follows:—

FOR GOVERNOR.

Heister Clymer, democratic.
General John W. Geary, republican.

THE CONGRESSIONAL FIELD.

A glance at the Congressional field at this particular moment cannot fail to prove interesting. In the *First District*—The candidates are Samuel J. Randall (dem.) and Charles Gibbons (rep.) Randall's majority in 1864 was 2,167, so that his re-election looks like a foregone conclusion.

Second District—Candidates, Charles O'Neill (rep.) and John Hulme (dem.) In 1864 Mr. O'Neill's majority was over 4,000; so there is little chance for Hulme.

Third District—Candidates, Leonard Meyers (rep.) and Charles Buckwalter (dem.) These men were both up for office in 1864, on which occasion Meyers was elected by 1,100 majority. This time, however the contest will be much closer, and a democrat may succeed if the republicans are not wide awake.

Fourth District—Candidates William D. Kelly (rep.) and John Welsh (dem.) Kelly was elected by over 3,000 majority in 1864.

Fifth District—This district is composed of the Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth Wards of Philadelphia and all of Bucks county. The candidates are Caleb N. Taylor (rep.) and Henry T. Ross (dem.) The republican majority in this district in 1864 was only 278, so that you see there is a fair show for a free fight this time. The friends of Mr. Ross are very sanguine of success.

Sixth District—Composed of Lehigh and Montgomery counties. Candidates, David Thomas (rep.) and Markley Boyer (dem.) In 1864 Mr. Boyer was elected by a majority of over 3,000 votes. His election is conceded.

Seventh District—Composed of the counties of Chester and Delaware. Candidates, John M. Broomall (rep.) and Nathaniel Pratt (dem.) Union majority in 1864, 3,677.

Eighth District—Berks county. Candidates, D. J. Lincoln (rep.) and Lawrence Getz (dem.) Majority for Getz from 7,000 up.

Ninth District—Lancaster county. Candidates, Thaddeus Stevens (rep.) and Samuel H. Reynolds (dem.) Mr. Stevens' election is conceded by about 5,000 majority.

Tenth District—Composed of the counties of Lebanon and Schuylkill. Candidates, General Henry L. Cake (rep.) and C. R. Gloniger (dem.) In 1864 the democrats carried the district by about 500 majority. This time the republicans are making a desperate effort to elect their man.

Eleventh District—Composed of Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike counties. Candidates, General William Lilly (rep.) and D. N. Van Auken (dem.) The chances are in favor of Van Auken.

Twelfth District—Comprising Luzerne and Susquehanna counties. Candidates, James Archibald (rep.) and Charles Dennison (dem.) In 1864 Dennison was elected to Congress by about 500 majority. His friends are confident of his reelection.

Thirteenth District—Composed of Bradford, Columbia, Montour, Sullivan and Wyoming counties. Candidates, Ulysses Mercur (rep.) and William Elwell (dem.) There will be a close contest in this district, and, there is no telling how the thing may go.

Fourteenth District—Composed of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder and Union counties. Candidates, Geo. F. Miller (rep.) and Thomas Bowers (dem.) The Union majority in this district last election was over 800. The democrats are quite confident of Bowers' election, however.

Fifteenth District—Composed of Cumberland, Perry and York. Candidates, General R. M. Henderson (rep.) and A. J. Glossbrenner (dem.) Glossbrenner carried the district in 1864 by 2,600 votes, so that he need not feel very uneasy about the result.

Sixteenth District—Composed of Adams, Bedford, Franklin, Fulton and Somerset counties. Candidates, J. B. H. Koontz (rep) and J. McDowell Sharpe (dem). The contest will be a close one, and may be that Koontz, who is the present member from this district, may be elected to stay at home.

Seventeenth District—Comprising the counties of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin. Candidates, D. J. Morrel (rep.) and R. L. Johnson (dem.) Mr. Morrel carried the district by almost 500 majority in 1864, and expects to do fully as well this time.

Eighteenth District—Composed of Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Potter and Tioga counties. Candidates, Stephen F. Wilson (rep.) and T. P. Wright (dem.) Mr. Wilson is the present member from this district, and expects to be re-elected by a handsome majority.

Nineteenth District—Comprising the counties of Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Erie, Jefferson, McKean and Warren. Candidates, G. W. Schofield (rep.) and W. L. Scott (dem.) In 1864 Schofield's majority in this district was somewhere in the neighborhood of 2,000. He will no doubt be re-elected.

Twentieth District—Comprising the counties of Clarion, Crawford, Mercer and Venango. Candidates, D. A. Finney (rep.) and General A. B. McCalmont. This was formerly a strong republican district, but, owing to a quarrel in the family, it is feared that Mr. Finney may be beaten.

Twenty-first District—Composed of the counties of Fayette, Indiana and Westmoreland. Candidates, John Covode (rep.) and Hugh H. Wier (dem.) The parties are very evenly matched, but the chances are that Wier will be elected. This is Senator Cowan's district, and he is working hard to defeat Covode.

Twenty-second District—Composed of the city of Pittsburg and part of Allegheny county. Candidates, J. R. Moorehead (rep. and General J. B. Sweitzer (dem.) The chances appear to be in favor of Moorehead's election.

Twenty-third District—Comprising Allegheny county, north and west of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers, and the counties of Armstrong and Butler. Candidates, Thomas Williams (rep.) and D. G. Child (dem.) Williams was elected by a majority of nearly four thousand in 1864, so that it is fair to presume his mind is easy, so far as the morrow is concerned.

Twenty-fourth District—Composed of the counties of Beaver, Greene, Lawrence and Washington. Candidates, Geo. V. Lawrence, present incumbent, and William Montgomery (dem.) The majority for Lawrence at the last election was nearly seventeen hundred, so that the chances of electing a democrat in this district are decidedly slim.

OHIO.

Ohio elects to-day a Secretary of State, Judge of Supreme Court, member of the Board of Public Works, and nineteen Congressmen. At the Presidential election in 1864 Lincoln received 265,154 votes, and McClellan 205,568, a republican majority of 59,586. At the election for Governor last year the republican ticket received 223,633 votes, and the democratic ticket 193,097, a republican majority of 29,936. Of the nineteen Congressional districts seventeen are at present represented by republicans and two by democrats. The State Legislature, which continues in existence until January, 1868, contains, when on joint ballot, 105 republicans and forty-seven democrats, a republican majority of fifty-eight.

The Candidates.

STATE TICKET.

	Democratic.	Republican.
Sec. of State	Benj. Le Fever.	Wm. H. Smith.
Judge Sup. Ct.	Thomas M. Key.	Josiah Scott.
Bd Pub. Works.	Thomas Larwell.	John H. Barrere.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Democratic.	Republican.
1	George H. Pendleton.	Benj. Eggleston.*
2	Theo. Cook.	R. B. Hayes.*
3	Gen. J. D. Ward.	R. C. Schenck.*
4	J. F. McKinney.	Wm. Lawrence.*
5	Col. William Mungen.	M. B. Walker.
6	Col. William Howard.	R. W. Clark.*
7	Thomas Miller.	Samuel Shellabarger.*
8	Col. W. P. Reed.	C. S. Hamilton.
9	Thomas P. Finnefrock.	R. B. Buckland.*
10	Gen. H. S. Commager.	James M. Ashley.*
11	Col. O. F. Moore.	John T. Wilson.
12	Philip Van Trump.	W. S. Jones.
13	Gen. G. W. Morgan.	Columbus Delano.*
14	John B. Young.	Martin Welker.*
15	Martin D. Follett.	Rufus E. Plants.*
16	Charles H. Richener.	John A. Bingham.*
17	Louis Schaefer.	E. R. Eckley.*
18	Colonel O. H. Payne.	R. P. Spalding.*
19	D. C. Cootman.	James A. Garfield.*

* Members of present Congress.

INDIANA.

Indiana votes to-day for a Secretary of State, Auditor Treasurer, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, eleven members of Congress, and a State Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of a United States Senator in the place of Henry S. Lane. At the Presidential election in 1864 Lincoln received 150,422 votes, and McClellan 130,233, a republican majority of 20,189. There was no general election last year. Of the eleven Congressional districts nine are at present represented by republicans and two by democrats, and the State Legislature on joint ballot stands at present eighty-nine republicans and seventy democrats, a republican majority of nineteen. The State Senate is equally divided between the two parties.

The Candidates.

STATE TICKET.

	Democratic.	Republican.
Secretary of State	M. D. Manson.	N. Trusler.
Auditor	C. G. Rodger.	Thos. B. McCarty.
Treasurer	Jas. C. Ryan.	N. Kimball.
Attorney General	John R. Conroth.	D. E. Williamson.
Sup. Pub. Instr'ns	R. M. Chapman.	Geo. W. Hoss.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Democratic.	Republican.
1	W. E. Niblack.*	L. Q. DeBrewler.
2	Michael C. Kerr.*	W. Q. Gresham.
3	H. W. Harrington.	M. C. Hunter.
4	William S. Holman.	Ira C. Grover.
5	Major N. I. Bundy.	George W. Julian.*
6	Captain John M. Lord.	John Coburn.
7	Solomon Claypool.	Henry D. Washburn.*
8	John G. Pardue.	G. S. Orth.*
9	David Turpie.	Schuyler Colfax.*
10	Robert Lowry.	William Williams.
11	Dr. B. B. Snow.	John P. C. Shanks.

* Members of present Congress.

IOWA.

Iowa elects to-day a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Register of Land Office, minor judiciary officers and six Congressmen. At the Presidential election in 1864 Lincoln received 87,331 votes and McClellan 49,260, a republican majority of 38,071. In 1865 three candidates ran for Governor, Stone, the republican, receiving 15,942 majority, in all but eight counties, over his two competitors. For Judge of the Supreme Court the republican candidate received 73,122, and the democrat 52,100, a republican majority of 21,022. The six Iowa Congressmen are all republicans, and the present Legislature, on joint ballot, stands 126 republicans to twenty democrats, a republican majority of 106.

The Candidates.

STATE TICKET.

	Democratic.	Republican.
Sec. of State	S. C. Van Anda.	Col. Ed. Wright.
Auditor	R. W. Crosely.	John A. Elliott.
Treasurer	G. A. Stone.	Maj. S. E. Rankin.
Attorney General	W. Bellanger.	F. E. Bissell.
Register	L. P. McKennik.	Col. C. C. Carpenter.
Rep. Sup. Court	T. J. Stoddard.	E. H. Stiles.
Clerk Sup. Court	F. Gottschalk.	Chas. Lindermen.

FOR CONGRESS.

Dist.	Democratic.	Republican.
1	General F. H. Warren.	James F. Wilson.*
2	John P. Cook.	Hiram Price.*
3	Reuben Noble.	William B. Allison.*
4	Colonel C. H. Mackey.	William Loughridge.
5	General J. M. Tuttle.	G. M. Dodge.
6	J. D. Thompson.	A. W. Hubbard.*

* Members of present Congress.

OUR DESPATCHES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Excitement in Philadelphia—Business Almost Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1866.

A tremendous excitement exists here over the election which takes place to-morrow. Business is almost totally suspended, and crowds throng the streets speculating on the probable result. Many bets are being made. Both sides are confident of success.

FROM OUR SPECIAL PENNSYLVANIA CORRESPONDENT.

The Great Contest to be Decided To-Day—Feeling of the People and Strength of the Contending Forces—Both Sides Confident of Victory, &c.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 8, 1866.

The greatest political battle that has been fought in Pennsylvania since 1844, perhaps, takes place to-morrow, and now that the forces on both sides are fully marshalled and prepared for the fray, the excitement of the people exceeds anything of the kind I ever witnessed. It will be a terrible struggle to see which party shall obtain control of the State, and cannot very well be determined without some hot work at the polls. Three or four weeks ago the contest seemed to be all one sided, and it looked as though the democracy were going to be beaten worse than they ever were. Since then there has been a great change in public sentiment, especially within the past week or ten days, and the conservatives are now as sanguine of success as they were fearful of defeat a month ago. Whether this conservative current is strong enough to turn aside the well laid plans of the republican party and bring about a defeat, it is difficult to say; but one thing is pretty certain—bets on large majorities are not made by the republicans as freely as they were a short time ago. Few are now willing to bet on more than seven or eight thousand majority for Geary, where three weeks ago they would have been willing to have staked their all on fifteen thousand. Indeed, within the last few days, some democrats have had the temerity to bet even on their favorite. It is true the number of even bets are very small; but I only mention these facts to show the growing confidence of the democracy in the success of their ticket.

DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATES.

The Democratic State Central Committee have just completed what they consider a full and impartial canvass of the State, and they figure up (just think of it, ye radicals) 10,000 majority for Clymer. This calculation—a pretty large one, I think—is based on the assumption that the republican majority in Philadelphia will be reduced to one-half, or in other words, that the government patronage at the Custom House, Post Office and Navy Yard will add at least four or five thousand votes to the democratic ticket. Then again they expect, by a somewhat similar influence, to reduce the republican majority in Alleghany county to about 5,500. With such a reduction as this in the republican districts, and a corresponding increase in the democratic counties, they say their way is clear and that the chances are all in favor of Clymer's election. The republicans boast of Geary's strength to the contrary notwithstanding. The democratic leaders in Harrisburg claim that the city will give Clymer 250 majority, notwithstanding it gave a majority of some seventy odd for Curtin two years ago. They admit, however, that the county will go against them, but are quite confident of carrying the Congressional district and electing their candidate, Thomas Bowers, over George F. Miller, republican. The latest from Berks county is that they will offset the McClellan vote by one thousand, and bets have been made that their vote will offset the republican one in Alleghany county. Then again Cumberland county promises to increase the Presidential election vote by two hundred and roll up one thousand majority for the conservative candidate.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

Great importance is attached to the soldiers' vote. They hold the balance of power, and whichever candidate succeeds in getting the mass of the veterans of the late war on their side is certain to be elected. Both parties claim to have this vote or the major portion of it, and so both candidates are equally sanguine of success. It would seem most natural that General Geary's claims should be the strongest, and I think they really are; but they are not as strong as he is led to believe. From the very outset the soldiers' vote has been put down for Geary; and the republicans have counted more strongly on this element for success than any other. If they have based their calculations on obtaining two-thirds of this vote I think that the events of the past two weeks show that they have counted without their host. I have reference to the late demonstrations at Reading, Lancaster, Carlisle and Gettysburg, where in every case the democratic processions were led by from one thousand to twenty-five hundred veterans on horseback. Facts like these indicate very clearly that the republicans have placed too much confidence in the soldiers' vote and that General Geary is by no means as popular among the "Boys in Blue" as it was supposed. Still he has a strong hold upon the soldiery, and at the worst he will be able to divide the vote with his opponent, with something to spare, perhaps.

REPUBLICAN ESTIMATES.

Of the two parties the republicans are most enthusiastic and sanguine of success. They are willing to bet largely on 10,000 majority, and a great many bets have been made at much larger odds. They calculate not only to increase their vote in Philadelphia and Alleghany, but throughout the entire State, and claim that the vote will be by far the largest one ever polled. Republican speakers who have just completed their electioneering tours through the State, tell a very flattering tale of their reception by the masses, and say they had no idea the party could turn out half as strong as it has. When asked what they think General Geary's majority will be, they do not hesitate to place it as high as twenty-five thousand. Indeed, Governor Curtin estimated the majority as high as thirty-five thousand; but then, that was three weeks ago, and he may have come down a little since then. At the commencement of the canvass it was hoped that quite a respectable portion of the Irish vote would be secured, in consequence of the course taken by President Johnson in relation to the Fenians, but the speech of Hickman, in which he declared that a negro was as good as an Irishman and ought to have the same right to vote, was exceedingly distasteful to natives of the Emerald Isle, and spoiled whatever chance there was of turning the Fenian question to account. No; the Irish vote, what there is of it in this State, will go for Clymer to a man almost, despite the strategy the republicans employed to secure it. However, they expect to make up for the disappointment by receiving a heavy vote from the Germans. Sigel has been all through the State, and has talked "like a Dutch uncle" to his countrymen, with considerable effect. The Germans are very enthusiastic on the subject of the election, and will support Geary and Congress in nearly every county in the State.

MURDER AND ROBBERY AT AUGUSTA, GA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 8, 1866.

A stranger named McAuley was assassinated and robbed here on Saturday night. John George Harley, of Little Rock, Ark., has been committed to jail on suspicion of being the murderer.

PROPOSED COLORED CONVENTION.

A Meeting of Colored Citizens to Elect Delegates to the Albany Convention—Addresses by Wm. Howard Day, Charles B. Ray and Others—The Delegates Appointed, &c.

A small meeting of colored citizens of this city was held last evening at the Abyssinia Baptist church, Waverley place, near Sixth avenue, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention of colored citizens to be convened at Albany on the 16th inst.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, by Mr. James J. Spellman. After a prayer by Rev. Charles B. Ray, the following officers were appointed to officiate at the meeting:—Wm. Howard Day, President; Charles B. Ray and Wm. L. Thompson, Vice Presidents; and James J. Spellman and E.V. C. Eato, Secretaries.

REMARKS BY WILLIAM HOWARD DAY.

Mr. DAY stated that the call made for the meeting showed its purposes. All now present had an interest in the meeting, and ought to perform his part. The object of the meeting was to elect delegates to the approaching convention at Albany. It will be the first convention held since that in Syracuse, two years ago, by the colored citizens. Important objects were at stake. The property qualification will be considered, and an amendment of the State constitution, so as to correct the unjust discrimination against colored citizens. He read the call of the State Convention, to show its purposes. During the rebellion the colored people of this State were called upon to contribute their quota towards suppressing the rebellion. This was readily responded to. In a population of forty-eight thousand colored men they gave over five thousand soldiers, which was far more than the quota. The number required of them was only one in seven; yet one in every five was furnished. Aside from other considerations, colored citizens felt that they had won a reputation, and had earned a title to respect and recognition. That recognition could be best shown to these people by an amendment of the fundamental law of the State in reference to the elective franchise of colored citizens. If the soldier, after fighting, comes home and by civil law becomes a serf to a community he, is more serf on account of that very service in the field, by a contrast. They asked to be fully armed with the ballot as a means of protecting their own interests. The first effort was to secure a voting for a convention. They wanted now the aid of the ballot—

A weapon that comes down as still
As snow flakes fall upon the sod;
But executes a freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God.

He did not wish to condemn either democratic or republican party. There might be more friends of the colored people in the latter party, but the test of friendship was to act friendship. Their friends were those who stood by them in an hour of need whether they were of the republican or the democratic ranks. Referring to the repeal of the "black laws" in Ohio, the speaker said the democratic party in 1849 had proved to be their friends. He did not expect these things from the democratic party of this State; but he would advise his fellow countrymen to stand independently of all parties and to judge the friendship of those who profess it, by acts and not by words. This had recently characterized the action of the people of Buffalo, which amounted almost to a new emancipation proclamation. It would be a long time before the full rights of colored citizens were secured. Hard labor was to be done, and in that work every colored man, woman and child had an influence, and ought to exert that influence independently of affiliation with any party and with a single view, by the exercise of legitimate means, of securing their full rights as American citizens, without any $250 property qualification, or any burden not imposed on other citizens.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

JAMES J. SPELLMAN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to nominate delegates at large to represent New York city in the State Convention at Albany, on October 16, 1866.

The CHAIRMAN announced Messrs. James J. Spellman, Moses Wester and Pleasant R. Smith as the committee, who immediately retired to make the nominations.

ADDRESS OF REV. CHARLES B. RAY.

The Chair then called upon the Rev. Charles B. Ray to address the meeting, when Mr. RAY rose and said, that for the republican party, either for their extreme modesty or timidity, or for their lack of wisdom (and that is a great deal for me to say of so respectable a party as that), but for them to pass over the great questions, which, before all other questions before the American people is the question, to wit:—The question of impartial suffrage; the question on which the harmony, union, safety and prosperity of the American government can be secured; for them to avoid that question astonished him. He had hoped that the republican party would have been wiser than the old Whig party was. The old whig party was a larger party than the republican party, and they had at least one important opportunity to have made themselves the dominant party of the United States, and might have been a living party to-day instead of a dead party.

The speaker here referred to the convention that assembled in 1847 to amend the State constitution, and said that they would not submit a constitution without the word white, which was a reproach, a stigma and a black spot in the constitution of the State. White people could vote without question, while colored people would be required to have two hundred and fifty dollars. There was some conscience left, for they determined to allow the people to vote upon the proposition as to whether the word "white" should be stricken out. They were afraid to erase the word "white" themselves, for fear of losing their constitution, so they submitted the question separately. That could have been carried. The colored people regarded the whig party as their friends and the democratic party as their enemies; he thought very unwisely, and perhaps they were doing it unwisely now, but new issues have arisen since then. But then was the time for the whig party to have shown themselves their friends.

John Young was elected Governor by fifteen thousand majority, and if our friends had voted aye we should have been enfranchised then, but we only got eighty thousand votes of all parties; and had the Whig party voted for us they could have been the dominant party to-day. He hoped that the republican party would show themselves wiser than the whig party, notwithstanding their silence at Syracuse; and if Fenton is elected there will be a convention, and then would be their time, and then would they have a glorious field for work. He thought that, perhaps, he was timid, and that it would have been wiser to have remained quiet until after the elections were over for fear of rousing their enemies; but they were in the field, and they must not desert the ship—not a man of them. It was a shame to live under such a stigma as remains in the constitution, and then there would not be the smouldering fires under them that were now threatening them.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ray's remarks, the committee reported the following names as delegates, which were submitted to a vote of the meeting and unanimously adopted, all being residents of this city:—

NAMES OF THE DELEGATES.

James W. Duffin, James J. Spellman, William Howard Day, Charles B. Ray, William H. Decker, Moses B. Case, Pleasant R. Smith, William Spellman, Noah Atchkinson, George Lawrence, Jr., John I. Johnson, Thomas L. G. Pease.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. RAY, Messrs. Smith, Pulley, Duffin, Murray, E. V. Clark, Spellman, and D. R. Johnson were appointed as a Finance Committee, to take measures to defray the expenses of this meeting, and of the delegates appointed to represent the colored citizens of this city at the approaching Albany convention.

A collection was taken up, which was but poorly responded to by those present.

It was moved and adopted that two persons from each ward be nominated to act with the organization known as the Sixth Senatorial District Political Association, if that organization was willing. Names were then proposed for the several wards, commencing with the First Ward. Quite a difficulty was occasioned by names of persons being proposed who did not reside in the wards for which they were proposed. One person said that he knew a great many women, but that he did not know many men.

It was then proposed that those present should come forward and "come down" liberally with "greenbacks" to help the cause.

Mr. GEORGE T. DOWLING was then called upon for a speech and came forward and said that he felt sorry to see so little interest expressed in this meeting. This movement was the crisis, and when a collection was taken up to send delegates to a convention with a result of only four dollars it showed that there was a lack of feeling. There must be a force, more [illegible] felt if they would accomplish anything. The republican party still keep quiet and do not stir up the question of suffrage. He said stir it up. They were too timid. You must have the protection of your property and your rights until you have every right which manhood imposes upon you. His remarks were received with applause.

After another effort to raise funds to defray the expenses of the delegates to the convention the meeting adjourned.

POLITICS IN BALTIMORE.

The Excitement Increasing—A Slight Row—The Registry Law to Govern the Judges of Election—Extra Police Force, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1866.

The political excitement is increasing. There were some slight disturbances to-night in the eastern section of the city. Pistols were freely used and one man severely injured.

The judges of the election held a meeting to-night and decided to be governed by Attorney General Randall's opinion, sustaining the Registry law. The Police Commissioners have sworn in four hundred extra policemen for election day, increasing the force to eight hundred men.

THE MARYLAND REGISTRY LAW.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1866.

The question raised as to the applicability of the registry law to the municipal election which takes place in this city on Wednesday, and, if applicable, whether those recently added to said registration by the registers of this year appointed to correct the list can be considered as entitled to vote on Wednesday, said correction not yet being completed, and still subject to final revision at the end of the month, is exciting much interest, and many opinions, legal and otherwise, have been rendered. The Attorney General of the State, Alexander Randall, has now rendered an opinion sustaining the law, and maintaining that municipal elections must be controlled by it; that the old list can only be used on Wednesday, the new list not yet being completed. This will have an important bearing on the result.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8, 1866.

In the Roman Catholic Council to-day the proceedings were entirely private. The debates were carried on wholly in Latin.

To-night the cathedral was crowded to hear the sermon of Bishop Rosecrans, of Ohio, on the subject, "Faith cometh by hearing."

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Loss of the Steamship Evening Star.

THREE HUNDRED SOULS ON BOARD.

Nearly All Supposed to be Lost.

Arrival of Two of the Steamer's Boats at Savannah and Fernandina.

LIST OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

&c. &c. &c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 8, 1866.

The steamer Evening Star, from New York, bound to New Orleans, foundered 180 miles east of Tybee, with 250 passengers and fifty crew.

Five of the crew and Frank Gerrard, a passenger, were saved.

SECOND DESPATCH.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 8, 1866.

The boat from the steamer Evening Star arrived at Fernandina. It left the steamer with eighteen persons, including Captain Knapp, one lady and a child. The boat was capsized nine times. At the sixth time the captain was lost.

As the steamer Sylvan Shore left Fernandina a boat was reported to be coming in with the purser and engineer of the Evening Star.

Four boats left the steamer as she sunk. The other two are supposed to have been swamped.

The schooner S. J. Waring, from New York for Apalachicola, put in in distress, having thrown overboard part of her deck load.

The Waring brought the chief engineer, the purser, two passengers and six of the crew of the steamer Evening Star, picked up at sea.

Sailing of the Steamer from This Port.

The above despatches, brief as they are, dispel all doubt as to the fact that the loss of the ship has entailed a large loss of life.

The Evening Star, Captain Knapp, of the New York Mail Steamship Company, left this port at three o'clock P. M. of Saturday, September 29, having on board two hundred and fifty cabin and steerage passengers and a crew of seventy men—in all three hundred souls. The vessels of this line were familiarly known as the Star line of steamships, and comprised the ships Morning Star, Mississippi, Mariposa, Rising Star, Guiding Star, Monterey, Havana. They are all first class ships and rank A No. 1 at Lloyds.

List of Cabin Passengers.

The following is a complete list of the cabin passengers of the Evening Star, published the day after she left port:—

General H. C. Palfrey, lady, child and servant,
Miss Palfrey,
Miss Sleo,
E. A. Van Sickle,
Mrs. J. T. Mason,
Mr. Frank R. Dennis,
Mr. Halerow,
Mr. Rockwell,
John Tourn,
Mrs. J. J. Adams,
Mrs. W. H. Robbins,
Miss Lilly Parker,
Miss Minnie Taylor,
Miss Addie Norton,
Miss Rosa Barnes,
Miss J. Sterrett,
Mrs. J. King,
Mrs. J. T. Philbin,
Miss Julia Monro,
Miss A. Cibbard,
A. Goette and wife,
Mrs. S. F. Gordon,
Mrs. Spedgenberg and three servants,
Alex and Alfred Langlois,
Mrs. Henry Newell and daughter,
George Hillman and son,
Miss Margaret Hillman,
D. Pretto and wife,
Mrs. Gillespie and daughter,
Jas. Gallier and wife,
Mr. Chauest,
Mr. Capion and wife,
Miss Tapian,
O. Destorbuy and wife,
Miss Destorbuy,
Miss Lya Kreppe,
Miss Nellie Severe,
Miss M. Hudson,
Mrs. Elodie Girard,
Miss G. Ferney,
Miss E. Durand,
Miss J. M. Star,
Mrs. T. Marie,
Miss T. Campens,
Miss T. Boral,
Miss C. Rayob,
Mr. and Mrs. Coppini,
C. Alhaiza and lady,
Mrs. Church,
S. Francis,
Mrs. G. Thomson,
H. Smith,
V. Michel,
Mrs. N. Frontier,
H. Humboldt,
Miss H. Jeremal,
Mr. Tadentine,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Polydor,
G. Harrison,
Mrs. J. T. Yoore,
Miss H. Pomeroy,
J. H. Dupaneur,
J. T. Martin,
Miss T. Clovam,
Mrs. H. Renout,
Miss G. Real,
Miss T. Benidetti,
Miss Laguement,
Miss H. Straus,
Miss J. Ponsonby,
Miss A. Ferne,
H. T. Rocheson,
Miss B. Mesarole,
G. Saverac,
T. Coignard,
S. Robert,
S. Myers,
Miss G. L. Conin,
S. G. Fraser and aunt,
J. Havens and lady,
C. C. Ackerman,
J. Polglare,
J. L. Barnes,
F. T. Fontanebleau,
S. J. Deheirris,
H. Spaden,
C. T. Law,
G. W. White,
A. M. Davidson,
J. M. Pell,
S. M. Barlow,
F. Denison,
T. M. Myer,
Mr. and Mrs. V. G. Vila,
J. Harkness, Jr.,
T. D. Maroremus,
Mrs. Caillaut,
G. Fisher,
Capt. Wm. Shipman,
J. E. Smith,
H. H. Register,
M. T. Hall,
I. Happer,
J. McGuire,
Miss Cathbert,
Mrs. L. De Montvierre,
Miss J. De Bonge Campana,
J. Muirhied,
C. Fisher,
J. T. Dewey,
J. M. Parizot,
T. Bavan,
H. D. Berteau,
J. Perchal,
S. Morenshilager,
T. Lacquement,
J. L. Strauss,
J. Geiser,
F. Stutt,
H. Quinan,
Jas. Bouffe,
S. Ferne,
G. Sandal,
J. Harper,
J. Franconian,
Geo. Hatell,
Miss E. Devlin,
D. B. Small,
Miss Mary Duvall,
M. Doyle,
L. Schwerin,
J. J. Reed,
D. Julien,
W. R. Mizage,
C. Puckdeschel & daughter,
J. Ulrich,
Mrs. R. Geiser and child,
Miss C. Glauner,
Miss M. Lyman,
B. and J. Coria,
E. O'Brien and child,
F. Smith,
H. Crowther,
R. Tape,
and others in the steerage.

The Gale in Which the Evening Star was Lost.

The subjoined account, compiled from the logs of the steamers Santiago de Cuba and the Daniel Webster, which suffered in the same gale, will give the readers of the HERALD an idea of the hurricane which foundered the Evening Star:—

During the first days of the voyage the weather was mild and agreeable, with now and again slight breezes which were more refreshing and pleasant than uncomfortable or threatening. Towards the morning of the second day the wind became a little stronger, filling the sails with a stiff breeze, which increased in the afternoon, at which time a pretty fair gale was blowing, causing the steamship to roll very heavily but not so as to create any apprehension in the minds of the passengers or crew, many of whom were used to such on the Georgian coast. The wind continued at about the same strength all during this day, neither increasing or changing until the morning of the 1st, when a very strong gale, but still nothing alarming, began to blow. The ship still continued to roll, obliging the passengers, particularly the ladies, to leave the deck and retire to the cabin. Things now began to look ominous. The breeze still freshened, the clouds looked gloomy; sails were taken in, and every preparation made for the coming storm, which now to even an inexperienced eye seemed inevitable. The wind continued all the afternoon to blow stronger and stronger, night came on and still no change for the better. A strong gale then was blowing, with nothing but darkness, solid darkness all round; no view to cheer, nothing to remind the terrified passengers of the deep sea over which they rode but the foam of the spray which came in showers over the deck. At last, towards midnight, the dreaded hour arrived, and then, with all its wildest fury, the dreaded hurricane burst upon the trembling ship, which rocked and pitched about like a tiny boat, every timber of which threatened to come asunder each moment. The fury of the hurricane was fearful, terrific and appalling—so much so, that it might be reasonably expected that nature would outlast herself, but no, alas! no, for the doomed ship and her living freight, it continued with all the fury of a demon proud of its strength and fretting over the sad desolation which was so soon to follow. At last day breaks, but still the storm was there and continued with remorseless force all through the day, the gallant steamer fighting as brave as brave could be, but the fight was unequal. On came one fearful gust, came furiously along, disturbing the waters with fearful violence. Then one heavy sea strikes the hull of the ship, and all is over with the Evening Star and all on board. She struggled for awhile, but only like the faintest gasps of death, or the last flickers of the dying lamp, to give one last wild throw and then down to be seen no more, the victim of one of the most severe storms that has visited the coast of Georgia for many years, and which has caused more marine disasters than have taken place for some time; for, in addition to the deplorable loss now chronicled, there also went down in the same wild storm, which seemed to be general along the Western and Southern coast, the Daniel Webster, bound from New York to Mobile, the crew and passengers (eighteen) of which were providentially saved by the ship Cromwell; also the Mary McKee, of Philadelphia, and the Minnehaha, from Savannah to Richmond; also the steamer Santiago de Cuba, seriously injured.

Description of the Vessel.

The Evening Star was built for the New York Mail Steamship Company, of which C. K. Garrison is President, and plied between New York and New Orleans. She was a splendid vessel, and was built by Messrs. Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., of New York, and was of the following dimensions:—Length over all, 283 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 23 feet, and was 2,022 tons burden, Custom House measurement. She was mainly built of white and live oak, and hackmatack and yellow locust, and was braced and bolted in the most secure manner. She had two full decks, fore and aft (the main deck and spar deck), the main deck being placed eight feet below the spar deck, and eight feet above it is a promenade deck, 212 feet in length. The space occupied by the engine, boilers and coal bunkers was enclosed by watertight bulkheads. The engine was constructed by the Morgan Iron Works, and was a single beam engine, with cylinder eighty inches in diameter and twelve feet stroke of piston. The engine was a superior one, all its parts being of extra size and strength. She had two tubular boilers, which were made by the Allaire Works.

The Evening Star had very superior accommodations for passengers. All the staterooms were of large size, lighted and ventilated in the most perfect manner, while the height between decks gave to the saloons and staterooms an air of comfort and luxury, as well as fitness for occupancy in warm climates. There were two hundred and twenty-three berths in the stateroom of the first cabin and twenty-four berths in the second cabin. The cabins were painted in pure white, relieved with pink and gold. Of the furniture and fittings Messrs. E. V. Haughwout & Co., of Broadway, supplied the china ware, glass ware, silver ware, mirrors, lamps and heating apparatus; A. T. Stewart & Co., the carpets and upholstery; and Bruner & Moore, of this city, the furniture.

Statement of President C. K. Garrison.

One of the reporters of the HERALD called on Mr. Garrison, President of the New York Mail Steamship Company, at an early hour this morning. Mr. Garrison had received no news of the disaster until thus informed of it, and at first could scarcely realize the intelligence. He stated that the Evening Star was the favorite ship of the line, and went out with fuller berths than any of her sister vessels. Frequently passengers remained over waiting for her to sail. She was almost new, and Captain Knapp, her commander, had the fullest confidence of the company, and bore the reputation of an old and tried sailor, besides that of an experienced navigator as any sailing from this port. Mr. Garrison inquired particularly if any news had been received as to his fate. He expressed great concern at the loss of life reported, but thought it over-estimated. His idea of this is that the crew and passengers had taken to the boats when all hope of saving the vessel was gone, and that the number reported saved were those in one boat that had reached Savannah. The others, he thinks, may yet be heard from. On this impression he stated that he would immediately despatch a vessel to cruise in the vicinity of the scene of this disaster in hopes of picking up more of the passengers and crew. Mr. Garrison estimates the value of the vessel at about $400,000. She was not insured. It is stated that among the passengers was a French troupe of sixty persons, who went on board directly from the French steamer. The Evening Star carried a full cargo of assorted merchandise, owned by various parties. This was most likely insured.

A British Steamer Founders at Sea—Nearly All Hands Saved.

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