Sunbury American.

J. MASSER, Editor & Proprietor.
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SUNBURY, PA.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
Of Tennessee.

National Union Electoral Ticket.
ELECTORAL.
Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
Thomas Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King,
2 George M. Coates,
3 Henry Bumm,
4 William H. Kern,
5 Barton H. Jenks,
6 Charles M. Runk,
7 Robert Parke,
8 William Taylor,
9 John A. Heistand,
10 Richard H. Coryell,
11 Edward Haliday,
12 Charles F. Reed,
13 Elias W. Hale
14 Charles H. Shriner,
15 John Wister,
16 David M'Conaughy,
17 David W. Woods,
18 Isaac Benson,
19 John Patton,
20 Samuel B. Dick,
21 Everhard Biever,
22 John P. Penney,
23 Ebenezer M'Junkin,
24 John W. Blanchard.

OPENING OF THE PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAIL ROAD.

Tuesday, October the 4th, 1864, will be remembered as an important day in the annals of the history of Pennsylvania. On that day was celebrated the opening ceremonies of a new thoroughfare from Philadelphia to the city of Erie by railroad—a union of the commerce of the waters of the Delaware with that of the Lakes, by bonds of iron, an event long and anxiously looked for, and at last consummated under difficulties, apparently insurmountable. On Tuesday morning the 4th inst., an excursion train of seven cars left Philadelphia on its first trip to Erie with a large number of invited guests. To these were added quite a number from the towns along the route. The excursionists arrived at this place at 2.20 P. M., and after taking on some invited guests from this place and Northumberland, arrived at Lock Haven at 6 in the evening where the party remained over night—most of the excursionists were entertained at the hotels, but many, ourselves among the number, were the recipients of the hospitalities of the citizens of that thriving place. At this point Gov. Curtin joined the party. In the morning at 6½ o'clock, the excursionists again took the cars and were soon on their way over territory hitherto inaccessible and only known to the hunter, and lumbermen in cutting timber from the primeval forests and floating down the West Branch, the Sinnemahoning and its tributaries. Never was forest scenery, with its varigated hues of scarlet, yellow and other shades, blended with the deepest green, seen to better advantage. The mountain sides sometimes appeared like a vast, but wild flower garden, and excited the admiration of all capable of appreciating nature in its grandest attire.

The train soon reached Renova, 92 miles from Sunbury the end of the Eastern Division a new and handsome location for a town, having the appearance of an amphitheater surrounded by mountains. Here the new Machine Shops and Round-House are building, and nearly completed. These buildings are similar to those now building at Sunbury and Erie. The scenery from this place to Emporium, 46 miles, is wild and grand, the road and river being closely skirted on either side by mountains. Here the party partook of a collation prepared by the Company, at the end of which Thomas Biddle, Esq., of Philadelphia, after being called upon, made a few apposite remarks. To St. Mary's, a distance of 159 miles from Sunbury, the scenery and roadway were similar. This is an old Roman Catholic town, settled by the King of Bavaria, and contains a population of about 3000, scattered over a considerable surface. A handsome Church overlooks the town to which a nunnery is attached. The town and country exhibited but little thrift, taste or prosperity. In this neighborhood the summit of the Allegheny is reached, at grades, almost imperceptible, of about 52 feet per mile for nine miles.

Sheffield, 208 miles from Sunbury, may be considered the Western terminus of the wilderness portion of the road, a distance of about 150 miles from Lock Haven. At Warren a handsome town on the banks of the Allegheny 65 miles from Erie, we were again fairly "out of the woods" where cultivated fields and civilized life were apparent. A short run of 28 miles soon brought us to Corry, a new town where the Atlantic and Great Western railroad crosses the Philadelphia & Erie, making a connection with the Oil Region, about 25 miles west of that point.

At six o'clock the train arrived at the outer depot at Erie. Our arrival was greeted with several rounds of artillery, and the party was escorted by the city authorities to Brown's Hotel, preceeded by several bands of music, where a splendid entertainment was prepared for the occasion, and to which the excursionists and a number of the prominent citizens of Erie, did ample justice. The bill of fare was all that could be desired. In the centre of the dining room was a painting representing the Pennsylvania coat of arms, and beneath a pair of clasped hands, over which were the words "Philadelphia and Erie." In the square a constant blaze of fire works was kept up. Before the company dispersed the programme for next day was announced—namely: an excursion on the Lake, by one of the steamers at 10 o'clock and a grand banquet at Farrar Hall at 2 P. M. The excursion on the Lake would have been more pleasant, but for the rain which kept most of the party under deck.

The banquet at Farrar Hall was worthy of the occasion. W. G. Moorehead, President of the Philadelphia & Erie road presided. Speeches were made by Mr. Moorehead, Governor Curtin and others. The Governor's speech was loudly cheered, and Mr. Moorehead's remarks were listened to with marked attention.

Thus far we have referred only to public demonstrations. It would be doing great injustice to our friends in Erie, not to refer to the kind hospitalities of the citizens, who not only extended us to each elegant and comfortable mansions, but entertained us during our stay, with generous hospitality. This, we believe, was the experience of all who were fourtunate enough to be quartered among the citizens, and to none were they more indebted for kind attentions than to the fair ladies of Erie; and this, after all, will be, perhaps, the most pleasing reminiscence of the grand opening excursion trip to Erie.

The road is divided into three divisions, as follows:

Eastern—Sunbury to Renova,	92	miles.
Middle—Renova to La Mont,	101	"
Western—La Mont to Erie,	94	"

DISTANCES AND STATIONS.

The distances and stations on the road, in miles and tenths of miles, are as follows:

	Miles.		Miles.
Sunbury,		Emporium,	138.2
Northumberland,	1.9	West Creek,	141.5
Lewisburg,	8.7	Beech Wood,	147.6
Milton,	12.5	Rathbun,	150.3
Watsontown,	16.8	Hemlock,	153.3
Dewart,	19.3	St. Marys,	159.4
Montgomery,	23.7	Ridgway,	170.0
Muncy,	27.6	Wilcox,	183.9
Montoursville,	34.9	La Mont,	193.1
Williamsport,	39.2	Wetmore,	197.5
Elmira Junction	40.4	Sheffield,	208.8
Newberry,	41.7	Tionesta,	212.3
Linden,	44.5	Tattonia,	215.4
Susquehanna,	45.6	Otta,	219.9
Jersey Shore,	51.6	Warren,	222.1
Pine,	57.1	Irvine,	227.4
Wayne,	59.6	Youngsville,	230.4
Lock Haven,	65.5	Pittsfield,	233.9
Queen's Run,	68.8	Garland,	237.6
Farrandsville,	70.2	Spring Creek,	243.6
Forney,	75.3	Columbus,	248.6
Whetham,	80.4	Corry,	250.4
Wyner,	85.9	Lovells,	254.1
North Point,	89.3	Concord,	256.1
Renova,	92.4	Union,	261.4
Westport,	93.5	Le Bœuff,	264.9
Keating,	104.4	Waterford,	269.1
Round Island,	109.9	Jacksons,	275.1
Grove,	114.2	Langdons,	278.7
Sinnemahoning,	116.8	Belle Valley,	281.0
Driftwood,	129.0	Outer Depot,	285.7
Sterling,	129.0	Erie,	287.6
Cameron,	132.6		

General Manager—Joseph D. Potts.

Superintendent Eastern Division—Frank Thomson.

Superintendent Middle Division—J. J. Lawrence.

Superintendent Western Division—William A. Baldwin.

We left Erie on our return on Friday morning at 8 o'clock and arrived at Lock Haven at 6 P. M. for tea. Starting at 7½ P. M. arrived at Sunbury at 10.50 making the running time between Erie and Sunbury 287 miles, in a little over thirteen hours.

A few years since Erie could only be reached by a long and circuitous route, now by a little more than a twelve hours journey.

☞ THE ELECTION.—The result of the election in this county and in the State has not disappointed us. The McClellan party made extraordinary efforts in a quiet way, and succeeded in obtaining an increased majority on the home vote. The soldier's vote will, no doubt, reduce the majority to about 700 or last year's vote.

☞ Jeff. Davis' late speech at Macon, Georgia, which we publish in another column, is most extraordinary and remarkable. The confessions made by the arch-traitor are a thousand fold more damaging to the rebel cause than anything that could have been said by any one else. His confession that the rebel army has been reduced to one third its original force by desertions, or as he says by absentees, and that all between 18 and 45 are already in the service, and that the old men must come to the rescue, has not only surprised his enemies, but greatly mortified his friends at home. The Southern papers denounce him most severely for this exposure. It shows conclusively the desperate condition of the rebels, and the near approach of the end of the rebellion.

☞ Union County in its results seems to have surprised both parties. Geo. F. Miller Esq., for Congress received but 431 of majority, whereas double that had been conceded to him. Judge Walls is only beaten a few hundred in that county and is, of course, elected over Shriner the Republican candidate for Senator by the vote of Lycoming. Judge Walls is a conservative democrat, popular with both parties, and received the votes of many democrats. Geo. F. Miller is elected by a small majority over Wm. H Miller the present member which will be increased by the soldiers votes.

☞ PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The new Constitution of Maryland abolishes slavery in that State. The President, in reply to an invitation to attend a ratification meeting at Baltimore says he wishes "all men to be free," and that "slavery is the only thing that could bring the nation to civil war."

Pennsylvania Election.

As far as can be ascertained the following gentlemen have been elected to the next Congress, viz:

1st dis.	Samuel J. Randall,	Democrat.
2d "	Charles O'Neill,	Union.
3d "	Leonard Myers,	Union.
4th "	William D. Kelley,	Union.
5th "	M. Russell Thayer,	Union.
6th "	B. M. Boger,	Democrat.
7th "	John M. Broomall,	Union.
8th "	Sydenham E. Ancona,	Democrat.
9th "	Thaddeus Stevens,	Union.
10th "	Myer Strouse,	Democrat.
11th "	Philip Johnson,	Democrat.
12th "	W. W. Ketcham,	(probably) Union
13th "	Ulysses Mercur,	Union.
14th "	George F. Miller,	Union.
15th "	Adam J. Glossbrenner,	Democrat.
16th "	William H. Koontz,	(probably) U
17th "	A. A. Barker,	Union.
18th "	Stephen F. Wilson,	Union.
19th "	Glenni W. Scofield,	Union.
20th "	Charles V. Culper,	Union.
21st "	Dr. Smith Fuller,	(probably) U.
22d "	James K. Morehead,	Union.
23d "	Thomas Williams,	Union.
24th "	George V. Lawrence,	Union.

The army vote will most certainly elect W. W. Ketcham, in the 12th district; Wm. H. Koontz, in the 14th; A. A. Barker, in the 17th, and Dr. Smith Fuller, in the 21st.

☞ ASKING ENGLAND TO INTERFERE.—Lord Lyons, the British minister at Washington, says that he has been approached by the Democratic leaders, in this country, soliciting the intervention of England in behalf of the South, only asking that the intervention may be postponed until after McClellan's election. In a late dispatch to his Government, Lord Lyons says:

"The leaders of the Democratic party wish to defer the intervention of foreigners till the control of the Executive Government is in their hands."

What patriots—what lovers of their country these leaders must be, when they can ask a foreign government to interfere against their own and in favor of Rebels in arms.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—11.40 A. M.

Major General John A. Dix, New York:—In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfilment of the expectation.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed up closely by Sherman.

On the 6th a severe engagement was fought by our forces under Gen. Jno. E. Smith and the rebel forces under Gen. Forrest, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

The details are given in the following dispatch from Gen. Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6—11.30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga. Gen. Smith, who left yesterday, 5th inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Alatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving from four to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss is about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The railroad bridge near Ringgold was washed away yesterday.

S. B. MOORE, Asst. Adjt. General.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow and the trains will be able to run as far as Alatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates he was close upon the rear at Alatoona.

I have not heard from Gens. Rousseau or Washburne to-day, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit.

We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams impassable.

I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. Granger, dated

HUNTSVILLE, October 6—10 p. m.—The courier reported wounded in crossing Elk river is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south.

General Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this A. M. on Span's Creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still further on.

The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

Signed GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Major General.

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows: Telegraph repaired to Alatoona to day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division, 7,000 strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1000, while we lost only 200.—The fight lasted six hours together.

From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee.

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A dispatch from Gen. Stevenson reports an officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff just arrived. Gen. Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerrilla parties, the only force on the road. This officer brought in the remains of Lt. John R. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, and only son of brevet Maj. Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, who was killed by bushwhackers on Monday last, while making a military survey.

In the death of that gallant officer the department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the military academy at West Point with the highest honors at the head of his class, was commissioned as a Lieut. of engineers, and was immediately sent into the field. He performed meritorious and dangerous services during the last year on the fortifications at Baltimore, at Harper's Ferry and at Cumberland, and was made chief engineer in the army of the Shenandoah. In the campaigns he accompanied the army under Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan in every position.

He gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage and developed patriotism. One of the youngest and brightest ornaments of the military profession, he has fallen an early victim to murderous rebel warfare.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers, and the killed and wounded by the way were very few.

From the number of the wounded rebels, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of a thousand *hors du combat*.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.

Major General John A. Dix, New York:—Reports have been received by this department from Gens. Butler, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan and Burbridge, showing the favorable condition of military affairs in their respective fields of operation.

The purpose of General Grant's visit to Washington having been accomplished, he returned to his headquarters on Saturday—but there has been no telegraphic communication since his arrival there.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8, 11.30 p. m.—Secretary of War:—I have not heard direct from Sherman, but General Corse at Alatoona informs me that Sherman is at Kenasaw, repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Alatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta, and so far as the main army is concerned feels secure.

Gen. Rousseau reports that Forrest has escaped him by crossing the Tennessee in flat boats, above and below Florence, on the 6th inst., while he (Rousseau) was detained by high water in Shoal creek and Elk river.

GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-Gen.

ALATOONA, Oct. 9.—8 p. m.—Maj. Gen. Halleck, Chief of Staff: I reached the Kenesaw Mountain Oct. 6th inst., in time to witness a distance the attack on Alatoona. I had anticipated the attack, and had ordered from Rome Gen. Corse with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some 200 dead and more than 1,000 wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about 700 in the aggregate.

The enemy captured the small garrison at Big Shanty and Ackworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad, but we have at Alatoona and Atlanta and abundance of provisions.

Hood observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Vanwert, and I am watching him, and we can be able to reach Kingston or Rome.

Atlanta is perfectly secure to us, and this army is better off out than in camp.

Signed, W. T. SHERMAN,
Major General.

WINCHESTER, VA., Oct. 7.

To Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:—I have the honor to report my command at this point. Yesterday I commenced moving back from Fort Republic and our Cross Roads at Bridgewater and Harrisonburg yesterday morning.

The grain in front of this point has previously been destroyed in moving back to this point. The whole country, from the Blude Ridge to the North Mountain, has been made untenable for a rebel army.

I have destroyed over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, have driven in front of the army over 400 head of stock, and have killed and issued to the troops not less than 300 sheep.

This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Foot Valley, as well as the main valley.

A large number of horses have been obtained, a proper estimate of which I cannot make.

Lieut. John R. Meigs, my engineer officer was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocity all the houses within an area of 5 miles were burned.—Since came into to the valley, from Harper's Ferry up to Harrisonburg, every train, every small party has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Heretofore they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance.

I have not been followed by the enemy up to this point, with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry, that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard to-day.

A party of the 8th Ohio cavalry which I had stationed at the bridge over the mouth of the Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by Gen. McNeil with 170 men while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think that they will turn up.

I learn that fifty of them reached Winchester. McNeil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate as he bushwhackers in this section of the country.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General.

Gen. Burbridge makes the following report of his operations:

CATTLESBURG, Ky., Oct. 8.

Hon. E. M. Stanton:—Forcing the enemy from Clinch Mountain and Laurel Gaps, after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltville, on the morning of the 2d inst., and drove him to his works around the salt works, where he was strongly entrenched on the bluff, a heavy force under Echols, Williams, Vaughan and it is said Breckinridge. We at once attacked him and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally in spite of artillery and superior numbers, whipped him at every point, and forced him back to his own works in the evening. Our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until midnight, I withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of the works themselves way only prevented by the failure of ammunition. From the prisoners I learn that the enemy's force was between 6,000 and 8,000, and that Breckinridge was present with 4,000 from Lynchburg.

My force amounted to 2,500 engaged. It is certain his force greatly outnumbered us. A detachment sent to Pound Gap forced its way through, and drove Prentice with a superior force from his works at Gladesville, capturing several prisoners, a number of small arms and one piece of artillery. Our loss in all is about 350; that of the enemy is more. I will report more fully by mail.

The morning of the 3d I received an order from General Sherman to return.

Signed, S. G. BURBRIDGE,
Major General.

The telegraph between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken down by a heavy storm, and is not yet repaired. The latest military intelligence from there is the following telegram from Major General Butler:

Headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Oct. 8th, 1864.—Lieut. Gen. Grant—Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit Gen. Gregg killed and Gen. Bratton wounded.

Gen. Gregg was in command of Fields' Division.

The Richmond *Examiner* of this morning contains an official dispatch from Gordonsville, dated last night, stating that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday burned the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, and made their escape.

No movement on the Petersburg side. No more troops have been sent over from Lee. The movement yesterday was made under his eye. B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.

No recent intelligence has been received from Gen. Canby, but by his last reports Gen. Steele was moving in force upon the rear of Price towards Missouri.

Signed, EDWIN M. STANTON.
Secretary of War.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

VICTORY BY SHERIDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.

The following has just been received:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The official dispatch has just been received by the Department, from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, at Strasburg, reporting that a great cavalry battle was fought yesterday, between his cavalry, under command of Gens. Turbut, Custer and Merritt, and the entire force of the rebel cavalry in the valley of the Shenandoah, under command of Gen. Rosson, who had recently been sent from Richmond with cavalry reinforcements.

The battle resulted in a brilliant Union victory. The rebel forces were driven from the field, pursued twenty six miles, and eleven pieces of artillery and over three hundred prisoners captured by our forces.

E. M. STANTON,

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan has been received, giving particulars of the engagement:

STRASBURG, Va. Oct. 9, Midnight.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point:

In coming back to this point I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only all the rebel cavalry of the Valley, commanded by Roper, and directed Torbert to attack at daylight this morning and finish this saviour of the Valley.

The attack was handsomely made. Gen. Custer, commanding the 3d cavalry division, charged on the back road, and Merritt, commanding the 1st cavalry division, on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured five guns, and Custer captured six guns, with their caisons, battery forge, &c. The two divisions captured 47 guns, ambulances, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Roper, Lomax, Wickham and Col. Holland.

The number of prisoners will be about 300. The enemy, after being charged by our cavalry, were broken, and ran. They were followed by our men, on the jump, twenty-six miles, through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to made this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry general. The eleven pieces captured to-day make thirty six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new, and never had been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Works."

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General.

ELECTION RETURNS OF NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

Townships.	Congress. G. F. Miller.	Congress. W. H. Miller.	Assembly. J. M. Forbes.	Assembly. F. H. Purdy.	Reg & Rec. J. J. Curns.	Reg & Rec. J. A. J. Cummings.	Com' er. Abram Wolf.	Com' er. Hugh Moore.	Auditor. H. B. Weaver.	Auditor. P. W. Gray.
Sunbury,	239	131	239	130	236	134	240	132	234	124
Northumberland,	111	131	111	131	110	132	109	133	110	133
Milton,	209	128	217	127	204	128	207	121	206	124
McEwensville,	44	39	43	30	43	30	43	30	43	30
Turbutville,	35	46	37	42	34	46	34	46	35	46
Turbut,	116	167	120	166	116	168	117	168	114	170
Delaware,	136	226	139	241	135	246	137	245	137	245
Lewis,	69	182	73	180	71	182	73	180	71	182
Chillisquaque,	98	171	101	169	87	182	87	171	97	170
Point,	75	89	75	89	81	88	75	89	75	89
Upper Augusta,	79	111	91	109	83	106	81	111	79	111
Lower Augusta,	65	294	63	293	64	294	63	291	58	293
Rush,	82	153	83	152	82	152	82	154	82	153
Shamokin,	140	287	142	288	141	288	139	290	138	287
Coal,	331	171	334	162	332	168	330	171	327	69
Mt. Carmel Bor.,	86	5	86	5	86	5	86	5	86	5
Mt. Carmel Twp.,	38	94	37	93	39	93	39	92	38	94
Jackson,	37	95	37	95	37	94	37	95	38	93
Cameron,	11	66	11	66	10	66	11	66	10	66
Jordan,	34	108	35	107	34	107	35	107	35	108
Upper Mahanoy,	19	140	19	140	19	140	19	140	19	140
Washington,	11	155	11	155	11	155	11	155	11	151
Lower Mahanoy,	188	73	188	73	189	72	189	72	188	71
Little Mahanoy,	17	33	17	33	15	34	17	33	14	33
Zerbe,	67	100	67	100	69	98	65	102	67	100
Total:	2336	3203	2366	3165	2329	3205	2329	3202	2262	3179

Union in SMALL CAPS. Democrats in Roman.

Speech of Jeff. Davis, at Macon.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 6.—The following speech made by Jefferson Davis, at Macon, Ga., September 23d, 1864, is extracted from the *Daily Macon Telegraph and Confederate* of September 24th:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-citizens—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity instead adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro—our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication, and retreat, sooner or later, he must; and when that day comes the fate that befel the army of the French Empire in its retreat from Moscow will be re-enacted. Our cavalry and our people will harrass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard. How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles, can they hear the wail of their suffering country-women and children, and not come? By what influence they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks.

The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform, to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State. But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman.

I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy. It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate.

Shame upon such falsehood. Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance. Miserable miscreant. The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I know that a general did not possess the right qualities to command would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba. But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket.—When the war is over and our independence won, and we will establish our independence, who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that when choosing beeween an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve.

Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me by the people, but I have not the time to reply to them. You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys, God bless the boys, are, as rapidly as they become old enough, going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened, but when the enemy come, instead of calling on Hood's army for defense, the old men must fight, and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they, too, can join in the general rejoicing. Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everthing to effect an exchange but to no purpose.

Butler the beast, with whom no Commissioner of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed.—This is reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed, by holding intercourse with gentlemen. If any exchange could be effected I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say that two thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily, appeals strongly to executive clemency. But suppose he stays away until this war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that I rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at head-quarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends and I forgive my enemies.

I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. When I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back. This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. What would prevent them now if Early was withdrawn, from taking Lynchburg, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond. I counseled with that great and grave soldier, General Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed. If one-half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal hope is the reality.

Ohio and Indiana Elections.

INDIANA.

A MAJORITY OF 12,000 FOR THE UNION—GREAT UNION GAINS—GOV. MORTON RE-ELECTED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 11, 9. P. M.

The election in this city to-day passed off quietly, also throughout the State.

The reports thus far show large Union gains over the vote of 1860, which gave 12,000 majority for the Republican ticket.

Wayne county gives 3,000 majority; a Union gain 2,000.

In the Fifth Congressional district, partial returns show 7,000 Union Majority; a gain of 5,000. In Winchester Morton's majority is 328, a gain of 60.

The majority in Randolph county for the Union ticket is 1,100. In Noble county 600 majority. Cambridge county 332, a gain of 17 over Lane's vote in 1860.

Dublin precinct gives Morton a unanimous vote of 266.

In Indianapolis city and township there is a probable majority of 5,000, a gain of 4,000.

Centreville and township have gone for Morton. The number of votes polled was 586. Morton's vote was 250, a gain of 150 over the vote of 1860. Delaware county gives from 1,200 to 2,000 majority for Morton, again of 1,300.

RICHMOND, Ind., Oct.—In this county Morton has 1,683 votes, and M. Donald (Democrat) 1,529, a Union gain of 500.

Hecasur county gives a Union Majority of 509.

OHIO.

SIX THOUSAND UNION MAJORITY IN CINCINNATI—OVERWHELMING GAINS FOR THE UNION.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—Seven wards in Cleveland give 1,045 majority.

Sandusky City, 5 Democratic majority—a Union gain of 429 on brough's vote.

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

Three towns in Ashtabula county give 548 Union majority.

Cuyahoga county 100 majority

Hamilton county gives about 500 Union majority.

Eggleston and Hays, the Union candidates are elected to Congress from the First and Second districts.

GEN. SCHENCK RE-ELECTED.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 11.—General Schenck has been elected to Congress in the Third district by about 2,000 majority.

The Union majority for the State, on the home vote, is estimated at 40,000. Fifteen or sixteen Union Congressmen have been elected.

Columbia County Conspirators—Trial by Military Commission.

HARRISBURG, October 7, 1864.—Five of the Columbia county alleged insurgents have arrived here, under guard, from Fort Warren. Their names are John McHenry, Commissioner of the County; Daniel McHenry, Treasurer of the County; Samuel Kline, John Rantz and F. Smith, citizens. They will be tried by the special Military Commission, now sitting here, and which is organized as follows: Brigadier General O. S. Ferry, President; Captain Frank Wessels, Judge Advocate; Colonel C. M. Prevost, 16th P. V. R. C., and Captain J. Q. Pfeifer, 202d P. V.

Four of the prisoners are lodged in a room at the Provost Marshal's office, where they have every comfort, Captain Opdyke having made every provision for their decent treatment. Smith has been placed in prison for safer keeping. They will be allowed the privilege of counsel and defence, and they have sent to their homes for witnesses.—The arrival of there men has created some excitement. An effort is made by the McClellan men to make capital for their party out of this matter, and appeals are made to the people in regard to their arrest, which they allege is done for election purposes in Columbia county. The allegations that the men are miserably housed and fed are totally untrue.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg,
Kings Co.,
Sept. 24, 1864.—3m New York

EDITOR OF AMERICAN:

Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all wishing it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Patches, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
841 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 19, 1864.—3m

EYE and EAR.—Professor J. ISAACS, M. D., OCCULIST and AURIST, formerly Leyden, Holland, is now located at No. 511 Pine Street, Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE and EAR will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. ☞ Artificial Eyes inserted without pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as he has no secrets in his mode of treatment.

July 2, 1864.—1y

MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The curse of Colds is in keeping open the pores, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this caused by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the