## SHENANDOAH

Important Despatch from General Sheridan.

Expedition of General Torbert to Staunton and Waynesboro.

Destruction of the Iron Bridge Over the Shenandoah.

Flight of the Rebels to the Mountains.

Early's Army Broken Up and Dispirited,

Secretary Stanton to General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1-11:50 A. M.

The following despatches from General Sheridan, detailing his successful operations since the last report,

HARRISONBURG, Va., Sept. 29-7:30 P. M.

In my last despatch I informed you that I pressed Early so closely through New Market, at the same time valley and took to the mountains, passing through Brown's Gap. I kept up the pursuit to Port Reput destroying seventy-five wagons and four calssons. I sent General Torbert, who overtook me at Harrison-burg, to Staunton, with Wilson's division of cavalry and one brigade of Merritt's.

large quantity of rebel government property, harnoss, maddles, small arms, hard bread, flour, repair shops, &c. bridge over the south branch of the Shenandoah, seven miles of the track, the depot buildings, a government bannery, and a large amount of leather, flour, stores, &c., atithat place. He found the tunnel defended by infantry

and retired via Staunton.

It is my impression that most of the troops whom Early had left passed through the mountains to Charlottesville: that Kerzhaw's division came to his assistance, and, I think, passed along the west base of the I am getting from twenty-five to forty prisoners daily

who come from the mountains on each side and deliver From the most reliable accounts Early's army was

completely broken up and is dispirited.

where in the vicinity of Gordonsville, when he received The destruction of the grain and forage from here to

Staunton will be a terrible blow to them. All the grain, forage, &c., in the vicinity of Staunton

was retained for the use of Early's army. All in the lower part of the valley was shipped to Richmond for the The country from here to Staunton was abundantly supplied with forage, grain, &c.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. HARRISOMBURG, Va., Sept. 26-7 P. M. enant General GRANT:-

I see it going the rounds of the papers that the Nine enth corps was late in coming to the battle of Winchesser. I was entirely unconscious of this until I saw it in the papers. The statement was made by R. L. Sheiby.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General. No report of the operations in front of Richmond and Petersbur: later than my telegram of last night has reached the Department.

respondent was arrested by my order on a previous occa-

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Mr. N. Davidson's Despatch. MARTINSHURG, Va., Sept. 30, 1854

rived last night, under the escort of Col. Hickman. They w no every on the way, although the road is infested by guerlias, or rather bushwhackers, who lurk in five or six sutlers and other attaches of the army were wayleid yesterday, when nine miles this side of Win money taken from them and then released.

of Berryville. It amounts to four hundred men and one gen. Col. Edwards, in command at Winchester, sent a before yesterday, to look after some wounded officers, who were reported to be there. They were attacked by some two hundred of Mosby's command, and after a desperate light only five returned. Thirty-five were killed and captured. Mosby is not supposed to be with

Brigadier General Thomas H. Neill, commandant of this ranged for speedy and regular communications with General Sheridan's headquarters. These latter are now fourteen mlies from this place.

ter twenty ave hundred wounded, which, with the ex-Our army is amply supplied with rations and forage.

This is owing chiefly to the energy of Colones C. W. Tolles, Chief Quartermaster, who opened this post nearly one week since, and drew his supplies of brage from the West before the railway was opened East, and at once loaded trains for the front. He and Colonel Kollogg, Chief Commissary of the Army of the Middle Military Department, despatch their trains from this point. The assertion in some of the papers tha simply ridiculous, as it has always been rationed several says in advance, and the rebels had not left enough in

> Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch. THE CAVALRY PUBLING AREAD.

Reports from the scene of action in the valley show that Sheridan is still pursuing the flying tugitives of Early's

A courier has just arrived with the intelligence that our cavairy had a spirited engagement with the enemy beyond Staunton on Tuesday. After the rebels had been c Charlottesville. They were so seriously pressed that continued their flight—Torbert's cavalry continually ha-rassing from in front and on the flanks. A detatchment bridges over Christiana creek and South river, on the oe of the railroad between Staupton and Rockfish Gap, in the Blue Ridge, on the way to Charlottenville. Our forces followed the rebels through the gap, capturing

Having passed the mountains, the rebels made a stand near Rockfish Gap. Torbert's cavalry gave them battle, and, in a brilliant sogagement, whipped them band-

MARLT'S ARMY BROKEN UP. Refugees who have come into our lines concur is representing Early's army as completely demoralized and broken up. It is said that when his defeated forces sight for Charlottesville, they did not number much more has ten thousand mes. Notwithstanding Early's strinant orders and provious preparations for the discipline an efficiency of his troops, they are represented, after their recent defeats, to have exhibited little regard to

portunity afforded to desert the rebel cause forever Only four pieces of artillary were noticed with his column when it passed through Harrisonburg; but at Strunton he added ten guns, which he had lost there when on his

It is believed that the main portion of Early's remain ing troops are being conveyed to Lynchburg with all posable colority, and the robel general Breckinridge is said to nave acknowledged, when in Harrisonburg a few days nent with Shoridan; and he also stated that in his opinion, if Early was not speadily reinforced by Lec, so would be compelled to immediately commence the svacua

eridan's successful operations in the Shenando valley are having an important bearing on the combina tions now developing for the capture of Richmond an

The Rebel Raid in West Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, Sept. 29.]

Governor Boreman had advices yesterday to the effect that the rebel raiders held both Buckhannon and Weston. He was also telegraphed that the raiders were in liarbour county, about fifteen hundred strong, and also that they were about half that strong and lister that they were about half that strong and the strong that they were about half that strong in Upshur. We place very little reliance on this news. And yet it seemed impossible, up to a late hour last night, to get either a contradiction or confirmation of it. Colonel Wilkinson had secute out from Clarksburg yesterday evening, and no doubt he will be able to give us correct information to day. General Kelley seems to think that there may be serious dauger, and he rebels are really in Barbour in any strength, they probably mean to out the railroad of forage the country. In this expectation they will in all probability be entirely disappointed. Notwithstanding the excited reports which have reached the Governor, we have no idea that there is any serious foundation for them. The Rebel Raid in West Virginia.

the fifty and unwards on trial for the week, that were of more than usual importance.

O'Connor, of the Twenty-first precinct, against patrolman ce that officer O'Connor kept four cows within the city timits, and that these cows were allowed to go at ion they had been taken in charge by other police. nen and driven to the pound. O'Conner seems to have essed with the ides, that as he was a police man his cows ought to have unusual privileges proper conduct towards Mrs. O'Counor while that lady was endeavoring to rescue the cows from the hands of the officer. The case was a very lengthy one, ex-Recorder Smith appearing for O'Counor, and Captain Hart acting for Van Aradale. Some of the female witnesses testified, among other things, that they had suffered greatly from the actions of the Nineteenth ward officers in taking up stray animals. One of them stated that she lived between Stray according of Stray, third stream, near Fourth avanuastray animals. TOne of them stated that she lived between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, near Fourth avenue, and that she kept thirty bogs, some of which had been put in pound, and that she had to pay one dollar per head to get them out. Another woman steatified to keeping twenty, and thought the officers had no business to interfere with them. The probabilities are that officer Van Aredale will be commended by the Board instead of being punished by them, as he appears to have been doing his duty and nothing more. The case is important as showing that the police has had positive instructions to pick up all targe in the Nincteenth ward, and as the matter is in charge of Captain Hart, the keepers of these animals running at know what to expect. They should so care for their

promises to submit to the commands of the mistrees of the house. At the end of three weeks she was reduced to such a condition of physical deblity that she could not go home. Her mother hunted for her everywhere, but without success. She finally applied to the police, and succeeded in tracing her to this house, but the landal dy denied she was there, and for four weeks longer the poor victim was subjected to the most disgusting horrors. A little detective strategy finally produced the gratifying result of getting her out of the house, but so terribly discussed that she was obliged to be convayed at once to Blackwell's Island for treatment, where she row is. The Sergeant applied to the landlady for the child's clothes, but these were decied in violent terms, and under such circumstances as warranted berbeing arrested. It was this that the woman complained of. The mother of the child corroberated the statement made by the police, and it was further shown that other young girls had been similarly dealt with in the house. The landlady, in support of her statement that she was abused by the police, called up a witness, who gave his name as John Munn, who said he did not live anywhere in particular, but had a home in Hackensek, N. J. He stated that he was a whiskey dealer, at 86 Codar street, and did not dany that he spent five nights out of seven at this house of infamy. His evidence weat for nothing more than that the Sergeant slapped the complainant in the face. Of course no case was made out against Sergeant Wade, who simply did his duty. A mere disgusting case has never come before the Commissioners. The landlady retired amid the hisses of the spectators, exclamintog, as she passed the Sergeant, "I like liars, but you suit me too well."

you suit me too well."

The Attempted Escape of Prisoners from Camp Douglas.

A thriling locident took place at Camp Douglas on Tuesday night in the desperate and daring attempted sottle of a squad of robel prisoners, some thirty or more in number, only defeated by the vigitance and promptness of the sentiness. The movement took place a little after in o'clock, toward the northwestern angle of the enclosure, when a sudden rush took place of the attacking party, armed with makets, ares and clobs. They rushed across the "dead line," the leader throwing a blanket over a light that illuminated that part of the enclosure. With him it was emphatically "put out the light and then put out the light," for quick as thought the builet of the seatry sped, striking the robel in the throat, inflicting a mortal wound. Undeterred by his fall, his comrades made for the fence, and began a furious battering process upon the boards with their axes and weapons.

The long roll seat its echoon thresteen the comm. The

rail, his comrades made for the feace, and began a furious battering process upon the boards with their ages and weapons.

The long roll sout its echoes throughout the camp. The excitement was intense. The guard railied, and poured their fire indiscriminately in upon the rabel aquad furiously at work in the darkness upon the fence, their position under shelter of the parapets, however, giving them undeserved immunity. The whole affair was short lived, and from the reasons named, though numerous shots were fired, only two robets were struck by the bullets. These wore Lewis H. Moore, of Company D., Seventh Alabama, and another whose name we have not learned. The first named was shot in the act of extinguishing the lamp. He will probably die. The other is only severely wounded. The robel prisoners, it became quite evident, would have been found in readiness to improve any advantage gained, and in fact they had begun early to make a night of it.

Colonel J. B. Sweet, commandant of the post, has issued a general order, in which he says that a compiracy is apparent among the prisoners to offset their escape. He cautions them against such attempts, reminding them of their position as being a necessity of the war, and informing them that in the event of any future attempt he will perform his duty strictly, although in doing so he might destroy the incorent with the guilty. The arrangements at Camp Dourka are so complete for the prevontion of such attempts would at once have been

mand every avenue of escape.—Chicage Tribune.

Tremmes Tornado in Hilmos.—A correspondent of the Chicage Tribune, writing from Mattoon, ili., Sept. 24, maya.—A terrife tornado passed over this section of the State yesterday, at about five o'cicck P. M. Its approach was heralded by a deess black cloud rising rapidly in the west, and rushing with fearful velocity over the prairie mearly due east, accompanied by tremendous discharges of electricity, which fairly shock the earth like an earth-quake. It struck the Central Railread track at Mattoon, unroofing and blowing down buildings and carrying away every morable thing in its path, but most fortunately and incomprehensibly inflicting no merious injury upon any one. A londed freight train on the lillnois Central Railroad, going north, was lifted bodily and turned over beade and across the track. Some of the cars were smashed to spiniters, while others were merely surcefed and across the track. Some of the cars were strewn over a large extent on cither side of the track. The clearing of the ruins occupied the whole night, and the trains were detained. Singularly no one was burt on this tran, which was no completely demolethed. This section of the Riate has always been subject to these terrible visitations. It is a vant-expanse of prairie, presenting no resistance to the oircommonutive force of too atmosphere in motion. It will always be subject to such accidents till the prairies are planted with forests—a measure alike conductive to salety, heavily and the material interests of the country.

## THE POLITICAL MARKET.

The Presidential Canvass-The Squab bling Over the Local Offices-Candl-Nominated and those Seeking Kominations-The Aspirants for Congressional Honors, &c., &c.

EXCITEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. The lines are rapidly being drawn on the Presidentia anvass. The leaders are busy on both sides. Both sides are growing more and more confident every day, and, to of both McClellan and Lincoln was a foregone conclusion We imagine, however, that some of them will be a little the closest elections that we have had for several years. see as the canvass proceeds. Such we may say is account from other points. The Lincoln meetings canvass, yet everywhere fall far short of what they were four years ago. There is a singular circumstance conknow that in getting up these meetings on both sides a large amount of work har to be done in the way of preput up the platforms and thousands of other things. to take any money on the McClellan side. "The boys." to to do the work, and declare that they don't want any money. "We all vote McClellan every time, and don't

attending that of the republicans has doubled, and in many instances quadrupled.

The republicans are relying upon the victories of our armies for an eclat that will give them their success in November, and are writing them up with a great deal of skill and tact. The McClellan democracy coolly respond that these victories are national victories—they belong to no party. If the administration had done its duty and properly used the means placed at its disposal by the people of all parties these successes could all have been obtained two years ago. But, instead of that, republican isaders have been engaged in swapping horses, speculating out of the army and fattening on shoddy until we have approached the eve of an election, and now they just commence to do their duty, in the hope that it will secure them four years more of the same shoddy operations. "It is well that we have got a Presidential election to spur you up; if it were not for that fact the armies would be frittered away and the nation bankrapted by your speculations and shoddy shifts," say the democrata. This, they say, the people understand, and therefore military successes now will have but little effect on the result.

away and the nation bankrupted by your speculations and shoddy shifts," say the democrate. This, they say, the people understand, and therefore military successed now will have but little effect on the result.

Such appears to be the drift of the opinion between them. There have been a large number of leading democrate in the city during the past week. They are so sanguine on the final result that they have been talking a great deal about the Cabinet for Little Nac. The only two points which they seem to have settled upon definitely are those of the Navy and War departments. These positions, it is said, McClelian insists shall not, under any consideration, be given to politicisas, but to men educated to those branches of the service. The gallant old Salamander, Farragut, is to have the Navy Department, now presided over by the feestl Welles, and Hancock, Rosecrans or Silserman the War Department—the first named altogether the most probable. Guthric is mentioned for the Tressury, if he will accept, If not, some financier from this city. Reverdy Johnson Phelps, camiliasourit, and three or four others are canvassed for Attorney General Postmaster General from New England. The other members depend upon the locality of the person selected for Secretary of State. Seymour is the strongest urged for the latter; but it is reported that he prefers to go abroad if he has anything. Richardson, of Illinois, is strongly spoken of for one position. It will be seen that it is still quite an open question, except it may be the Navy and War departments. In the event of McClellan's election it will be found that the above statements in regard to those two departments.

With that we leave the Presidential managers and instead of two parties arrayed against each and county offices. Thus the republicans, while they pretend to be united upon Lincoln, although there is a Twenty-third street, or the practical miscagenationists and the Draper radical and theoretical miscagenationists have been holding separate nominating convention throughout the city during the past week. The two courty conventions have met, but have not does anything but negotiate. The radical side, however, nominated the

but negotiate. The radical side, however, nominated the following county ticket:

For Sheryf—John W. Framer.

For County Clerk—William S. Davidson.

For Dutrict Atterney—Thomas B. Van Buren.

For City Judge—John H. White:

For Supervisor—Robert L. Beatty.

The Twenty-third street faction have made no nominations, but have appointed a committee of conference, it was rumored yesterday that the factions had almost agreed to unite on one ticket, something like the following.—Sheriff, J. W. Farmer, County Clerk, Andrew Willmann; District Attorney, Thomas B. Van Buren; City Judge, John Sedwick; Supervisor, Ira A. Allen.

Their Congressional conventions have presented two sets of cominces in almost every district, and it is probable that they will remain in the field until the democratic factions make their nominations, and then shape

THE DEMOCRACY.

The democratic party, instead of having one faction on are all working heartily together for Little Mac, they are split and divided up in all sorts of ways on the local tickets. This, we are inclined to think, is more on the surface and among the politicians than it is with the rank and file. The recognition of the State Convention of the regularity of Tammany Hall has caused the tide to set in her favor, and many are rallying under the lead of Tammany, thinking that in the event of McClellan's election they will stand a better chance to share in the patronage under Tammany than with the other side. The success of the Tammany faction, therefore, depends upon the ticket nominated more than any other point. The only faction that has really shown its hand yet is Tammany Hall. The General Committee declared in favor of all manner of liberality and honesty in the nominations. The delegates have been elected, assembled and nominated one man—John Kelly—for Shortif. Mr. Kelly has been for the past year acting with the McKeon party, although he always, prior to that, was a disciple of Tammany. His nomination is a good one, and it speaks well for the party to take him. He is sound on the issues of the day, and was one of the most influential men in the delegation from this State at Chicago, laboring for a sound Union platform and McClellan. The nomination is, therefore, consistent with the Union vecord of Tammany Hall, and will deprive the McKeonites of much of their strength.

COUNTY CLERE. brewdest canvassers of the delegations assert that there were not over three votes difference between the side claimed that three majority. But there was an ap-parent irrepressible conflict on this point, and a nomina perhaps a rupture. The result was that an adjournment was had until Menday night to prevent this accident. was had until Monday night to prevent this accident. The idea of adjournment was started by the friends of Loew, and the other side found that they would have to adjourn as a matter of necessity, although some thirty of Genet's friends held out to the last and opposed it. The probabilities now are that a compromise will be effected, and both of the candidates be withdrawn, and some German, like Magnus Gross or Ottendorfer, agreed upon as a compromise candidate, and nominated without any contest. Such, at least, is the present indication. As matters now sixed, there is every indication that A. Oakoy Hall will be nominated for District Attorney and A. D. Ruisel for City Judge. As far as it appears on the surface, there does not seem to be any strong opposing candidate to either of these persons. Their nomination is generally conceded.

As far as we have been able to ascertain, John Fox has the inside track for Supervisor.

THE CANDIDATES FOR CORONERS chosen, and the candidates are numerous. Among the most prominent are Wm. C. Gover, better known as "The Captain," who presents about as atrong claims as any of those mentioned. He is one of the adhe-THE ANTI-TANKANY PACTIONS.

other factions of the democracy. The conference committee from one German organization, Wood's Mozart, a few evenings aince, at which a proposition was made, erstand adopted, not to nominate any man placed on the Tammany ticket. At this some of the lendand 4 seems to be a fixed fact that they will not onte into any such combleations. What precise course they will taked by yet uncertain; but it is probable that they will run for some one office a separate candidate, to devel

will run for some one office a separate candidate, to dever op their strength, and endorse some of the best men selected by the officer organizations for the balance of the effices. It may be that the nominations of Tammany will be such as will accure their entire endorsement.

The McKecutics at first played a little stry of Wood, but it is quite ovident that he finally revolved them into his meshes, and the prospects now are that they will close a bargain and units with Wood. The sympathies of McKeon and Wood on the war are so identical and so much in favor of the South that there is no barrier between them on that point, and we may see the two crawling into one bed, in order to lay out Tammany Hall with its Union and war record—a beautiful pair to go to bed together, to say the

The nominations for Congress are all in a muss. It is district, and favors the nomination of George W. Curtis ompetitor of some importance in the race.

In the Seventh district, on the surface it appears to be

a source tast an ittle suspects, and win prove termina-ble affair. His nomination is not certain, nor should it be made. He was in the last session of Congress such a complete tool of Wood that he became the butt of the democratio members from the rural districts. Wood, of course, is doing all that he can for him, and, if thrown by Tammany, he will no doubt turn up as the Mozart can-didate, where all such secesh sympathizers belong. The Eighth district remains about the same. Fornando Wood has made some beadway in the Ninth district. It is reported and upon good authority, that he has secured

as an independent candidate, in the same way that he did a few years since for Senator. The muddle here is worse than in any other district. Several parties have waited upon Mr. Perkins, and intend to bring him up as the compromise candidate. In this movement are several prominent capitalists. Where it will all end it is impossible to tell at present. It is a rich mass, take it in any way that we may, with fair prospects of a plenty of equalic absent.

THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT UNION CON-VENTION—A STORMY TIME—MR. RATMOND'S PRIENDS REFUSE TO CONSULT WITH OTHER DELE

esulting in a serious division in the republican ranks which judging from present appearances, it will i difficult to beat. The Convention met to nominate a car didate for Congress, and was composed of five delegates each from the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. It appears that the Sixteenth ward was entitled to the nomination, there not having been a candidate from there for the last sixteen years. The delegation from that ward presented the name of Charles S. Spencer, and proposed a conference with the Draper organization—the course which was adopted by all the other Union conventions; but the delegation from the Fifteenth ward, who were desired from the Fifteenth ward, who were desired to adopt such a course, and forced the matter to a vate. At this inneture a committee of conference from nimous is the three keywood's nomination was una-nimous is theorrect. Indeed, the report of the proceed-ings shows that the action of the Convention was any-thing but harmosious; for the Draper men proceeded to nominate R. C. Hawkins, who, it is believed, will poil the largest republican vote in the district.

THE ROW IN TANMANT HALL. The Nominating Convention which met at Tammany Hall on Saturday evening adjourned over until Monday after nominating John Kelly for Sheriff. This ad journment was politic. It saved the organization from the row which seemed imminent. Tweed and Cornell, the bargaining man, were in favor of renominating Henry W. Genet for County Clerk. Sweeny, Brennan and Book the war democrats, were opposed to Genet and in favor of some more popular, consistent and reliable candidate.

of some more popular, consistent and reliable candidate. So the matter stood when the Convention met, and it; was to avoid the row which would have ensued had Genets nomination been pressed that an adjournment was agreed upon by all partics concerned.

The nomination of John Kelly was a good and politic one. The nomination of Genet would have been extremely impolitic and unpopular. The representatives of eight or nine wards would have seceded at once. The friends of Genet say that he is very strong with what are called "the rounder;" but Morrissey, who certainly has more influence with "the rounders" than Genet, is against him, and will bet against him. Besides this, Tammany Hell does not want to nominate a county clerk to please "the rounders." The office is an important one, and must be filled by a good man. What will be the result of the consultations to-day we are not informed. Perhaps Charles Leaw will be the candidate, if the Genet faction will give way, or perhaps there will be a compromise candidate, like Fowler or Ottondorfer. At any rate there ought to be as and of bargaining, and those whe Largain with everybody, from Seymour down, should toe the Tammany Hall mark fairly.

Brooklyn City Politics. ONAL NOMINATIONS. The Republican Convention of the Second Congre district met in Lattmer Hall, Court street, restordat 

irst formal ballot was in follows:—

(ames Humphrey... 48 S. R. Chittenden.

The commission of Mr. Humphrey was declar

2023, after which the convention adjourned.

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC

Important Movements of the Army Richmond, Va .- The Operations and Shenandonh-The Latest from General Sherman at Atlanta-Latest News from

The steemship North Sar, Captain Jones, will leave this port on Monday for Aspinwall.

will close at half-past ten delock to-morrow morning. be ready at half-past nine s'clock in the morning, and will centain Important Despatches from the Army under tails of the highly successful Battles, and Movements of the corps under Generals Ord, Birney and Warren to-wards the Robel Capital; The latest accounts of the Victeries and Operations of General Sheridan in the Shenan deah Valley; The latest despatch on from Gen. Sherman a Atlanta, Ga., and from the Inica Forces to different por tions of the country; Imp reant Movements of the Poll latest news from Europe, and accounts of all Importan

events of the past ten days. Bingio copies, in wrappers, roady for mailing,

## THE PRESIDENCY

Raising of a McClelian and Pendleton

Banner. produce dealers of Reade, Duane and Washington streets is the occasion of quite a demonstration yesterday af banner was a large one, and contained rough paint was seven bundred dollars. As soon as it was displayed

Information for the Soldiers and Sail ors-How They Are to Prepare Their Ballots.

We have received several letters from our brave at sary and how they shall proceed to vote in this State. For the information of all those from this State we publish the following instructions, issued; by the Secretary of State, at Albany. Mr. Depow has prepared a pamphlet containing the Soldiers' Voting law and instructions to the soldists and sailors. The instructions furnish all the information required, and are as follows:—

sign it and swear to it before one of the officers above named.

After having executed the power of attorney and sworn to the affidavit on the envelope—which may be either written or printed—he must fold and enclose the vote or ballot he desires to cast, together with the power of attorney, and place them togesher inside the envelope which has the printed or written affidavit thereon, seal them up carefully, thou place this envelope, so sealed, inside another envelope, to be marked on the outside, "Soldier's vote," and direct it to the person to whom anthority is given by said power of attorney to cast for him his vote or ballot, and transmit the same to the person to whom it is directed by mail or otherwise. The efficers before whom the affidavits are taken must attach to their signatures their official designations. It should be borse in mind that the person who is to receive the soldier's vote or ballot, and cast the same for him, must be a legal voter on the day of election; and soldiers should be cautious to sond their votes or ballots to none others. Great care should also be taken in directing these letters, to write, in a legible hand, the name, town and county, in order to prevent their miscarriage. By reading section two of said act carefully the soldier will be able more clearly to see the course he is to pursue.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State. The following is a copy of the second section of the loldiers' Voting act (laws of 1864, chapter 253), referre

Such absent elector shall, by an instrument executed by him, not more than sixty days previous to any general or special election to be held in this State, authorize and empower any elector of the town or city where the said election is held to east for him his vote or bailot, in the manner prescribed by this act, for all officers for whom he would have a right to vote if he were prescribed at such election; said instrument shall be signed by such absent election; said instrument shall be signed by such absent election; attested by a subscribing witness, and sworn to before any field officer, captain, adjutant or commandant of any company or detachment on detached service, in the service of the United States, and commissioned as officers in the volunteer force of the State of New-York, or the captain or commandant of any greened is the saval service of the United States, to which the gaid absent elector may belong or be attached, and such officers are hereby dily authorised to administer oath for the purposes specified in this act, and they shall attach to their signatures their official designations.

Another Presidential Candidate. The Council Bluffs Bugle (Iowa) of September 22 Jersey, for President, and Geo. H. Penaleton for Vice

President. After declaring that Gen. McCleilan has repudiated the platform it says:—

Gen. McCleilan does not admit that the experiment of war to restore the Union has proved a failure; but rather insists that it has proved a success and must be continued until "it is clear or even probable that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the basis of the Union." The platform declares that immediate efforts be made for creastion of hostilities without inquiring whether "our adversaries are ready for peace upon the basis of the Union." But McCleilan proposes war until the Confederates shall be ready for peace. The difference between McCleilan and the platform is simply this. He proposes to carry on the war until the people of the South are subjugated. The platform proposes a compromise and reagion without a further expenditure of blood and treasure. Upon the platform we are willing to stand, and, to yout for a candidate who fully indorses it, and for none other, will we cast our yote.

The National Intelligencer of September 29 has the fol-

The members of the McClellan Legion, composed e

tirely of officers and soldiers of the army and navy, wil hold another public meeting next Tuesday evening at Hope Chapel. Several popular speakers have been invited to deliver addresses. Coal Monopolists Against McClellan.

The Miner's Journal, published at Pottsville, Pa., strong Lincoln organ, declares that McClellan's election would be ruin to the country, and gives as its reason Political Tax in the Custom House.

the Custom House are forced to 'come down' for the be-nedt of Old Abe's election:—

CORTON HOUSE, New York, Sept. 30, 1864.

STR.—The undersigned, having been authorized for the purpose, are prepared to receive the assessment made by the Union commistees, and will be found at the basement room formerly occupied by the United States measurers, from nine A. M. to three o'clock P. M., this day and to morrow.

State the World:—

State the World:—

For my services as in your office from the day to the day of 185 , inclusively, at the rate of \$ per

Received from Simeon Draper, Esq., Collector of the Castoms for the limitrics of New York, on the day of 186, the sem of dollars, conts, being in fell of my compensation for the period above stated, having signed duplicate receipts.

In the office of the District of New York, do hereby certify on that I have performed the services stated in the above account; that I have received the full sum therein charged to my own use and benefit; and that I have not paid, deposited or assigned, nor contracted to pay, deposite or assign, any part of such compensation, to the use of any other person; nor in any way, directly or indirectly, paid or gives, nor contracted to pay of give, any reverse to compensation for my office or employment, or the emoluments thereof.

Swara and subscribed before me.

Ex President Fillmore for ficCiellan. The following is a copy of a letter from Millard Pill nore to a committee in th's city:-

DEAR SIR - Your fryor of the 26th has this moment come to hand, in which you request my permission to publish my letter/to you of the 6th instant. that teller, 10% all letters of mise, was intended to be private; no because it contained my centimens which I

wished to concest but almply because I had a great averated to appearing in the demapapers; but your seem to think its publication wight do good to the conserva-tion of the conservation of the conservation of the conserva-tion of the conservation of the conservation from the conservation of the conservation of the constraints from other sources, I have reluctantly come to the conglusion

other sources. I have recovered to the coordinate other sources, I have relatively come to the coordinate to permit it to be published.

The fact is that I see no caseonable presence of a restoration of the Union—the object occurs my heart-without a change of the aversed policy of this administration and I see no prespect of changing that noisy but by a change of the administration used. Hence I am for a change, and I took upon the election of General MacCledian as the last hope for the restoration of the Union, an honorable peace and the security of personal liberty; and this you may publish to the world as my views on the pending crisis. But I shall enter into no argument in support of my opinion, nor do I intend 'oreafter to depart from that silence which I impose u from myself from as unwithinguous to mingle, or seem to mingle, in party politics, for I do not consider myself as belonging to any party, and I feel wholly indifferent to any party success as such, and am only anxious for the honor and veiface of my beloved, but bleeding and suffering, country.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Burrato, Sept. 5, 1844.

Burrato, Sept. 5, 1844.

GENTLEMEN—Please to account my thanks for the honor you have done me by inviting me to be present at a rate floation meeting to be held in Union square on the 5th instant, and to address the meeting. While I shall with great pleasure cast my vote for General McCisian and Mr. Pendieton, yet I regard my self while I withdrawn from party contests, and there all wholly withdrawn from party contests, and there

An Admirable Conundrum.—Why were the counterfeits of PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CREBUS Has Sheridan's Victorious Legions? Because they broke down early

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lot-aries and information siven. JACOB, Broker's Office, 176 Broadway, M. T.

Royal Havana Lottery.

To per cent premium paid for prizes Information furnished. The highest rates paid for Boubloons and all tinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO. Bankers, 18 Wall of A Sure Cure-Rene's African Fever and gue Cura. It never fails. Deput 30 Liberty street, a

A Universal Boon .- All Persons Requir

Batchelor's Hair Dyc- the Best in the world Harnless, reliable, instantaneous. The only parted dyc. Soid by all druggists. Factory 81 Barclay street, Barnett's Florinel is an Exquisite

climate are sources of Pulmonary and Bronchial affections Experience having proved that simple remedies act specific "Brown's Bronchial Troches," let the cold, cough or trette tion of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution

Corns, Bunions, Nails, Enlarged Joints all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZaCHARIS, No. N. Broadway.

Campaign Badges, fictule and Plus, for McClelian or Lincoln. The trade supplied sheap.
G. W. THORNE, Manufacturer, 60 Nassau at., N. T. Care Your Coughs
WITH GREENFIELD'S COUGH CANDY.
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE BUSHACHIAN TUBE
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BY DR. YOM EISENBERG,
at his consulting rooms, 316 Broadway, near Twelfth size

Dyspepsia, &c.—Fowle's Extract White Ginger never fatts to cure. H. T. HELMBOLD, 394 Broadway.

For Diseases of the Bladder, Gravel and Dropsy, use HELEBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. For Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, use HalmBold's Genuine Preparations. For Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, use HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations.

Fragrant Sezodont is now Attracting seen. Sold by druggists.

For Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, For Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimmoss of Vision, use HELMBOLD'S Genuine Preparations. For Languer, Universal Lassitude of

For Pallid Countenance and Evup-tions, use HELMBOLD'S Gepuine Preparations. For the Hair and Skin-Barry's Tro-

For Pains in the Back, Headache, Sieb stomach, use HELM BOLD'S Genuine Preparations. For Pimples, Tetter, Scrofula and

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.-Price 51 per bottle, six for \$6. Delivered to any address. Jewelry and Watches-Of all Descrip-tions, for sale by 980. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one descrip-telow Canal street, formerly No. 11 Wall street.

Legal Documents in Spanish — For parts h. — For parts h. — For Rico, South America and South one fully properly by S. CAMAGHO, 1854, Broadway. Translation from the Spanish, French and English lauguages. Reserves—Mattland, Phelips & Oc.

Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Use RELMBOLD'S Genute Preparations.

Presidential Candidates.—A Splendid colored Engraving of George B. McClellan and Abraham Linceis (on one plate), will be ant to any address, on re-ceipt of two three cent stamps to pay postage. Address Dr W. R. Merwin & Co., 63 Liberty Street, New York. Scal Rings for Gentlemen.—Fine Gold, new styles, six, eight, ien, twelve, fifteen, twenty for to each hundred and fifty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C ALLEN, 410 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

The "Regemerateur de la Chevelure" to United

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These farms and interests consist of about 1,200 acres of oil lands in fee, in Pennsylvania, and also two leasehold interests, most of which are situated immediately upon OE creek and the Alleghany river.

that has ever been offered to thespublic. There are now some fifteen wells producing, and about the same number

The present praduction to this interest is about 160 to 200 barrels per day, which, at 511 per barrel, for 160 barrels, is \$1,700, or \$642.600 per year.

The present prediction to fail mireces is always, is barrels prediction as participated by the property costs \$2,375,000, and the present preduction is paying about two and a half per cent per month on that amount, or nearly 50 per cent per annum; and with ordinary success the wells that are now in brocess of being borred which wells will be preducing eithin the next 30 to 50 days; will outble be producing eithin the next 30 to 50 days; will outble be producing eithin the next 30 to 50 days; will outble the producing eithin the next 30 to 50 days; will outble the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next some set the following the producing eithin the next set well known to oil shippers that more than even send perceleum, for the responship, are the hard out some produced to furnish them. And again, it is treat that our some produced to furnish them. And again, it is treat that our some produced to furnish them. And again, it is treat that our some produced to furnish them. And again, it is treat that our some produced to furnish them. And again, it is treat the family at the property into at least three family and overabundance of it is has already become one of the leading attacks of took to the set that so one in its infancy. We propose to put this property into at least three companies, with a capital of not less than \$5.000,00 (e.e.b., or \$15,000,000 (e.e.b

New Your, Sept. 5, 1864. WAD, W. CLARKE & CO.,

Central Petrolcum Exchange office, 10 Pine street. plain, plaid, royal and uncut.—ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. invite the inspection of subbers and manufacturers by this season a importation of the above as med goods, satisfied it is the most complete in the country.

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