BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

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Latest News by Telegraph TO THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Our Cavalry Victory in the Valley

All Quiet with Generals Grant and Sherman.

ETC. ETC. ETC

Official Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 12, 8:40 P. M.—*Major General Dix, New York:*—Despatches have been received from Gens. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, but no military movements since my last telegram are reported.

The following details of the cavalry engagement last Sunday, are furnished by General Sheridan:

"I have seen no sign of the enemy since the brilliant engagement of the 9th instant. It was a square cavalry fight, in which the enemy was routed beyond my power to describe. *He lost everything carried on wheels except one piece of artillery*, and when last seen it was passing over Rude's Hill, near New Market, on the Keon run, 23 miles from the battle field, to which point the pursuit was kept up.

The battery, men and horses, etc., were captured. The horses were all in good condition, but were all exchanged by our cavalry men for their broken down animals. The casualties in the 6th will not exceed sixty men. The one hundred men of the 8th Ohio dispersed while guarding the bridge over the North Shenandoah have come in, except the officers." EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 10th, P. M.—No events of importance have transpired in front of Petersburg for several days.

The pickets have been actively engaging one another for two or three nights on the left, and left centre of the line, and a number of casualities occur daily.

Dr. Howard, of the regular army, has recently introduced valuable improvements in the ambulances, which will prove a great blessing to the wounded.

Gens. Grant, Meade and Warren, as well as the principal surgeons in the army, highly recommend it, and there is no doubt it will be introduced extensively into the armies of the United States.

Oct. 11—A. M.—Last evening and part of the night firing was brisk in the centre of the line, in front of Petersburg. Large bodies of the enemy's troops have been seen moving towards our left for the past 24 hours, and they have received the attention of our gunners wherever they appeared within range.—There is nothing new from the James River Army, which remains in its former position at Chapin's Bluff. The enemy do not seem desirous of attacking there again.

W. D. McGREGOR

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The Democratic State Committee has received a despatch giving a gain of 500 for the Democratic ticket in Somerset county, the Union vote being 800. The Democrats claim a majority of 6,000 in the home vote, but the account of gains and losses from the returns thus far received show only a Democratic gain of 4,650, whilst the majority to be overcome is over 15,000. The Age claims a majority of 5,000 in the home vote, which would be a gain of 20,000.

Lycoming county is reported 900 Democratic majority; a Union loss of 450.

SOLDIER'S VOTE.

General Butler's Headquarters, October 11—9:15 P. M.—The voting in the army to day among the Pennsylvania troops has passed off very quietly, and so far as can be learned at this hour, the Union ticket has been everywhere successful.

At the headquarters of this army to-day, in Captain Watson's Company of Pennsylvania Artillery, out of 50 votes cast for members of Congress from the city of Philadelphia, only 2 votes were cast for the Democratic ticket.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee claims from the returns received by him from 54 counties, a Democratic gain of 12,715. The statement of the Republican State Committee has not been obtained, but it is momentarily expected. The best political authorities are in doubt as to the result, but estimate a majority of about 6,000 either side on the home vote.

Harrisburg, Oct. 12.—The general opinion here is that the State has gone Democratic on the home vote by from three to five thousand. The soldier's vote will give from ten to fifteen thousand majority for the Union ticket. The Commissioners to the Shenandoah Valley have returned. They report that they were unable to reach Sheridan's army.

Schuylkill county will give Strouse from 1,700 to 1,725 majority—a Union gain of 316.

Philadelphia, October 12, 2 30 *P. M.*—The Union men now claim a majority in the State of from 2,000 to 5,000 on the home vote—This is based on information received at the Republican headquarters.

A special dispatch to the Evening Telegraph, dated Harrisburg, October 12th, says: From Susquehanna, Tioga, Bradford, Potter and McKean counties, we have reports of considerable Union gains. Susquehanna gives 1,302 Union majority—a gain of over 100 on Curtin's majority.

Bradford county, with over ten townships to hear from, gives over 3,000 Union majority, which indicates a gain. Tioga, nearly complete, gives 2,788 Union majority. It is believed that we have carried the State by at least 20,000 majority, with the soldiers' vote. We have certainly elected 16 Congressmen, a gain of 4. The Legislature is largely Union.

In the 6th District, Mr. Thayer, Union, is re-elected to Congress by a small majority.

Berk's county, with 13 townships to hear from, gives Ancona, Democrat, 4,777 majority. The Democratic majority will probably be about 6,227, a Union gain of 385.

LATEST.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12—11 P. M.—From the returns received up to this hour, the editors of Forney's Press claim a Union majority of 3,000 to 5,000, although they say it is probable it will be reduced; from the appearance of the soldier's vote a gain of three members in the Congressional delegation is considered probable. The Age estimates from returns received by them from 41 counties a Democratic gain 13,000. Twenty-five counties are yet to hear from.

SOLDIER'S VOTE.

Washington, Oct. 12—The vote of the Pennsylvania soldiers in Washington and vicinity, including Alexandria, is as follows: Union, 1,303; Democratic 212.

The Ohio soldiers voted. Union 628; democratic 32.

The estimate of the Union State Committee and the North American, are that the State has been carried by the Union party by a majority of 5,000 on the home vote. The Legislature is also largely Union.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 12.—Returns from thirty-one counties, partially official, show an aggregate Union majority of 23,000, a net gain Union gain of over 19,000 over the vote of 1862, which gave a Democratic majority in the State of over 15,000. From present indications, the Congressional delegation will stand 9 Union and 2 Democrats, with the 7th (Voorhees') District doubtful.

Indianapolis (official) gives 6,267 Union majority.

Indianapolis, October 12.—Returns from 45 counties show a Union majority of over 20,000. The balance of the State yet to hear from will increase the majority probably 5,000 There is a small Union majority in both branches of the Legislature. The Congressional delegation is all Union, except the 1st, 2d and 7th. The 1st and 7th are doubtful, and claimed by both parties.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Ohio elects sixteen Union Congressional Representatives—probably 17—a gain of 12 members.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—The steamer Eagle, from Havana on the 8th, has arrived, with City of Mexico dates to the 20th.

It was stated that Juarez had abdicated in favor of Ortega.

Pierre Soule had arrived at Vera Cruz.

Just as the steamer left Vera Cruz it was reported that Maximilian had been assassinated, but the report was not believed.

There is but little fever in Havana harbor.

The Missing Steamer Eagle.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—By the steamship Eagle, that left Havana on the 8th inst., we have no intelligence of the missing steamer Roanoke. The presumption among the officers of the Eagle is that she has been captured by her passengers

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

WASHINGTON, October 12th.—The subscriptions to the 7 30 loan for the last two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $559,000.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Chief Justice Taney died here to-night at 11 o'clock, after a few days illness.

Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—Gold closed to-night at 204¾.

A SIGNIFICANT REBEL LETTER.—I enclose a rebel letter, says a Herald correspondent, which the writer was compelled to leave unfinished upon the approach of our forces. It shows the state of feeling among the greater part of the men composing the rebel army at present time:

On a Farm, September 28, 1864.—My Dear Ma:—I hope you will excuse me for not replying to your last letter sooner. We have been expecting to get off home every day, was the cause of it; but I understand, since General Early was defeated, details will be stopped for a while. I shouldn't be at all surprised if we will be sent to the Valley soon. Frank Jones and myself are on a farm in the country as guards; the whole of our company are on the same duty, with the exception of a few sick. I like this place very well; I can get something to read, and the fare is better than that of camp. The spirit of our army is not as good as it was some timerince; all are talking of going back in the Union. This is the ignorant class of course. I declare I become so vexed with them sometimes I can hardly govern myself. The great misfortune with us is that the greater part of our land is composed of just such men. I feel as hopeful now as I did two months ago; the darkest hour is just before day. I think there is something cheering in store for us. Be it sooner or later, we will be an independent nation before we give it up If I don't get home before Mike Jones gets back you can probably send my clothes by him. I have no idea when we will get off. I hope it will be soon.

A prize fight took place at Elgin, Ill., on Thursday. It continued for two hours and twenty minutes. Neither of the parties were very much hurt, a matter of great disappointment to most of those present. After the termination of this fight, two bullies from Philadelphia entered the ring, but before the fight could be closed the crowd broke up in a row.

BALTIMORE ENTERPRIZE.

The army correspondent of the New York Times thus speaks of the enterprise of Baltimoreans as exhibited at City Point. Success to the undertaking:

City Point is at last betraying some symptoms of latent civilization. *We have a hotel!* Mr. A. C. Kimball, in connection with Mr. Melthy, of Baltimore, (brother of Mr. L. A. Malthy, proprietor of the celebrated Malthy House in that city) seeing the necessities of this locality, have come to the rescue in the nick of time, and put up a spacious building that can now afford the hapless wayfarer both food and shelter. Until their advent, it was impossible to conceive a place more utterly inhospitable to the wandering traveler, who happened to have no acquaintance here, or was unable to find his way to the United States Sanitary Commission for temporary protection. For a bed, there was a wharf, or the bed of the river, and as to food, there were one or two mythical places, called "restaurants," somewhere on the hill, where one could pay a dollar for a cup of undrinkable coffee and some uneatable ham and eggs, of extremely doubtful character.

The new hotel, which is inaugurated under the very respectable name of the "Malthy House," is a frame building, erected in the shape of a T; 110 feet in front and 101 feet deep, with accommodations, when thoroughly completed, for 150 beds. They have two large dining-rooms, one 40 feet by 30 feet, for officers and citizens, on the *table d'hote* system, and another 30 feet by 30 feet, for soldiers, citizens, &c., on the European plan of a restaurant. The rates will be one dollar per meal, and one dollar for lodging, or four dollars per day. Some idea of the energy shown by the gentlemen who have this matter in hand, is proved from the fact that twenty-two days ago the lumber of which the building is erected was in Baltimore, and that the hotel has already been running four days, although, of course, by no means yet in a complete state. Such, however, is the eagerness to grasp accommodation of any kind, that rooms are not only bespoken but actually taken possession of and occupied, even in an incomplete state.

I tell you things are made to fly whenever Yankee thrift and ingenuity get fairly to work. This hotel will necessarily bring corresponding improvements all around and about it, and as this line position on the James River must always be a desirable one as a base, even after we get Petersburg and Richmond, I have no doubt that the infusion of a little healthy Northern enterprise will soon plant an actual city at this point, which seems by its name to have been destined for one, and which would doubtless have long since boasted a living and prosperous community, but for the enervating, stagnating and retrograding influences which invariably attend slave institutions and all belonging to them. The beneficent Creator never could have intended such glorious streams as the James and others which course through the noble lands of the Old Dominion to have any such drawbacks put upon them by the selfish calculations of man.

"Hot-Mutton-Pie" Democracy.

George Bennott, of Boston, illustrates a speech at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a day or two ago, by this little parable:

"One freezing February morning a negro hawked mutton pies in a basket around Faneuil Hall Square, roaring out, 'Hot-mutton pies! Hot mutton pies!' A teamster bought and tried to bite one, but found it frozen as solid as the curbstone. 'What do you call them hot for, you black and blue swindler?' yelled the teamster to the shivering pieman. 'Wy—wy—a white man guv 'em to me hot dis morning'—dey was hot when I got 'em dis mornin'!' 'Well, you fool, it didn't take ten minutes to freeze them in that old basket. Why call them *hot* now?' 'Wy—God bless you, *dat's de name* ob 'em—de *name* ob 'em! If I didn't holler de right *name* nobody wouldn't tetch 'em!' You want me to holler *frose* pies, I suppose? No, Sal! You can't fool me dat way!'

"Thus it is with the Democratic party.—They received from Jefferson and Jackson, as a free gift, their principles. These gifts they meanly put up for sale and hawked round in the deadly market of slavery to freeze up in their shabby old party basket. They roar out, 'Democratic principles! Democratic principles!'—for sale being understood.—And when you pay the price of your vote for them, you find slavery benumbing your fingers, paralyzing your tongue, contracting your heart, and turning your stomach. Ask the swindlers why they call such stuff democracy, and they tell you blindly that Mr. Jefferson gave them the original article—that they have kept it ever since—that it is just as good as new, only not quite so warm, perhaps—and that you really mustn't quarrel with the pieman, for what he calls it is its *name*. If you want it more democratic, you may take it home to your own State and *warm* it; but in the meantime do not interrupt the *sales*.

Baron Rothschild has sent two magnificent female Wapiti, born at La Ferriere, to the Jardin d'acclimatation, on their way to the King of Italy. The garden is a sort of grand hotel for traveling beasts, which, having landed at Marseilles, are delighted to find capital beds and excellent food—I can hardly write *cuisine*—at the *Jardin*, on their way to the various Zoological Gardens in Europe.

When the Vallandigham crowd began to show signs of deserting Gen. McClellan, the World thanked God for a "disenthralled and regenerated Democracy." The Vallandighamers are all back now—so that, according to the World's own testimony, the Democracy is enthralled and degenerated.

A very ignorant, stupid, black fellow went recently to St. Louis as a hand on a steamboat, and there purchased thirty-seven dollars' worth of cabbages. These he brought down to Memphis and sold out, realizing one hundred and fifty dollars for a week's business.

The world is coming to an end in '65, Professor Neumayer, of Munich, says so. He adds that a comet will run against the earth and absorb it, as one drop of mercury absorbs another.

Army of the Potomac advices state that on Sunday night the enemy opened fire toward the Second Corps, and continued the attack only twenty or thirty minutes. Our troops did not reply.

Potatoes have seldom yielded in greater quantity in this State than the present year, and never were of better quality. The price must greatly decline.

The rebel demonstration at Jefferson City, Missouri, on the 7th, was merely to occupy our forces while the main body crossed the Osage river.

A thousand people have starved to death in the Cape de Verdes, and the famine still continues.

The salt water in the oil wells ruins the tools employed there and this causes a ceaseless expenditure to the speculator.

A young lady in Canada West, while playing with her lover, shot him dead with a loaded gun.

THE ELECTION YESTERDAY.

A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

THE MAYORALTY AND THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The result in the Mayor's election, so overwhelmingly for Hon. John Lee Chapman, is nothing more than was expected before a vote was cast, when it was made evident that his opponent was backed by one of the authors of the Wade-Davis manifesto. The people of Baltimore merely took the first opportunity that offered to testify their sense of that famous assault upon Mr. Lincoln, by going against the *wishes of its author*, against the municipal candidate understood to be put into the field by him; and if the orator of the Assembly Rooms desires to test the matter further in his own person, if he wishes to measure his own popularity more directly, he has only to announce himself a candidate for anything, from the position of constable upward, and political annihilation will be the result.

We do not mean to say, however, that this was all that was involved in this election. Sensible men saw that it was a determined effort to get possession of the City Government by those who had demonstrated their readiness to use it for their own purposes; and they were resolved to shut them out. This has been done, and done effectual, and it settles the case for these astute managers for a good while to come.

And as for Mayor Chapman himself, those whom he represented in this election could not well have hit upon a more suitable man. Honest, sturdy in his patriotism, devoted to business, and in thorough sympathy with the workingmen—the ruling class in the new condition of things in the City and State, he will not disappoint their reasonable hopes and expectations; he will, as heretofore, pursue the even tenor of his way, whilst as we have hitherto said, his young opponent can afford to wait. The latter has simply made a grave mistake. Brought out under such auspices, he could have expected nothing else than the fate he has met.

And what a defeat! Yet not so much his own as his patrons, and the clique that sought to make his fortunes theirs. Carrying but a single precinct in a single one of twenty wards, the overthrow of those who have assumed so much will be a lesson, we trust, not without its good effects—not soon to be forgotten.

And for the New Constitution—although we have not returns at this present writing, except from the city, yet two-thirds of a majority or thereabouts, here, will do for an indication of what we are to expect. Baltimore has covered itself with honor, has realized the promise foreshadowed when the canvass commenced. True to all that is progressive, soundly discriminating in her vote, she has done the right thing at the right time; she has not been hoodwinked or deceived by a faction more intent on securing power than solicitous of maintaining harmony amongst the friends of the Union. The disorganizers are done for—we have nothing now to do but to close up the ranks, and make one more brave endeavor for the election of Honest Abe.

The following are the returns from the election in the city:

FIRST WARD.

	Precincts. 1.	2.	3	4.	Total.
Mayor, John Lee Chapman	100	165	191	141	—599
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	30	14	24	10	—78
1st Branch, H. C. Larrabee	150	172	209	149	—680
2d Branch, T. B. Burch	125	176	203	146	—650
For the Constitution	120	157	155	111	—543
Against the Constitution	1	4	14	12	—31

SECOND WARD

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	116	211	238	199	—765
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	44	41	23	22	—131
1st Branch, Joseph Ruppert	89	152	243	63	—535
" E. F. Henneberry	101	93	74	97	—365
2d Branch, Thos. B. Burch	165	241	301	154	—861
For the Constitution	32	59	..	107	—..
Against the Constitution	15	23	.	0	—..

THIRD WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	215	307	209	175	—951
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	14	24	29	28	—93
1st Branch, Ed. S. Landis	200	124	133	132	—589
" Jas. C. Fenhagen	85	144	93	60	—382
2d Branch, W. McClymont	225	347	225	194	—1031
For the Constitution	175	100	153	141	—569
Against the Constitution	33	000	21	23	—100

FOURTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	237	144	214	251	—846
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	26	4	11	21	—62
1st Branch, A. S. Stewart	260	149	223	266	—898
2d Branch, W. McClymont	260	147	245	237	—898
For the Constitution	173	69	148	175	—510
Against the Constitution	37	22	47	42	—169

FIFTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	170	134	174	176	—654
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	31	31	38	41	—141
1st Branch, James Young	168	131	173	167	—639
" Grmsby S. Mason	32	70	59	10	—171
2d Branch, Jos. J. Robinson	199	129	234	215	—805
For the Constitution	113	105	157	122	—497
Against the Constitution	30	27	20	19	—106

SIXTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	197	111	158	241	—707
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	44	36	32	35	—147
1st Branch, John Evans	192	..	206	222	—..
2d Branch, Jos. J. Robinson	187	..	202	231	—..
For the Constitution	..	127	171	141	—..
Against the Constitution	..	15	16	29	—..

SEVENTH WARD

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	161	271	165	110	—707
" Arch'd Stirling Jr..	37	23	51	25	—142
1st Branch, Geo. W. Wayson	161	226	166	104	—655
" James Johnson	27	34	43	31	—135
2d Branch, Andrew J. Burke	103	205	169	127	—657
" Levi Tishmeyer	37	37	50	29	—143
For the Constitution	103	203	155	158	—619
Against the Constitution	9	23	17	16	—105

EIGHTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	102	100	107	95	—404
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	18	27	22	17	—101
1st Branch, J. Christ'n Kraft	116	102	104	83	—405
" Christopher Graff	19	35	28	19	—101
2d Branch, Andrew J. Burke	109	97	105	82	—453
" Levi Tishmeyer	21	33	28	10	—110
For the Constitution	43	83	110	69	—361
Against the Constitution	41	21	22	4	—94

NINTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	92	60	112	121	—385
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	53	34	38	32	—157
1st Branch, O. Herring	86	63	103	131	—383
" John Dukehart	50	37	27	39	—153
2d Branch, Benj. F. Nalls	91	61	114	134	—400
" D. H. Hooper	54	35	47	38	—174
For the Constitution	102	61	142	101	—431
Against the Constitution	19	31	25	39	—114

TENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	139	127	112	77	—455
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	39	34	43	49	—164
1st Branch, Wm. G. Gorsuch	93	118	84	70	—365
" George Keyser	43	37	101	33	—213
2d Branch, Benj. F. Nalls	131	113	110	70	—423
" D. H. Hooper	34	41	44	43	—162
For the Constitution	117	92	100	101	—419
Against the Constitution	56	34	39	20	—141

ELEVENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	75	95	167	107	—444
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	45	24	52	35	—156
1st Branch, Sam'l T. Hatch	63	91	160	60	—374
" George A. Pope	49	91	47	69	—186
2d Branch, J. Faris Moore	68	91	176	99	—434
" W. C. Robinson	47	10	30	38	—135
For the Constitution	69	42	144	73	—326
Against the Constitution	22	9	40	25	— 97

TWELFTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	99	108	85	89	—372
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	44	24	25	45	—147
1st Branch, Wm. I. Nicholls	95	95	81	84	—356
" B. F. Zimmerman	41	22	27	43	—133
2d Branch, J. Faris Moore	99	107	85	89	—380
" W. C. Robinson	37	23	25	40	—125
For the Constitution	105	93	10	68	—315
Against the Constitution	12	20	30	19	— 82

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	97	107	107	100	—411
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	34	41	20	37	—132
1st Branch, John H. Cox	118	144	155	155	—573
2d Branch, David Ireland	116	140	156	153	—565
For the Constitution	80	112	122	..	—..
Against the Constitution	16	15	14	..	—..

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	115	139	129	165	—554
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	19	45	10	27	—101
1st Branch, David Ireland	106	132	100	227	—565
For the Constitution	133	121	103	172	—529
Against the Constitution	20	23	51	47	—151

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	124	73	183	182	—562
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	90	60	53	60	—263
1st Branch, Edw'd H. Price	203	137	225	232	—800
2d Branch, Wm. T. Valiant	116	76	182	174	—552
" Thos. H. Evans	97	63	23	63	—273
For the Constitution	164	103	149	172	—591
Against the Constitution	20	14	21	43	—133

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	215	148	121	105	—590
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr.	79	61	29	34	—194
1st Branch, Oliver M. Disney	189	141	104	85	—515
" William Collison	74	52	25	32	—197
2d Branch, Wm. T. Valiant	183	139	112	93	—527
" Thos. H. Evans	77	61	10	39	—185
For the Constitution	229	109	124	87	—569
Against the Constitution	31	7	21	17	— 76

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	137	157	121	103	—518
" A. Stirling, Jr.	3	29	44	69	—147
1st Branch, Chas. H. Bowen	125	155	114	108	—522
" J. A. N. Dixon	7	32	39	63	—141
2d Branch, S. B. Taylor	167	157	122	103	—519
" G. B. Shaw	5	38	40	68	—141
For the Constitution	38	62	116	145	—361
Against the Constitution	51	95	7	8	—162

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	130	65	129	165	—489
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	65	62	39	102	—268
1st Branch, John M. Jones	192	126	198	255	—771
2d Branch, S. B. Taylor	127	64	119	169	—479
" G. B. Shaw	65	62	73	105	—305
For the Constitution	127	107	173	206	—613
Against the Constitution	93	6	61	21	—181

NINETEENTH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	85	72	120	120	—498
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	32	24	97	70	—231
1st Branch, Samuel A. Kwalt	89	62	102	103	—356
" Wm. C. Turnbull	28	..	56	53	—..
2d Branch, Daniel Harvey	81	73	120	133	—410
" J. M. Denulson	34	20	97	63	—201
For the Constitution	91	77	165	169	—502
Against the Constitution	16	10	23	13	— 67

TWENTIETH WARD.

Mayor, John Lee Chapman	93	72	77	125	—355
" Arch'd Stirling, Jr..	23	19	21	21	—143
1st Branch, Val'e Foreman	87	66	78	125	—356
" James H. Downs	24	85	19	20	—148
2d Branch, Daniel Harvey	64	92	77	125	—358
" J. M. Denulson	20	57	19	22	—118
For the Constitution	93	122	66	95	—357
Against the Constitution	16	10	12	12	— 50

RECAPITULATION

	Constitution. For.	Ag'n.	Chap'n.	Stir'g.
1st Ward	543	31	599	78
2d "	000	000	765	131
3d "	000	000	951	93
4th "	540	103	856	62
5th "	507	156	654	164
6th "	000	000	97	147
7th "	613	105	780	142
8th "	391	94	660	101
9th "	431	114	568	233
10th "	419	141	455	164
11th "	335	97	444	156
12th "	565	82	572	147
13th "	000	000	411	172
14th "	523	121	554	251
15th "	591	133	527	163
16th "	569	76	590	191
17th "	381	105	518	147
18th "	418	101	483	398
19th "	593	67	463	231
20th "	347	50	365	140
Total	7,000	1,729	11,554	5,233
Chapman's majority			6,314	
Majority for Constitution			5,271	

NOTE.—The vote on the Constitution in the 2d, 3d, 6th and 13th Wards, was not returned.

MEMBERS ELECT OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Branch.	Second Branch.
1 H. C. Larrabee,	Thomas B. Burch,
2 Joseph Ruppert,	W. Aichlymont
3 Edward S. Landis,	Jos. J. Robinson,
4 Alex'r S. Stewart	
5 James Young,	
6 John Evans,	A. J. Bailey
7 Geo. W. Wayson,	
8 J. Christian Kraft,	D. S. Nalls
9 O. Herring,	
10 Wm. G. Gorsuch,	J. Faris Moore
11 Sam'l T. Hatch,	
12 Wm. I. Nicholls,	David Ireland
13 John H. Cox,	
14 C. G. Keyser,	Wm. T. Valiant
15 Edward H. Price,	
16 Oliver M. Disney,	S. B. Taylor
17 Chas. H. Bowen,	
18 John M. Jones,	
19 Saml A. Kwalt,	Daniel Harvey
20 Valentine Foreman,	

"Whenever, gentlemen, you are tired of my services in Congress, you know that you have only to so intimate."—*Henry Winter Davis' Assembly Rooms Speech.*

FORREST'S PLANS.—The correspondent of the Chicago Journal, in a late letter, details the following:

One of Forrest's confidential was brought into this city yesterday, a prisoner, and, by permission, I asked him a few questions:

"What is the strength of your forces?"

"From 6,000 to 8,000."

"Have you heard Forrest talk about his plans to his staff or any one else?"

"Yes."

"Will you tell me what they are?"

"It is his intention to strike the Chattanooga Railroad, about Fort Pillow, and destroy as much of the track as he can. He will then move northward and eastward, passing north of Knoxville, and cutting off the Union forces at Bull's Gap, then proceed to Lynchburg and Richmond and join Lee, where cavalry has become very inefficient, and then he would operate as ordered."

"But, when that was talked of, had you heard of Sheridan's victory?"

"What victory?" he asked.

I explained, and he stated that he had heard nothing of the affair, and expressed doubts about the genuineness of the report; but after seeing the official dispatches he hung his head, hesitated a while, and then broke out: "That has played the devil with things, sure."

The crops in Maine, according to the always reliable newspapers, have come to maturity, with an average yield, but the potato crop will be the largest produced in that State for many years.

The present year has been unprecedented in Massachusetts for the paucity of failures, the number being but few, and for small amounts.

Incident of the War.

The following extract is from a private letter written by a surgeon in the army. The incident related is a touching one, but perhaps only one of similar thousands occurring every day in the army hospitals: "Nearly four thousand rebels have found their rights north of town; more than a thousand Union soldiers rest in the west. They have made their last 'march,' have called their last 'halt,' no 'reveille' will wake them this side of Paradise! The mournful fife, the muffled drum, and funeral escort are so common as almost to have lost their startling significance. A wasted body, minus a brave spirit, is lowered into the earth; the clods are heaped over a heart that was bared in battle; a volley, and the soldier 'sleeps his last sleep.' What a death to die!

"Corporal C—— was wounded in the ankle at Kenesaw Mountain. His foot was amputated, and he was sent, with others, to the hospital at Knoxville. When he arrived, hospital gangrene had attacked the wound. In a few days there was hemorrhage, and his leg was taken off above the knee. Gangrene set in again; in a few days there was hemorrhage, and his leg was taken off above the knee. Gangrene again, hemorrhage—but he was now too weak for amputation, so the artery was tied higher up. But gangrene still continued its frightful work, and the corporal knew he must die. He had fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, and Kenesaw Mountain. His time of enlistment was nearly up, and he had expected soon to see his family.

"His courage had been in deadly conflict, but never as now. He spoke of the hopes of seeing his wife and child, and burst into tears, saying: 'Excuse me, Doctor; I have fought like a man, but I am dying like a woman. If I could only see Hannah and little Grace, I could die easier.' He handed me a worn case, containing the likeness of a woman and child. To me there was little in that case; but to him it was all—it was 'his Hannah and Grace.' From the first I felt a professional interest in his disease, which was making such sad havoc, but I soon felt an uncommon interest in the man. He was intelligent, and had a countenance that might have belonged to a general instead of a corporal.

"I saw him frequently during his illness though I at no time had the treatment of his case. The last time I saw him was in the evening. As soon as I had entered the room, he spoke out, 'Oh! Doctor, I am feeling splendid! splendid!' I replied that I was glad to hear it. 'Oh, yes,' said he, 'I am feeling splendid, and if only Hannah and Grace were here, I would be perfectly happy! perfectly happy!' His eyes were brilliant, and he spoke in a loud, unnatural voice. I approached the bed, and attempted to feel his pulse—but it was gone. The corporal was dying! The vital lamp was only burning brightly preparatory to its final going out. The next morning his place was vacant. The corporal was at rest. May God be merciful to Hannah and Grace."

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S STABLES.—Magnificent and extensive as are the stables in the Louvre (they have been the admiration of all who have seen them,) they are deemed insufficient by the Emperor, and he has erected a noble building, or rather collection of buildings on the Quay d'Orsay, for the accommodation of his carriages and horses. The front of the building, which looks toward the river, is adorned with lavish ornaments. Three buildings are intended for the four equerries; back of them is an immense court yard. I do not believe I exaggerate when I say it is one hundred yards deep on both sides, east and west of it, are the stables; at the southern side is a spacious riding school, lighted by twelve broad and lofty windows; a gallery winds around the riding school, and a saloon and dressing room are attached to it. Besides this chief court yard there are three other court yards which communicate with each other and with the former by arched passages These three court yards are the inclosures around which houses are built for their several uses respectively; the post coaches, the private carriages, and the infirmary. The coaches are housed in a series of arcades, over which are the rooms for the imperial coachmen, outriders and grooms. The stables contain accommodation for two hundred horses, and are divided into central and lateral stables, all of which are separated by walls which do not rise above eight feet, leaving considerable space between the roof and the ceiling for the circulation of air.

The central stables are arched and lighted from the roof; the lateral stables are l