



## ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO

### Late Telegraphic News.

### ANOTHER UNION VICTORY.

### Pennsylvania and Ohio Safe.

### Curtin and Brough Elected.

### The Copperheads Routed.

The United States Transport *Arago*, Henry A. Gadsden, commander, arrived at Hilton Head yesterday morning, her mails for this post reaching here last evening.

### The Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.

Forney's Press figures up Curtin's majority at 21,782, with forty-one counties to hear from, which in 1860 gave 30,342 majority for Curtin.

Fulton county gives 264 majority for Woodward.

EASTON, Oct. 14.

Wayne county complete gives Woodward 900.

Northampton county complete gives Woodward 3,256.

Philadelphia gives 6,500 majority for Curtin.

Lehigh county gives Woodward 1,828 majority.

Alleghany county gives Curtin 7,700 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1863.

Majority for Curtin, 18,285; Majority for Slenker in 1862, 3,524. Union gain, 21,809.

The Unionists, having elected the Senator from the 1st District of Philadelphia, will have at least a majority of one in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, according to the incomplete returns at hand, the vote will stand: Unionists, 64; Democrats, 46; Union majority, 8.

### The Election in Ohio.

The returns thus far indicate that Brough is elected by a majority of from 40,000 to 50,000, with large gains on the vote received by Tod.

The following are some of the majorities for Brough: Hamilton county...4,500 Cuyahoga county...5,900 Warren county...2,200 Erie county...1,700 Clark county...1,500

Columbus and Dayton are yet to be heard from: the latter, it is supposed, will go for Vallandigham. Thirty-five counties give Brough 47,368 majority; gain 26,257.

### THE VOTE OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS IN ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 14.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the Invalid Corps here at the Elmira barracks was taken to-day, and it resulted in sixty-two votes for Brough and one for Vallandigham.

### THE VOTE OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14, 1863.

The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the United States hospital here stood:—Brough, 30; Vallandigham, nothing.

### THE VOTE OF THE OHIO SOLDIERS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14, 1863.

The votes polled in Fort Federal Hill yesterday by the Ohio soldiers were nine for Vallandigham and one hundred and nineteen for Brough.

NEWARK, Oct. 14, 1863.

Brough's majority in Huron County, 2,211.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1863.

Hamilton County gives Brough 6,300 majority.

In 29 counties Brough has 37,316. Gain over last year, 23,289.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14, 1863.

Thirty-five counties give Brough 47,308 majority; gain 26,257.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17, 1863.

Returns from eighty-five counties give Brough 61,492 majority on the home vote, a gain of 60,000. There are three counties to hear from.

### THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The returns, thus far, show Brough, 18,951; Vallandigham, 625. This includes most of the army under Rosecrans.

The New York Tribune of the 17th says: "Later and a more detailed account of the fighting near Catlett's Station and Erentsville, on Wednesday, furnished by our special correspondent, shows that the rebels suffered most severely in the second engagement which took place at the latter point. Not satisfied with their repulse near Catlett's, the rebels massed their forces and came on again. They were met and hurled back with great slaughter, when they retreated, leaving their killed and wounded, and a battery of superior guns, on the battle-field. Our forces captured in both engagements from 700 to 900 prisoners."

(From the N. Y. papers of the 19th.)

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 10th, says that Lieut. Col. Mosser, with the Third Michigan cavalry, met and defeated the rebel chief Richardson on the Tallahatchie, driving him back to Okelona, with a force of 1,800 men

and four pieces of artillery. The command of the rebel Gen. Chalmers was also defeated and driven by Col. Hatch beyond the Tallahatchie. Dispatches from Bridgeport, Tenn., state that Capt. Kennedy, of the staff of Gen. Wheeler, was captured near Trenton, with important dispatches for Gen. Bragg, the purport of which is not communicated.

Complete official returns from the infantry engaged in the battles of Chickamauga have been received, showing a total loss of 955 officers and 14,891 men. The losses of the cavalry will swell the grand total to about 16,000. Of 4,695 missing, 2,500 were wounded, Thirty-six pieces of artillery were lost, and a few wagons.

The President has issued a proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers to take the places of those whose term of service will soon expire. The same regulations heretofore in force will apply to this call—the advance pay, premium, and bounty—and States failing to make up their quotas will be called upon to make up the deficiency by draft.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Oct. 15, announces that both armies had remained quiet for the preceding three days, in consequence of the heavy and increasing rains. The Tennessee River and all its tributaries are rising rapidly, and the roads are becoming greatly impaired.

Our latest information from the Overland Texas Expedition says that the 19th Army Corps had reached Vermillion River, and it was thought there would be no delay in crossing. There had been some sharp skirmishing with the enemy. Gen. Banks was in the field.

Three men formerly of the Memphis police, have been arrested and imprisoned for being engaged in the incendiarism on the Mississippi.

The defeat of Richardson, with 1,800 men, by the 3d Michigan cavalry, is confirmed. The Rebel Chalmers command has also been routed and scattered beyond Tallahatchie by Col. Hatch.

Col. Dan. McCook, of the Fifty-second Ohio regiment has destroyed the home of the murderer of his brother, Brig.-Gen. McCook, who was butchered while lying wounded in an ambulance. The avenging brother left not one stone upon another, and made it a place of desolation. The house was near Huntsville, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 18.

It is reported that Gen. Meade's army is within the defences of Washington.

There has been no battle, and the exact position of Lee's army is unascertained, or at least is not known in this city. It appears certain, however, that Lee has not crossed the Potomac.

The information received to-night is to the effect that reports came in from our cavalry yesterday evening that the enemy had massed a force at Manassas.

There were vague reports that the enemy was straitened for supplies, and, having signally failed to secure them from Gen. Meade, has again turned his attention and face toward the Lower Shenandoah Valley, and to our posts on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Trusty parties have been sent out to ascertain the truth of these reports.

Rebel infantry pickets made their appearance last night in the vicinity of Chantilly, which indicates the presence of a heavy rebel force in that vicinity. But Gen. Sedgwick drove them back to Frying Pan from his front.

Later information up to noon to-day says our cavalry reconnaissance went out as far as one mile from Bristoe and found nothing but a few rebel cavalry scouts.

Rumors continued to multiply to the effect that a rebel column was moving toward Point of Rocks or Harper's Ferry. But after careful inquiry by private parties, no information has been obtained to confirm those reports.

The following was to-day received at the headquarters of the army in this city:

CLARKSBURG, Saturday, Oct. 17.

Gen. Sullivan reports that his cavalry scout from Martinsburgh yesterday encountered a detachment of Gillmore's rebel cavalry, and captured the whole force, thirty-nine in number, with horses, equipments, &c.

(Signed) B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

It would seem that a general engagement is considered probable, from the fact that army surgeons have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1863.

Washington has been filled with rumors and excitements throughout the day.

Belief in the progress of a great battle within eighteen miles of the city was very general, but no engagement has taken place.

The rebel guerillas are prosecuting an active campaign between Meade's army and Washington. This morning several officers, attached to Gen. Sedgwick's headquarters, were captured, by guerillas concealed in the woods near Chantilly.

This afternoon a party of our men, were met by some rebels this side of Fairfax Court House, and attacked, with a loss on our side of two wounded, and a Captain, whose horse was killed under him, taken prisoner. Those who escaped, meeting a paymaster close by with over one hundred thousand dollars, told him the story and he quickly retraced his steps. A supply train was also interfered with.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1863.

Last night Moseby made one of his daring raids, getting between the rear of the Army of the Potomac and

our forces for the defence of Washington. A cavalry picket of the latter, consisting of eleven men, was captured about four miles from this place, on the Chantilly road: three of these men afterwards succeeded in making their escape. Moseby, with 250 men, is this morning reported between Fairfax Court House and Washington.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1863.

Twenty-six of Morgan's men escaped from Camp Douglas, last night, by digging a tunnel from one of their barracks under the fence.

## The Custody of Captured Property.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 331.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1863.

The President orders—  
First—All houses, tenements, lands and plantations, except such as may be required for military purposes, which have been or may be deserted and abandoned by insurgents, within the lines of the military occupation of the United States forces, in States declared by proclamation of the President to be in insurrection, will hereafter be under the supervision and control of the supervising special agents of the Treasury Department.

Second—All commanders of military departments, districts and posts, will, upon receipt of this order, surrender and turn over to the proper supervising special agent such houses, tenements, lands and plantations, not required for military uses, as may be in their possession or under their control, and all officers of the army of the United States will at all times render to the agents appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury all such aid as may be necessary to enable them to obtain possession of such houses, lands, tenements and plantations, and to maintain their authority over the same.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR,  
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. General.

## Gen. Rosecrans' Congratulatory Order.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, Chattanooga, Oct. 2, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—You have made a grand and successful campaign; you have driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee. You crossed a great mountain range, placed yourselves on the banks of a broad river, crossed it in the face of a powerful opposing army, and crossed two other great mountain ranges at the only practicable passes, some forty miles between extremes. You concentrated in the face of superior numbers; fought the combined armies of Bragg, which you drove from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, of Johnston's army from Mississippi, and the tried veterans of Longstreet's corps, and for two days held them at bay, giving them blow for blow, with heavy interest. When the day closed, you held the field, from which you withdrew in the face of overpowering numbers, to occupy the point for which you set out, Chattanooga.

You have accomplished the great work of the campaign; you hold the key of East Tennessee, of Northern Georgia, and of the enemy's mines of coal and nitre.

Let these achievements console you for the regret you experience that arrivals of fresh hostile troops forbade your remaining on the field to renew the battle; for the right of burying your gallant dead, and caring for your brave companions who lay wounded on the field. The losses you have sustained, though heavy, are slight considering the odds against you, and the stake you have won.

You hold in your hands the substantial fruits of a victory, and deserve, and will receive, the honors and plaudits of a grateful nation, which asks nothing of even those who have been fighting us, but obedience to the constitution and laws established for our own common benefit.

The General commanding earnestly begs every officer and soldier of this army to unite with him in thanking Almighty God for His favors to us. He presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to all the officers and soldiers of this command for their energy, patience and perseverance, and the undaunted courage displayed by those who fought with such unflinching resolution.

Neither the history of this war, nor probably the annals of any battle, furnish a loftier example of obstinate bravery and enduring resistance to superior numbers—when troops, having exhausted their ammunition, resorted to the bayonet, many times, to hold their positions against such odds—as did our left and centre, comprising troops from all corps, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, at the battle of "Chickamauga."

W. S. ROSECRANS,  
Major General Commanding.

DEPT. OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Folly Island, S. C., Oct. 5, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 83.—An Inspecting Board will be established for each regiment and detachment of this command by its commanding officer, to consist of one medical officer and one field officer, or if there be no field officer for duty, the senior captain on duty, who will make a careful inspection of the food of soldiers previous to each meal, in regard to the kind and quality of food and the cooking.

At the conclusion of each inspection, a verbal report will be made to the commanding officer of the regiment or detachment—except in the event of some defect or abuse being noticed—in which case the report will be made in writing.

The reports so made will be consolidated each day, in writing, by the commanding officer, and forwarded to the next intermediate headquarters, where a like consolidation will be made. At the headquarters of each post the reports will be consolidated, and forwarded daily to the Assistant Inspector-General of the Department.

By command of  
Maj. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE,

The Boston Saturday Express tells of the rapid exploits of a fast young man in that city, who runs a \$30,000 yacht, won the heart of an heiress, spent \$1,000 for bouquets at a single party, bought and got trusted in the most miscellaneous manner, and finally collapsed with a debt of \$300,000 on his back.

## News and Miscellaneous Items.

The Alabama's crew are all British tars.

Gen. Sam Houston died of pneumonia.

Cholera kills 500 men a day in Shanghai.

Vice-President Hamlin is raising a cavalry regiment for his son to command.

A new tenor is engaged to appear in Philadelphia, with the promising name of Holler.

The customs dues in New York for September were over seven millions.

Ex-Senator Gwin had arrived in Paris in twenty days from Wilmington, N. C.

One army corps subscribed \$12,000 for the testimonial to Gen. McClellan.

The New York Central Railroad burns wood now, coal is so infernal dear.

Since Gen. John A. Dix assumed to instruct Gov. Seymour in the use of words, the wits have called him John A. Dictionary.

The Atlanta Rebel boasts that the rebel sharpshooters excel ours. Prentice doubts not, that although a loyal man may be a sharp-shooter, a rebel is very likely to be a sharper.

The Gipsies are emigrating hither from Europe. There are now over a thousand in this country and Canada.

Ali Pasha's Arabian horses have been beaten by an English thorough-bred—on the desert. Took Ali down severely.

From data in various forms it is estimated that about \$400,000,000 have been brought to this country by immigrants.

Negroes are thickly sprinkled among the crews of the French war ships now in New York as coxswains and sailors.

Robberies are becoming so frequent in Richmond that a cotemporary thinks the ghost of Floyd is about.

A whale was lately captured near Bideford, on the English coast, by a party of young ladies, who were bathing. No right there.

The indebtedness of the United States now amounts to twenty-one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars.

Some cheerful spirit circulates the opinion that there will be a general war in Europe before long. Count us on Russia's side.

An Italian woman near Turin recently gave birth to twins without heads. The priests say it is because her husband wished the decapitation of the Pope.

Since John Brown has become so popular, Mrs. John Brown presumes to be rather overbearing. In Uxbridge, Mass., on Friday, she gave birth to two sons and a daughter, and all parties are getting on bravely.

The Parisians joke Slidell. They tell him he may show himself as much as he chooses, he will never be "recognized."

Barnum has a "five-horned ram," and at a recent cattle show he labeled him "an intemperate sheep, which has taken at least three horns too much."

Semmes, the pirate is now described as careworn, grey monstached, grey uniformed, fifty-three years old, and a teetotaler.

It is said that a reward of \$60,000 in gold has been offered in Charleston for the destruction of the Ironsides.

Four members of the New Hampshire Legislature are drafted.

The Pension Bureau issued 1,153 widows' pensions in September.

The Czar of Russia's diplomatic Greek fire has inflamed all Europe.

A boat has been built for Yale students which is so nicely balanced that the rowers are obliged to part their hair in the middle to keep their balance.

The Heenan and King prize fight match progresses in London. A bet of £600 to £400 had been taken on the boy.

Ladies' gaiter shoes sell for \$75 a pair in Richmond.

Mrs. John Wood will get up steam soon—in her new New York theatre.

Tom Hyer, old, gouty and poor, had a bumper benefit at the Bowery, N. Y., theatre a few evenings ago.