

The Great Union Victories.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Oct. 15th.] The returns of Tuesday's State Elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa are all alike. All these States but Iowa went opposition last fall; all of them now go Union. In Indiana, only County officers were chosen; but the result is such as to leave no room for doubt that, if her Members of Congress had been chosen this year instead of last, the Unionists would have had seven or eight of the eleven instead of four. Iowa is of course all right—more so than ever before—and Pennsylvania, though desperately contested by the Copperheads, who have polled immense majorities in all their strongholds, has still gone Union by an ample majority. Gov. Curtin is re-elected over Woodward by a majority ranging from ten to twenty thousand. Judge Lowrie (Dem.) is beaten and succeeded on the Supreme Bench by Daniel Agnew, of Beaver County, who was assailed as having voted for Negro Suffrage in the Constitutional Convention of 1837-8; and we have no doubt that the Legislature is also right. Had the Soldiers been at home Curtin's majority must have exceeded fifty thousand.

The Ohio result surprises us by its overwhelming completeness. It is never was a more arduous or diligent canvass than that made in behalf of Vallandigham. We knew that the Soldier vote would beat him—as it would that of a Copperhead candidate for Governor in any loyal State—but a majority of fifty thousand without the soldier vote is an astonisher. "Peace" candidates are henceforth at a discount in the States which adhere to the Union, as aspirants will henceforth understand. Val's martyrdom is a lesson which all who run may read and will heed.

Fellow countrymen! the American Union is fully resolved not to give up the ghost. It will not commit suicide to please anybody. If anybody fancies it will let him just mount the Vallandigham platform and run for office anywhere. One experiment will satisfy him.

[From the N. Y. Herald 15th.] The general results of the Pennsylvania and Ohio elections are significant, important and highly encouraging to the national cause, and especially the emphatic, decisive and overwhelming Union victory in Ohio.

The issue in that State was distinctly and broadly defined. There never has been in any loyal State an issue more fairly and unequivocally presented to the people than that between John Brough and Clement L. Vallandigham, the one as the war candidate, the other as the peace candidate, for Governor.

The result in both Ohio and Pennsylvania re-affirms the fixed resolve of the loyal States to subdue the armed forces of the rebellion by force of arms; to furnish the administration all the men, money and materials required to do this work, and to cast out all political factionists who stand in the way. The administration is thus encouraged to push on the war with renewed energy, East and West, by land and water; and let it not fail to meet the expectations of the people, that the war is now to be brought to a speedy conclusion and a glorious peace.

[From the N. Y. Times, Oct. 15th.] The result in Ohio and Pennsylvania ought to give faction its final quietus all through the North. The canvass was conducted on different grounds in the two States, and alike thoroughly in both. Its similar termination in both ought to be taken as a demonstration that the struggle of the Northern malcontents is as futile as the struggle of the Southern rebels. If any additional proof is needed, New York will soon furnish it in a shape that will satisfy the most incredulous. But the man must be stone-blind who cannot discover already that Copperheadism has had its day. Take what form it may, the people recognize it, and put their heel upon it.

Cotton! Cotton!! Free Cotton!!! Not King Cotton.

We believe that now we can truthfully assure our readers that the great question of cotton and freedom is solved. It has been demonstrated that they can grow and develop in harmony. It will be remembered that last February or March the Sea Island Cotton lands were, for the first time, opened up to free and unrestrained labor inspired by private enterprise. This opportune experiment was afforded through the tax sale of rebel lands, and among the many fortunate adventurers, (if so they may be called) was our friend Robbins, who purchased a plantation and has spared no pains to test the correctness of his judgment and the efficiency of his plans.

Behold the result! we yesterday saw the first bale of cotton (we believe) ever produced by free labor on the "Sea Islands," of world-wide celebrity. We examined it carefully, and its long silken fibre, its snow white purity, its delicate, almost volatile, material commanded our admiration. This cotton is the first sample of free production, raised by cheerful sweat, on the brow of paid laborers. Mr. Robbins planted broadly, and is harvesting abundantly.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 22, 1863.

MR. EDITOR:—Are we, who are anxiously awaiting the action of the Land Commissioners, to be victimized again, (and the government itself swindled as well,) by seeing the sale deferred until all chance of a crop of cotton next season is forever gone?

Certainly, such are the beauteous prospects to-day. Cannot the necessary advertisement be prepared, and, while it is doing its legal work of sixty days in print, let the surveyors do their work, and thus give all who wish to become settlers on these lands, enriching the world and themselves, as well as directing the labor of a large number of freedmen, building the latter comfortable houses to live in, etc., some sort of chance to labor intelligently.

Last Spring only about a month was given owners to prepare the land for planting, arranging matters difficult and tedious, thus retarding results in consequence of limited time, and thereby producing a one-third crop, and inferior quality. It is unnecessarily disappointing numerous persons, indeed, it might be said the whole community by this delay. One Commissioner touched our cotton shores some weeks since, pre-acted with a glowing prospect, setting the town on the tip-toe of expectancy, but where is the advertisement? Sixty days must elapse before a single farm can be sold. If we are to wait till spring is upon us, Government receives less than half as much money from its sales and loss occurs on every hand. Surely, a little energy in this matter can properly be demanded by a tax-paying community, which includes every man north-dwelling there or here. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

We cannot enlighten our correspondent on this subject any further than to state that one of the Commissioners, (Judge Smith,) arrived here in the early part of September, but has been unable to proceed with the business connected with the commission, on account of the continued absence of the two other Commissioners. When a quorum shall be at their post of duty the work will probably go on.

Lieut.-Col. Ulysses Doubleday, brother of Major General Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, has been assigned by the War Department to the command of the 3d U. S. colored troops, at Morris Island, and has joined his regiment. Col. D. is an accomplished artilleryman, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

It appears that the rebel steamer R. E. Lee, now at Halifax, with several officers of the rebel navy, on their way to England to bring out the vessels building there, did not make her escape from Wilmington without some danger. She was discovered and fired into by two of our blockaders. One shell passed into her and exploded forward, doing some damage and wounding three of the crew.

A sister-in-law of ex-Marshal Lane, of Baltimore, has been ordered south, having been detected in corresponding with the rebels.

Important from the Southwest.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 12, 1863.

Forces of rebel cavalry and artillery, reported at from eight to fifteen thousand strong, have been threatening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad for some days. Gen. Hurlbut's forces have been constantly skirmishing with them, defeating every attempt to do serious damage. Ruggles, Chalmers and Lee are said to be in command under Joe Johnston.

On Sunday morning several culverts were destroyed in the vicinity of Germantown and Collierville.

At ten A. M. an attack was made by Chalmers with cavalry and artillery, reported five thousand strong, upon the garrison at Collierville (consisting of the Sixty-sixth Indiana infantry) driving them into their fortifications and burning their cantonments.

During the fight Major General Sherman and staff, with a detachment of the Thirtieth regulars, arrived upon the train, en route to Corinth. They disembarked, engaged the enemy, and repulsed him with heavy loss.

The regulars lost nine killed, twenty-seven wounded, and nine missing. Col. Anthony's loss was about the same number. One or two of his picket posts were captured before the fight.

Gen. Carr, Sweeney and Hatch are pursuing the retreating rebels toward the Tallahatchie river, and will punish them severely.

The railroad is repaired and trains passed to-day.

Important from Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 14, 1863.

Dispatches from the western part of the state represent that Shelby's rear was overtaken on Monday, near Booneville, and a running fight kept up for several miles, resulting in the death of many rebels.

On Monday night an artillery fight occurred at Dug Ford, in which the rebels were defeated, with a loss of twenty killed. The rebels then divided into four squads—one going towards Lexington, another toward Sedalia, and the other two on the intervening roads. Gen. Brown was fighting the Sedalia squad, Phillips and Rose were going toward Lexington, and Major Larar in the centre. Coffey is reported badly wounded.

The rebels plundered everybody in Booneville, and stole all the horses along the route, leaving none for our troops.

A dispatch from Gen. Brown, dated Marshall, Saline county, 13th inst., says: After an hour's fight, we have whipped the rebels, capturing their artillery, a large number of small arms, part of their train, and killing a large number.

Dispatches say that Brown's force is pursuing the rebels in all directions; but don't lose the battle. Our casualties are unknown.

Important from Burnside's Army.

KNOXVILLE, Oct. 11, 1863.

Gen. Burnside advanced toward Greenville along the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, during Thursday and Friday. He overtook the rebel forces under Malvul Jackson and Gen. Williams on Saturday morning at Blue Spring, where a portion of the Ninth and Twelfth corps engaged in skirmishing with the enemy during the day.

The rebels occupied a strong position covered by the woods and undergrowth outside the village, to the eastward. He was supposed to number at least six thousand. Our cavalry held the advance until three P. M., when the First division, under Gen. Ferrero, several times charged the rebels. The firing was sharp and somewhat destructive to our men.

The rebels used only one battery. They were driven from the field at sundown, but darkness rendered pursuit impossible.

We have lost some sixty in killed and wounded. Gen. Burnside is pursuing the retreating rebel force.

Everything looks encouraging in East Tennessee. The weather is very fine.

THE AMERICAN HARVEST.—We hear nothing to discourage our previous prospects of great abundance of all the necessities of life this year in all the loyal States. The great Western corn crop, though light in some localities, on the whole is a good one, while in this State and adjoining ones, and indeed all over New England, corn never promised better. Hay, on the whole, is not as light a crop as was anticipated, and the autumn feed is excellent, insuring plenty of meat, butter and cheese. Wheat, rye and oats we know are all sufficient for the country, and great crops of buckwheat and turnips are now growing finely. Apples are not plenty, but sufficient. Potatoes are generally good.—Tribune.

An eagle was recently observed by a traveller to fly from one Alpine peak to another, five miles apart, in precisely five minutes.

WOULD NOT SIT WITH A TRAITOR.—A few days ago a lady was traveling to Cleveland, Ohio, in the cars, when a man took a seat by her side and commenced a conversation, during which he said he was going to a Vallandigham meeting, and gave utterance to many copperhead sentiments in relation to the war. When the conductor passed through the car the lady stopped him and asked him to remove the man from the seat. Said she, "I have two sons in Rosecrans's army, who may have both been killed by this time, and I will not sit in the same seat with a man who says that the cause in which my boys are fighting is unholy, abominable and atrocious. I cannot sit with a traitor."

On Tuesday, 6th inst., a laughable incident occurred among the working party in Fort Gregg. A certain John Merrick, of Company D, 67th Ohio Vols., in the act of trundling a wheelbarrow full of sand, had his equipage smashed and splintered into firewood by a falling fragment of a shell from a rebel gun. Shaking a handle of the barrow shilleah-wise in the direction of Fort Moultrie, John exclaimed: "Bad luck to yes, ye ill-mannered thaves! ye can't do that same again. If ye think ye can, shoot over a new wheelbarrow, and meself will stand here to resave it!"

Admiral Porter has issued a very stringent order, with the view of protecting the government vessels and other property from fire by the incendiaries. Strict guards are to be kept, and all sentinels and watchmen to be armed with muskets and revolvers. Tugs are constantly passing in the harbor.

Gen. Foster reports as the result of the recent expedition under Gen. Wistar after guerrillas in Matthews county, Va., the destruction of about 150 boats and schooners, the capture of eighty head of beef cattle bound to Richmond, and four rebel officers and twenty men made prisoners.

A substitute was bought in Portland on Monday for twenty dollars by a broker, whom he sold to a conscript for \$150, thereby pocketing a cool \$430 by the operation. The sub. was a newly imported Englishman.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says that the Kansas cotton crop has been a complete success, and it is no longer doubtful that the climate and soil of that state are such that cotton can be profitably raised there.

Major-General Gillmore has ordered a large number of bronze medals to be prepared for presentations to brave and meritorious soldiers who have distinguished themselves in the late campaign.

The fellow who had deserted from five wives and four regiments thinks that, instead of being tried as a deserter, he should be forgiven for these first few offenses.

Anybody desiring a roomy pleasure yacht can buy the Great Eastern. She is for sale at auction.

The London *Times* calls the Russian reply to France a slap on the face and nothing else.

The secret badge of the Memphis rebel women is no hoops!

Our exports during the last fiscal year were some million larger than our imports.

There are fifteen thousand lawyers in England.

Married.

At the Mission House, Beaufort, Oct. 11, by Rev. M. French, Captain, U. S. A., WILLIAM McCREA, Sergeant 1st S. C. Vols., and NANCY McCREA, both from Florida, Fla. Also, ANDREW MURRAY, Corporal, 1st S. C. Vols., and PAUL MURRAY, both from Jacksonville, Fla.

Deaths.

Oct. 17th, Private W. H. Dow, Co. I, 40th Massachusetts Vols.  
Oct. 18th, Private W. H. Palmer, Co. E, 25th Mass. Vols.  
Oct. 17th, Private Matthew Shavers, A. 2d S. C. Vols.  
Oct. 18th, Private Milton H. Taples, E, 11th N. Y. Vols.

List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Beaufort, S. C., on the week ending Oct. 22th, 1863.

- Armstrong, Westley B.
Blake Wm.
Block John G.
Blake, Mrs. Dianah
Bartlett, Mrs. Ruth
Barnwell, Tyra
Brown, Mary Ann
Barnwell, Miss R.
Costello, Michael
Cassidy, Francis J.
Chaplin, Phebe Mrs
Dewing, Martin
Dingley, Charles B.
Elliot, Surgeon A. S.
Fripp, Mrs. Lydia
Fields, Mrs. Sarah
Gorandy, Michael
Green, Jack
Hicks, James W.
Hazard, Solomon
Hubbard, Ormand M.
Hall, Mrs. Mary
Lewin Hiram
Montgomery, Capt. Chas. J.
McPhee Daniel
Mulligan, David
Mouat, Charles
Pettit Henry
Parker, John Jr.
Pearce, Dr. Giles M.
Raedon, Timothy
Ragan, John
Russell James
Robinson, Dorcas
Reny, Susan
Smith, John
Smith, J. D.
Symonett, Wm. H.
Seydel, Charles
Stoddard, Alfred
Solite, Abner C.
Turner, Asst. Surg. J. W.
Woolf, Samuel
Wendell Adam
Ward John
Washington, Hannah

Persons inquiring for any of the above, or for ADVERTISED LETTERS,