The Pittsburgh Gazette,

TUESDAY, MORNING — OCT. 11, 1864.

Get it in the Election Returns.

The County Committee having secured Concert Hall, Fifth street, as Headquarters on Tuesday night of the election, October 11th, our friends throughout the county are requested to see to it that some one is sent in from each election district as soon as the vote for Congress is counted off, with the returns. Messengers will be posted at the doors as soon as they arrive. The friends of Lincoln and Johnson in each district are urgently requested to attend to this matter at once, and let us have a full return from the county on next Tuesday night.

A. M. BROWN,
Chairman Union County Committee.

A. Hilinda, Secretary.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS TICKETS.

There is in circulation in Allegheny City and in the district, spurious Union tickets, having the name of "William J. Kounts," instead of the "Thomas Williams." Voters beware of this fraud, and when one of these tickets fall into your hands destroy it.

The Meeting in Allegheny—The City Square Ablaze with Enthusiasm—Copperheadism Hiding its Diminished Head—A Magnificent Demonstration.

The Union mass meeting in the Allegheny Diamond, last evening, was a most imposing and magnificent affair, and far exceeded any previous night demonstration of the campaign. In point of numbers it was immense, and the spirit, enthusiasm, and outside display was of the most cheering and enlivenable character.

At an early hour the square was visited by thousands of persons, and as the evening was calm and pleasant, with a bright moon o'erhead, hundreds of ladies were present, and contributed largely to swell the vast assemblage.

A grand display of fireworks from the balcony of the City Hall, and from other part of the Square, served to heighten the attractions.

The meeting was organized at the male stand by the appointment of the following officers:

President—James Marshall, Esq. Vice Presidents—E. C. Loomis, Esq., David Nearr, Z. Pickard, E. B. Magraw. Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

The proceedings were opened with music of a brass band, after which the Allegheny glee club, under the leadership of Prof. Wm. H. Sloan, sang a series of campaign songs, which were received with shouts of applause.

The Chairman then introduced John B. Butler, Esq., an old soldier, who spoke earnestly and effectively for some time, when he was interrupted by the arrival of delegations from other sections. Among others, we noticed a large delegation from the First Ward, Allegheny, and Manchester. These came with flags, transparencies, and devices of various kinds. Conspicuous among the devices was a transparency representing the flight of a certain Commodore from Cairo. He is fleeing, with sundry large coal sacks of greenbacks under his arms and protruding from his pockets, closely pursued by a dog. It is asserted that the Commodore essays, and that he didn't lose a single package in his flight.

Manchester exhibited a neat design—a stuffed eagle, spread over a shield, and holding a copperhead in his beak—from the mouth of one issue come the words—"Brethren, take warning by my fate—I peck before it is too late." Over the head of the eagle is the inscription—"Hunting with all Traitors." There were other designs, of an appropriate and humorous character.

The enthusiasm, upon the arrival of the duke contingent, was intense—beyond all description—and the air rang with shouts and cheers.

The uproar had necessarily suspended the speaking, and another song by the Glee Club was in order.

Hon. Thomas Williams was next introduced, and delivered a most powerful and eloquent address. While he was yet speaking, the crowd swelled to such immense proportions that not more than one-half of them could hear from the main stand.

A second meeting was organized in front of the City Hall, Colonel James M. Cooper was chosen President, and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham was introduced as the first speaker. He whaled away at Copperheads in general, and Commodore Kounts in particular, and kept his large audience in good humor to the close.

Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., followed Mr. Williams at the main stand, and delivered one of his most telling and forcible addresses.

Rev. John Dorsey, D. D., followed Mr. Marshall, and spoke for about an hour. He carried the audience with him from the start, kept them in a good humor throughout, and left a most favorable impression upon their minds.

Dr. James King was next introduced, but owing to the lateness of the hour excused himself from speaking.

This closed the addresses at the main stand.

At the second stand, E. B. Brunot, Esq., succeeded Mr. Bigham, and delivered a brief but very effective speech. He gave a hasty sketch of what he saw of the seven days' battles near Richmond, and of course it was not very flattering to the reputation of "Little Mac."

J. B. Butler, Esq., was called upon here, and finished the speech begun at the main stand.

The Glee Club having changed their quarters to the gallery of City Hall, were re-peatedly called upon for a song, and responded by singing a most solemn ditty, resembling the last lay of an expiring Copperhead. To prevent wicked roars of laughter, a mournful air it was, and the Club was compelled to follow it by another of a much more lively character.

Mr. Roland Jones, a laboring man, was next introduced, and was still speaking when we left the meeting.

The Copperheads undertook to get up a counter demonstration on the other side of the City Hall, but their attempt failed. The meeting was very thinly attended, and there was no spirit or enthusiasm manifested. They seemed completely overwhelmed at the immense display of the loyal masses, and the patriotic spirit manifested on them, and at an early hour quietly adjourned and slipped away like peccable men, as they truly were on this occasion. They were glad to get away and hide their diminished heads.

Immense Union Gathering in Birmingham—Three Thousand People in Attendance.

The largest meeting ever held in Birmingham convened in the Market Square last evening. It is estimated that full three thousand persons were present, a large number of whom were ladies. The meeting was organized by the selection of the following officers:

President—W. C. Aughenbaugh.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. August Ammen, Joseph Walton, F. Pimkatt, Sr., C. J. Schultz, Andrew Burtt, Melchor Bresner, Dr. Fred. Vendel, J. N. Schaefer, Stephen Strang, and Jonathan Bailey.

Secretaries—Frederick Poth, Dr. M. A. Arnold, E. G. Krehan, and James Beck.

The President introduced to the meeting C. B. M. Shanor, Esq., who delivered an excellent address. His remarks, which were principally confined to the coming election, were apt and to the point. He was followed by Capt. Samuel Harper, who spoke for over an hour, and was entirely listened to and cheered.

J. Bucher Swope, of Clearfield county, next took the stand. He stated that the present issue was reduced to two propositions; advanced, by the Chicago Copperhead. Is the war a failure? and can the rebellion be suppressed by a cessation of hostilities and conciliation. In determining the first question it would not be amiss to make a little examination. When Abraham Lincoln assumed the Presidential Chair, the army was scattered, the army dispersed, the treasury robbed of every cent, and over 30,000 stand of arms belonging to the United States distributed among the South. In this condition of affairs it was a wonder he did not let the prosecution of the war go up his business. But look what has been gained. We have reduced the area of the Confederacy; 300,000 square miles have been wrest-laid from the rebels, the Mississippi opened, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Mobile, Atlanta, Chattanooga, and a hundred other strongholds regained, and the starry flag now waving over them. And yet, notwithstanding all these triumphs, the Chicago platform asserts that the war is a failure! Could the voters of Birmingham go to the polls to-morrow and in November and declare these triumphs failures? (Cries of No! No!) No, he was persuaded they could not, but, by their votes, would assert that those who had fallen in these great battles had died in a noble cause. Mr. Swope spoke for over an hour and a half, and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

Hon. T. J. Bigham was the last speaker, and his remarks, although brief, were received with evident satisfaction.

During the evening an excellent display of fireworks was given from the Town Hall. The meeting throughout was one of the most enthusiastic of the campaign, and its effects will doubtless be felt at the ballot box to-morrow.

SHIFT AMONG THE PROPHETS.—What would the Union men say were they to see the name of Thomas Williams at the head of the Copperhead ticket, and put there by his own action? Would they ever forgive him? But we suppose the Copperheads can easily pardon poor Colonel Kounts for trying to put himself into bad company, when he printed the Union ticket with his own name at the head of it. It was a poor trick to be sure, but when a man tries, in that way, to get out of bad company, it is certainly a less heinous offence to the Union cause.

CHILLED TO DEATH.—Yesterday at noon a man named John Bowding was chilled to death while sitting at his boarding house on Penn street. He was about thirty-five years of age, and had arrived in this country from Ireland a few weeks since. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The Vote for President in 1860, and for Governor in 1863.

Below we give a table showing the vote in this county for President in 1860, and for Governor in 1863:

DISTRICTS.	Lincoln	Douglas	Breckinridge	Bell	Total	Curtin	Lowry
	Republican	Democratic				Union	Democratic
PITTSBURGH.							
First Ward	484	135	18	37	534	74	
Second Ward	401	140	6	33	433	183	
Third Ward, 1st pct.	378	118	16	5	485	229	
do 2d pct.	284	213	43	18	324	317	
Fourth Ward	420	150	9	14	481	174	
Fifth Ward 1st pct.	236	144	20	8	192	171	
do 2d pct.	516	41	247	2	494	364	
Sixth Ward	426	216	25	23	725	354	
Seventh Ward	238	96	8	4	276	139	
Eighth Ward	461	151	4	11	411	218	
Ninth Ward	421	150	7	24	612	320	
ALLEGHENY.							
First ward	536	53	3	53	640	165	
Second Ward	691	133	7	57	618	228	
Third Ward	673	202	8	13	568	139	
do 2d pct.	000	000	000	00	225	270	
Fourth Ward 1st pct.	538	159	3	31	555	208	
do 2d pct.	279	106	2	2	223	163	
non resi							
Birmingham 1st pct.	344	101	7	14	221	146	
do 2d pct.	301	130	2	46	264	160	
East Birmingham	401	186	000	31	400	248	
Lawrenceville	348	135	3	4	278	264	
Birmingham	115	73	000	4	85	77	
Temperanceville	145	90	000	19	157	164	
West Pittsburgh	109	78	000	4	100	77	
South Pittsburgh	219	85	2	14	213	124	
Manchester	244	144	000	64	364	215	
Duquesne	161	48	00	19	191	72	
Braddocks	101	28	000	10	144	15	
Braddocks Campbells	169	87	000	3	164	152	
Elizabeth	101	48	100	18	61	53	
West Elizabeth	49	11	000	00	101	15	
Versailles	98	35	8	10	114	78	
Jacks Port	223	81	14	90	245	117	
TOWNSHIPS.							
Pitt	244	58	000	1	221	143	
Reid	75	40	000	4	61	34	
Franklin	167	94	000	8	168	133	
Collins	369	63	4	4	279	114	
McClure	95	44	3	5	129	92	
Charlotte	216	118	000	8	96	79	
Lower St. Clair	310	276	2	1	206	383	
Upper St. Clair	184	88	000	4	75	58	
Peters 1st district	169	45	3	5	200	57	
do 2d district	143	38	000	00	101	83	
Mifflin	344	117	000	18	279	116	
Wilkins	222	44	000	18	460	116	
Penn	143	96	000	00	161	84	
Jefferson	149	41	000	00	113	121	
Baldwin	249	81	000	1	212	124	
Versailles	160	101	000	00	183	129	
North Fayette	190	74	000	1	171	91	
South Fayette	141	61	000	00	140	84	
Robinson	104	87	000	00	99	101	
Moon	43	8	000	00	47	2	
Findlay	88	91	000	00	82	70	
Ohio	235	113	2	3	254	222	
Reserve	193	10	1	4	54	19	
Fawn, 1st district	77	13	000	8	000	000	
do 2d district	184	30	000	00	140	44	
West Deer	231	140	000	2	120	137	
Indiana	220	80	000	00	220	132	
Shaler	184	61	000	00	167	63	
Franklin	203	16	20	1	215	49	
Frankstown	107	59	000	00	116	53	
Plum	612	147	000	5	521	93	
Versailles	111	57	000	2	83	43	
Elizabeth	143	25	000	2	118	48	
Lower Deer	242	116	12	00	232	143	
Versailles	94	110	9	10	104	121	
Findley	130	44	1	1	148	68	
Ohio	73	48	000	00	81	56	
Pine	91	90	000	1	90	85	
Oakmont	73	36	000	3	75	48	
Richland	000	000	000	000	93	19	
Hampton	000	000	000	000	173	89	
Indiana	000	000	000	000	113	50	
Scott	000	000	000	000	39	38	
Marshall	000	000	000	000	32	38	
TOTALS—Lincoln					16,725		
Douglas, Union					6,725		
Lincoln's Majority					10,000		
Douglas, Straight					523		
Bell					570		

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Great Cavalry Fight in the Shenandoah Valley.

A BRILLIANT UNION VICTORY.

The Rebels Driven from the Field.

ELEVEN PIECES OF ARTILLERY AND OVER 300 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

The following dispatch was received by Mayor Lowry last evening:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1864.

To Hon. James Lowry, Mayor of Pittsburgh:—An official dispatch has just been received by this Department from General Sheridan, at Strasburg, reporting that a great cavalry battle was fought yesterday between his cavalry, under command of Generals Torbett, Custer and Merritt, and the entire force of the rebel cavalry in the valley of the Shenandoah, under command of General Ropes, who had recently been sent from Richmond with cavalry reinforcements. The battle resulted in a brilliant Union victory. The rebel forces were driven from the field, pursued twenty-six miles, and eleven pieces of artillery and three hundred prisoners captured by our forces.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Military Operations Very Favorable.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Lieut. Meigs' Military Engineer Murdered.

FROM GEN'L SHERMAN.

Railroads being Repaired.

PLENTY OF PROVISIONS IN ATLANTA.

Dispatch from General Butler.

OUR LAST MOVEMENT A SUCCESS

The Rebel Gens. Gregg and Bratton Wounded.

GEN. STEELE MOVING IN FORCE UPON PRICE'S REAR.

&c., &c., &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 10, 1864.

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

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

Gen. Burbridge makes the following report of his operations:

Castlebury, Ky., Oct 8th—*a. m.*

HON. E. M. STANTON—Forcing the enemy from Cinech Mountain and Laurel Gap after heavy skirmishing, we met the enemy three and a half miles from Saltsville, on the morning of the 2d, and drove him out of his works around the saltworks where he was strongly entrenched on the bluff, in heavy fog on under Echols, Williams, and Vaughan, and it is said Graham.

We then attacked and drove him from his works on our left and centre, and held him in check on the right, and finally in spite of his artillery and superior numbers whipped him on every point and forced him back to his own works. In the evening our ammunition gave out, and holding the position taken until night and withdrew the command in excellent order and spirits. The occupation of Saltville we themselves was only prevented by failure of our ammunition.

From prisoners I learn that the enemy's force was between six and eight thousand, and that Breckinridge was present with four thousand and he Lynchburg, Ky force amounted to men from Lynchburg, Ky force amounted to two thousand are hundred engaged. It is certain that his force greatly outnumbered ours. A detachment, sent to Pound Gap, forced its way through and drove Prentice, with a superior force, from his works at Gladville, capturing several prisoners and a number of arms and one piece of artillery. Our loss, in all, is about three hundred and fifty, and that of the enemy more. The report will be given fully by mail in the morning. On the 23 we received an order from Gen. Sherman to return.

D. S. G. BURBRIDGE,
(Signed) Major General.

WOOSTER, O., Oct. 9, 9 P. M.—*To Lt. Gen. Grant*—I have the honor to report my command at this point to-night. I commenced moving back from Port Republic, Md. Crawford, Bridgewater and Harrisonburg, yesterday morning. The grain and forage in advance of these points had previously been destroyed. In moving back to this point, the whole country from Blue Ridge to the north of the mountain has been made untenable for a military army. I have destroyed over two thousand barns, filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat, and have driven in front of the army over four herd of stock, and killed and issued to the troops not less than thirty thousand sheep. This destruction embraces the Luray Valley and Little Fond Valley, as well as the main valley.

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

Lieut. John R. Meigs, Military Engineer officer, was murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayton. For this atrocious act, all the houses within an area of five miles were burned.

Since I came into the Valley from Harpers Ferry, every train, every small party, and every straggler has been bushwhacked by the people, many of whom have protection papers from commanders who have been hitherto in that Valley.

The people here are getting sick of the war. Hitherto they have had no reason to complain, because they have been living in great abundance. I have not been followed by the enemy to this point with the exception of a small force of rebel cavalry that showed themselves some distance behind my rear guard.

To-day a party of one hundred of the cavalry which I had stationed at the bridge over the North Shenandoah, near Mt. Jackson, was attacked by M'Neil with seventeen men, while they were asleep, and the whole party dispersed or captured. I think they will all turn up. I learn that fifty-six of them had reached Winchester. M'Neil was mortally wounded and fell into our hands. This was fortunate, as he was one of most dangerous and daring of all the bushwhackers in this section of the country.

H. H. SHERMAN, Major General.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8—11:30 p. m.—I have not heard direct from Sherman, but General Cross at Atlanta informs me that Sherman is at Kenesaw repairing the railroad between Atlanta and Allatoona. He has plenty of provisions in Atlanta, and, as far as the main army is concerned, feels secure.

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

(Signed,) GEO. H. THOMAS, Maj. Gen'l.

ATLANTA, Oct. 9—8 p. m.—*To General Halleck, Chief of Staff:* I reached the Kenesaw Mountain, Oct. 5th, just in time to witness the attempt to take the attack on Allatoona. I had anticipated this attack and had ordered from Rome General Corse with reinforcements. The attack was met and repulsed, the enemy losing some two hundred dead and more than one thousand wounded and prisoners. Our loss was about seven hundred in the aggregate. The enemy captured the small garrison at Big Shanty and Acworth, and burned about seven miles of our railroad; but we have at Allatoona and Atlanta an abundance of provisions. Hood, observing our approach, has moved rapidly back to Dallas and Van Wirt, and I am watching him in case he tries to reach Kingston or Rome.

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

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen'l.

[illegible] Oct. 9—midnight.—*Major General Grant, City Point:* In coming to this point I was not followed up until late yesterday, when a large force of cavalry appeared in my rear. I then halted my command to offer battle by attacking the enemy. I became satisfied that it was only and all of the rebel cavalry of the valley, commanded by Rosser, and ordered Torbett to attack the enemy at daylight this morning and finish this savior of the valley. The attack was handsomely made. General Custer, commanding the third cavalry division, charged on the backroad, and General Merritt, commanding the First cavalry division, on the Strasburg pike. Merritt captured five pieces of artillery, and Custer six, with caissons, battery forge, &c. Among the wagons captured are the headquarters wagons of Rosser, Somaz, Wickham and Colonel Pornard, and about 250 prisoners. The enemy after being charged by our gallant cavalry, were broken and ran. They were followed by our men on the jump twenty-six miles through Mount Jackson and across the north fork of the Shenandoah. I deemed it best to make this delay of one day here and settle this new cavalry General. The eleven pieces of artillery captured to day make thirty-six pieces captured in the Shenandoah Valley since the 19th of September. Some of the artillery was new and had never been fired. The pieces were marked "Tredegar Iron Works."

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj Gen'l.

WASHINGTON, Oct 10.—The telegraph line between Fortress Monroe and City Point was broken by a big storm and is not repaired. The latest military intelligence from there, is the following telegram from Major General Butler:

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT VA. AND N. C.,
October 8, 1864.

Lieutenant-General Grant:—Our success yesterday was a decided one, although the rebel papers claim a victory. They admit that Generals Gregg and Bratton were wounded. Gen. Gregg was in command of Field's division.

The Richmond *Examiner* of yesterday morning, has an official order from Gordonsville last night, stating that a Yankee cavalry force yesterday, burned the railroad bridge over the Rapidan, and made their escape. No movement on the Harrisonburg side. No more troops have been sent over from Lee. The movement yesterday, was made under his eye.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen.
(Signed,)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 4:20 P. M.

Maj General Dix:—Telegraph communication with General Grant's headquarters has been established, and in a dispatch at one o'clock this afternoon, the General reports as follows:

I find our losses the other day were much less than first reported. 400 will cover our entire loss in killed wounded and captured. About 150 were captured and a great many dead fell into our hands. The loss of the enemy souts not be less than 10 or 12,000.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

Edwin M. Stanton, Sec of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 7:55 p. m.

Major General Dix: Since my last despatch, of this afternoon, letter reports have just been forwarded by Lieut. Gen. Grant, of the operations of Friday, together with the rebel acknowledgement of their loss in men and field officers.

E. M. STANTON,
(Signed) Sec'y of War.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

Our Loss on Friday 800

THE LOSS OF THE ENEMY 1,000.

Rumored Death of Gen Geary.

NO FIGHTING SINCE FRIDAY.

CITY POINT, VA., Oct. 10.—*Hon. E. M. Stanton:* Our entire loss in the enemy's attack on our line on Friday, the 7th inst., does not exceed 800 killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's loss is estimated by Gen. Butler at 1,000.

The Richmond *Whig*, of the 8th, speaking of this battle, has the following: "The gallant Gen. Gregg, commanding a Texas brigade, fell in the action. Among other casualties, we have to report Gen. Bratton, of S. C., badly wounded; Col. Kimbel, of the 7th S. C. Infantry, severely wounded in the face, and Major Hankin, of the S. C. Artillery, also wounded.

A rumor states that Gen. Geary was killed. Since Friday there has been no fighting whatever. (Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lt. Gen.

Additional Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The following is additional foreign news by the steamship Africa.

The London stock market is very heavy and money was a general distrust. Several failures were taking place, entailing heavy losses in co-ton and provision dealers. The stock exchange continued very heavy. The Confederate loan had declined 6@8 per cent, closing about 60. The news of Sherman's victory improved the prospects of Lincoln's re-election, and forced sales on Liverpool accounts caused a depression.

The London *Times* credits Grant with success, in having compelled Lee to move, and looks with much interest for further results.

France—The ratification of the French-Swiss treaty is an accomplished fact. Bourse flat. Rents 65f 50c.

ITALY—Turin continues tranquil, and the remonstrances of the municipating of Turin, addressed to the Government, declares that the transfer of the capital to Florence signifies the renunciation of Rome, and protests against such a conclusion.

The Italian parliament was convoked for the 24th of October.

DENMARK—Earl Clarendon, at Vienna, urged upon the court of Berlin, the necessity of bringing the peace negotiations to a speedy issue. He also advocated the early inauguration of the Duke of Augustenburg, promising the recognition of Regina.

Saltzer reports a continued large business in United States bonds, principally 5-20s, but at a slight decline. The present position of the Confederacy continues to be offered more freely. The disposition to buy Illinois and Erie shares cooled, and the market closed lower.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Sept 29.—The market quiet and generally unchanged, but rather steadier, and in some cases dearer.

Breadstuff, generally steady. Corn somewhat firmer. R. Richardson & Co., and others report flour flat, but steady; Wheat firmer; Winter Red 7s 7d a 8s. Corn has an upward tendency, and has advanced 2d per quarter; mixed at 27s 3d.

Provisions generally quiet and steady.

N. Wakefield & Co., and others report beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon firm; Lard quiet, but firm; Butter steady; Tallow inactive.

London, Sept. 29.—Wheat dull, and declined 2s a 3d.

Corn closes at 37¾ a 37¾ for money. Flour is central 52 discount; Rye 41 a 43.

Cape Race, Oct. 8, via Port Hood, Oct. 10.—The blockade running steamer, Charlotte, from Cork on the 28th, arrived off this point with her dates two days later.

The London *Daily News* in its city article says:

Renewed heaviness prevailed in the stock market yesterday. The large arrival of specie, and the continued purchase of gold by the banks, was almost in view of the dearness of money, and of the distrust occasioned by the mercantile failures which are now taking place in the cotton and produce trade where heavy losses have latterly been incurred.

The Confederate loan was extremely heavy, and experienced a fall of no less than 6¾ per cent, owing partly to the defeat of Early in the Shenandoah Valley; but chiefly to the prospect indicated by the present advices of the re-election of Lincoln to the Presidency.

Letter from President Lincoln.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 10.—A meeting was held tonight at Monument square, of the friends of the new Constitution. Senator Wilson was among the speakers. The following letter from President Lincoln was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Oct. 10—

Hon. Henry W. Hoffman—My Dear Sir—The Convention in Maryland has formed a new Constitution for the State; a public meeting is called for this evening at Baltimore to secure ratification by the people, and a word from me for the occasion. I presume only a feature of instrument about which there is serious controversy is that which provides for the extinction of slavery.

It needs not to be a secret and I presume is not a secret, that I wish success to this provision. I write it on every consideration. I wish all men to be free. I wish material prosperity of the already free, which I feel the extinction of slavery would bring. I wish to see in process the disappointing of that only thing which even could bring this nation to civil war. I attempt no argument upon the question. It is already exhausted by abler and better informed minds. I only add that I shall be gratified exceedingly if the good people of the State shall by their votes ratify the new constitution.

Yours truly,
A. LINCOLN.

Paroled Prisoners—A Decisive Union Victory.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—Via Baltimore, Oct. 10.—The flag of truce steamer New York, Capt. Chisholm, arrived this p. m., from Aikens' Landing, with fifty five commissioned officers and one thousand two hundred and fifty enlisted men, paroled at Richmond, Oct. 7th, all in charge of Col. Hulford, Assistant Commissioner of Exchange.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking of a recent attack on Butler's lines, says: An engagement took place yesterday on the Darbytown road between Richmond, resulting in the re-capture by our forces of all the positions held by the enemy on Friday, the 7th, and the number scattered in the mountains amount to over 3,000, only a few of whom have any arms. There were 200 of them who came in and surrendered themselves a day or two since. They came in they said, because they were starving, and represented that Lee's army is in a severe condition. Officers among these 200 told that Early had sent a general officer into the mountains to collect the stragglers and send them to the army. Along the pike from Winchester to Harrisonburg inclusive, are large number of the enemy's wounded with many of their surgeons.

It is reported officially, that Lee commanded in person in Friday's attack.

The Rebel Gunboats at Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The steamer Manhattan arrived this morning from City Point and brought seventy-five refugees and deserters and one prisoner. Among the passengers is a colored barber named Ed. T. Drew, who, for some time previous had been serving on the rebel ram Richmond as the captain's steward. Drew was formerly employed in this city. He states that unless the rebel fleet in James river is brought into action very soon, there will be no man on board to work the vessels, as there have been so many left by desertion. The fleet numbers seven vessels, three of them being iron clad, and the rams each mounting four guns and manned by seventy five men each, while their full complement should be one hundred and fifty men.

The following are the iron clads, with the Richmond as flag ship, *Id. of S.*, Mary, which Drew left on Monday last, the ships being below Chapin's island; Virginia, commander, Sheppard; Fredericksburg, commander, Thos. Root. The other vessels of the fleet are wooden, mounting twenty guns and manned by thirty men each; their full complement being sixty men. Their names are Beaufort, Hampton, Nansemond and Drury.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—Houston, Texas, papers of the 30th, say: The departure for England, of Commander Leon Smith, places the command of the marine department of Texas in the hands of Capt. Henry Lubbock, late commander of the steamer Bayou City, during the late battle at Galveston.

The corn that has been produced this year is sufficient to supply the State two years.

The army worm is making a clean sweep of many of the cotton fields in the interior. This is worse, as there was a small crop planted, and there will be great need of the staple article before another picking.

The Richmond papers contain the following: Jane Lockwood was committed to Castle Thunder, yesterday, charged with being a spy. She was arrested at Polecat Station.

Paroled Officers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The following Western names are among the paroled officers who arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday: Lieut. J. H. Wyckoff, 1st Indiana; Capt. C. C. Bilicok, 2d Michigan; Col. C. O. Deland, 1st Michigan; Lt. C. A. Abbott, 53d Ohio; Lieut. G. A. Miller, 18th Tennessee; Capt. J. O. Bailey, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters; Col. E. D. Sherman 88th Indiana; Lt. C. Ballard, 36th Wisconsin.

New York Sick and Wounded Soldiers to be Permitted to Go Home and Vote.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—In response to a communication from Gov. Seymour, Secretary Stanton writes that it is the intention of the War Department, as was the case last year, to furnish all New York soldiers in hospitals, who are unfit for duty, but able to go home, and desirous of exercising the election franchise, with furloughs and transportation for that purpose.

Gen. Grant's Bold Ride.

[illegible]

From New York, Oct. 10.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 7th, says: Affairs in the Valley are not favorable for us. The enemy still continue to be pressed back. Our cavalry now hold position of the north bank of the North river. The main body of the federals have fallen back beyond Harrisonburg, their outer line of pickets are within sight of Bridgewater, eight miles south of Harrisonburg and west of the Valley turnpike. Here the force is estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. At Waynesburg they destroyed only the depot. The flour mills were not destroyed, nor any private houses. The flour from one mill was distributed among the negroes. Our cavalry charged the federal troops on the street, driving them in confusion.

At Stanton they destroyed the only depot.

The passengers by last night's train report all is now quiet there.

The bridge over Christian's Creek was slightly damaged, and is already repaired.

A dispatch from Mobile of the 5th says: All quiet in and about the city. There are five vessels off the bar. There appears to be some doubt about Beauregard being appointed Hood's successor; at all events he has not assumed command of the Georgia army.

The Montgomery Mail gives Jeff. Davis' speech at Montgomery. He began by thanking the Legislature for their attendance, and assured the great disasters recently of the capture of Atlanta, occupation of Mobile Bay, and the disappointment in the calculations in northern circles, after sending forward all the reinforcements to Dalton, that he could collect from every quarter, including troops from Northern Mississippi. He confidently expected a successful advance through Tennessee into Kentucky, and yielded to the idea that the concentrated regret was anything than what they had been induced to hope for and claimed that they had compensation for the losses in still holding Richmond and Petersburg. An urgent appeal was made to the men to take the field. No able bodied man should hesitate to go to the front. His reputation for presidency and desire for field service, was always evinced. He surveyed history for the past three years and concluding to remove with thankfulness the great staple in which the South had been superseded by grain and produce for the support of the armies in the field.

A Mason Confederate private letter dated September 26th, says: The President reviewed the troops in Broome to-day. The men in Cheatham and Bates' divisions called out to him to send Johnson back and gave three cheers for Joe. The writer states that the cheers having received information that such a demonstration was to made, issued orders prohibiting the same, and threatening to punish the offenders. Some of the men were held to set the orders at defiance.

A *Daily Washington* special says: Several exchanged prisoners from Richmond arrived here via Annapolis, half starved. They state that the greatest gloom prevails in Richmond.

The London *Star* announces the death, on the 24th Sept., of Joshua Bates, partner in the house of Baring Bros.

Nothing has yet been heard of the steamer Brooks, with dates yesterday from Havana.

The family of President Juarez arrived by the Ariel from New Orleans. The Ariel brought three hundred and fifty bales of cotton.

Great interest is felt in the election to morrow and heavy bets have been made upon the result.

The blockade runner Charlotte furnished the news yacht of Cape Race with papers of the 30th, one day later than the *Herald's* advices present this evening.

The *Tribune's* special before Petersburg, dated 7th, says: The military situation remains unchanged. The delightful Indian summer weather is not passing unimproved. There are fears that the enemy may cut loose from their present untenable northern line and mass their entire force to overwhelm Sherman and regain possession of the Mississippi.

An Alexandria special says: The town has suddenly become a busy, bustling place. The wharves are lined with vessels and their cargoes of supplies. Trains are running to Culpeper. Unmistakable indications show that Alexandria will again become the depot of supplies for a portion of the forces operating against Richmond. The construction train proceeded to Manassas Gap, 70 miles distant, and about fifteen from Strasburg, the western terminus of the road intact as far as Rectortown; the grass is growing over the track between Bull Run and the Gap, and had been partially destroyed.

The *Herald's* special correspondent, of the 10th says, says of the last charge of the rebels: On Friday the rebels obstinately determined, by finding they could not drive our men from their position, finally gave way and retired in confusion. The battle lasted about half an hour, but during that short time over one thousand fell either killed or wounded. The rout of the enemy was complete. Their officers were unable to rally them for the second charge, thus admitting that they were sure. They went back leaving many of their dead and wounded in our hands.

The *Herald's* City Point special says: The firing yesterday morning proved to be a serious attack by the rebels on our right, beyond the New Market road north of the James. Had it succeeded, Birney's position would have been completely turned and his corps driven back to Deep Bottom, if not across the river. The 18th corps thereby have been maneuvered out of imminent certification on Chaffin's Farm, and pleasantly fortifications on Chaffin's Farm, and pleasantly fortified in that quarter. Within ten days it has been regained by the enemy. After driving Kautz from the right of the line he pressed on and gained ground