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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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The Reading Matter on this Page from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Result in the State.

We have but few returns from the State, as yet, and cannot understand why they are so tardy in coming in. From what we have received, however, we gather—

I. That we have re-elected nine of the twelve Union members of the present Congress; and Messrs. Mercur, Cowan and Wilson, Union, in place of Tracy, A. Myers and Hale, present Union members, thus saving all we now have. The members re-elected are Messrs. Leonard Myers, O'Neill, Kelly, Thayer, Stevens, Scofield, Mackerall, Williams, and Broomall.

II. Geo. V. Lawrence has 300 majority in Washington, 750 in Beaver, and probably 1600 in Lawrence. Greene cannot give over 1000 against him. He is undoubtedly elected, and a gain.

III. We have only scattering from the 21st district, but the run is close between Fuller, Union, and Dawson, Copperhead. The soldiers' vote will elect him. Another gain.

IV. In the 17th district, the returns we have indicate the election of A. A. Barnes, Union, in place of McAllister, Copperhead. Another gain.

V. In the 16th district, Geo. F. Miller, Union, undoubtedly runs out Wm. H. Miller, Copperhead. Another gain.

VI. In the 10th district, Howell Pierce, Union, has 800 majority in Lebanon and the majority in Schuylkill is only 300 against him. This elects him. He runs out Myer Strouse, Cop. Another gain.

VII. Lusserne gives only 500 against Kuhnan, Union, while Susquehanna will give him 1300. His election is certain. He runs out Denison, Cop. Still another gain.

VIII. The only return we have from the 16th district is that Fulton gives but 250 Copperhead majority. This indicates that Koontz, Union, beats Covode, Cop. If so, another gain.

We think we are safe in saying that we have elected eighteen out of the twenty four Congressmen. Sixteen of the eighteen we regard as certain.

The Secretaryship.

It is overwhelmingly Union. We carry 15 of the 17 Representatives from Philadelphia, and probably 49 in the rest of the State, making the House stand 66 to 44. The Senate will stand 20 to 13—Union majority on joint ballot, 27. Will that do?

The Clerk of the Georgia House of Representatives Within our Lines.

Joseph Camp, late editor of the *Atlanta Confederacy* and the *Georgia Times*, and the present Clerk of the House of Representatives of Georgia, has arrived in Nashville; having been compelled to leave the south in consequence of the publication of an article advocating the restoration of the Union. Mr. Camp gives an interesting statement of the affairs in the south, which appear in the Nashville *Union* of the 5th. He says that a universal despondency exists throughout the country, at least three fourths of the people believing that, as there is no hope for the success of the confederacy, the sooner they return to the Union the better, as each day of hostility increases the difficulties which surround the making of peace. But it is impossible, at present, for this sentiment to become demonstrative.

Jeff. Davis, he says, is the greatest tyrant living; and wherever his power extends it is felt. The freedom of speech, the freedom of person, and before a return to the Union is possible, the rebel armies must be dispersed. He regards Hood's force no longer formidable, in a military point of view, in its small number, and it greatly demoralized; but it is yet sufficiently strong to intimidate unarmed people, especially as the male portion of these people consists of only decrepid old men, or young men every one capable of bearing arms having been sent to the army by the conscripting officers. Break the army of Lee, he thinks, and that of Hood will disperse, and then by no other way to be called a military organization east of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Camp states that the rebel leaders say that if McClellan is beaten they have no hope; that there is not sufficient virility in the Confederacy, by any means, to stand. They therefore, will look to eventual submission in case of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln; and since the fall of Atlanta they regard that as certain; and they are, therefore, very anxious about the issue on which they would be allowed to resume their citizenship.

He adds that Governor Brown is for a reconstruction of the Union; he knows this, having recently conversed with him on the subject. He says that the Governor looked upon the cause of the confederacy as hopeless that he had recalled the militia. They had been summoned to the field for home defence; but when Atlanta was captured the key was calloused, and Georgia was at the mercy of Sherman; and there, here they could avail nothing, and the Governor believed that they would be more valuable as farmers than soldiers.

Andrew Johnson on Slavery and Emancipation.

Hon. Andrew Johnson made a speech at the great Union demonstration at Logansport, Indiana, on the 4th instant, in which he said:

I am free to say for myself, that though I was born and have resided all my life as a slave State, yet I have been disposed to tolerate rather than advocate and sustain it. But "the time has come," and the question has to be settled, whether the government shall stand as a slaveholding institution as it which can raise itself above the government and say it will destroy the one and support the other. This is a great proposition, lying along side the doctrine of foreign intervention, that no nation can exist long while an institution exists within it that is opposed to the policy of the Almighty. It is the doctrine of the age, and it is time that our eyes were unbandaged to the legitimate tendencies of the times. The institution has undertaken to control the government, and now what is the government? It is that which yields to the institution. Is it not the master? Is it not paramount? Are the thirty millions of free white people to be controlled by the two millions of blacks and forty three hundred and forty thousand slaveholders? [Applause.]

Then the question arises which shall go down, the institution of slavery or the government? [Voices, "Government."]

While on this subject of emancipation, a word that is often upon the lips of many people, let me say to you that in the emancipation of slaves, in the short time which may intervene before you do it, you do not propose to make more white men slaves than you liberate negroes. [Laughter.] And while I do not propose to give the black man a vote to ride side by side with me as an equal, I am free to say that I would have a fair field and no favor, a chance in the race of life. While I am for the white man getting the start, I believe I can keep ahead of the negro. [Laughter.] This is a great country, and there is room enough in it for us all. We are white men, and many of principle and humanity, ought we not to depose to give the black man a chance? [Voices, "We will."] Take the universal view of the matter you can, without reference to colonization beyond the United States. If they are to remain there, their labor can be made more productive to the State and nation than their freedom can under slavery. The negro has been hitched on to the white man, who has kept him in a kind of negative position; his labor has been of the most unproductive; he has been without incentive, and has worked only as he has been driven to it.

I know it is said by the copperheads, and others perhaps, you would degrade equality, if you can't degrade the negro to be fit to enjoy freedom after having been kept in slavery for a hundred years. Slavery disqualifies him for freedom, they say; and their insist on keeping him in slavery to disqualify him for freedom. Disqualify him for being a slave longer, by wrongfully holding him for being a freeman. [Laughter and cheers.] It is all wrong, and now is the time for uniting on the whole thing, root and branch, and letting the black people take their chances with all other human beings. [Cheers.]

But we were talking about peace. Do every body know what there can be on peace so long as rebels are encouraged here and have hold on there? You talk about compromise. Would you have a right to compromise with wrong? Would you have truth compromise with falsehood? Virtue to compromise with vice? Would you have a Deity in Heaven, when September, his Satanic Majesty, made war with Michael when he rebelled against Heaven—would you have had Deity to go down and ask an armistice? Upstart and compromise? All you copperhead heavenly hosts, stand clear! Fall back from the throne of power; we will seek an assemblage with his Satanic Majesty. Oh! Infamy, to be brought to Chapultepec!

A Southern paper contains the following: "The members of Perry county Alabama lately subscribed $2,000, to make General Forrest a gentlemanly present. Gen. Forrest, with the kind discretion of the Soldier's Relief Bureau, has begged the kid off. The Yankees have that portion of the State."

The negroes are becoming a very important part of Southern society. The rebel papers are full of puffs of the colored race.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Special Dispatches to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1864.

The majority in Philadelphia is 7,500. We have carried all the old members of Congress and 15 members of the Legislature.

SIMON CAMERON.

WASHINGTON Co., Oct. 11, 1864.

The news is in to 11 o'clock last night from Greene county, gives Leazure 1,600 majority, and Washington county, gives Lawrence a majority of 200.

JAMES D. KIRK.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 12, 1864.

Lawrence's majority in this county will be one hundred and seventy five.

JNO. B. ROSS,
Chairman County Committee.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1864.

The election held at my headquarters polled 151 votes—117 for the Union.

S. B. M. YOUNG,
Lt. Col. Comd'g Camp Stoneman.

24th District.

	Lawrence, U.	Lazear, C.
Washington	200	
Beaver	800	
Lawrence	1500	
Greene		1600
	2500	1600
Lawrence's maj.	900	

21st District.

	Fuller, U.	Dawson, C.
Indiana	1890	
Fayette		730
Westmoreland		1509
	1890	2239

The soldiers' vote will more than overcome this majority, so that we regard Fuller as certainly elected.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

BATTLE NEAR FISHER'S HILL.

Rebel Position Carried by Assault.

THE ENEMY PERFECTLY ROUTED.

THE REBELS PURSUED TWENTY MILES.

Guns, Caissons, Wagons, Cattle and Hundreds of Prisoners Captured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan under date of the 9th, states that Sheridan, after having driven Early out of the Valley, destroyed all the grain forage, &c., which rendered the country untenable for another rebel army, determined to secure a position near his base of supplies. When he was at Harrisonburg, his subsistence had to be hauled in wagons almost a hundred miles. On retiring, he was not followed by any considerable number of rebels, until on the 8th, when a large force of cavalry and infantry under Rosser, made their appearance and attacked a portion of our cavalry. They were handsomely repulsed, but bivouacked for the night.

The next morning, Sheridan having sailed the principal portion of his command in the vicinity of Fisher's Hill, instructed Gen. Torbett to attack the enemy and drive him away from such close proximity to our rear. Torbett at once carried out the order. Custer's and Merritt's divisions made a vigorous assault on the enemy at an early hour this morning. On the right Devin's division occupied a position on the Winchester turnpike, about midway between Strasburg and Woodstock, and on the left Custer's division occupied a position near Tom's creek on the back road, about two miles closer to the mountains

Custer advanced first with his cavalry and mule artillery. He made a bold attack and drove the enemy back about a mile to a strong position on the brook, and there the enemy made a determined stand. The rebels were posted on a commanding hill; barricades and breastworks of rails and stones contributed considerably to strengthen a position which was naturally formidable. Gen. Custer, however, threw in his whole command and made three magnificent charges, and at last carried the position by assault.

At the same time a junction was formed with Gen. Merritt on the turnpike. The sharp skirmishing in the front did not seem to indicate anything decisive until Devins' brigade succeeded in striking the enemy on the flank. This produced a consternation in the rebel ranks in Merritt's front. The whole division then pushed forward and followed the enemy, who was now in full retreat. The retreat was soon turned into a perfect rout.

Custer and Merritt pursued the flying fugitives, capturing guns, caissons, wagons, a herd of cattle, and several hundred prisoners. The enemy were driven in great disorder through Woodstock, Hensburg and Mount Jackson, a distance of more than twenty miles. The rebel General L. O. Max had a very narrow escape from capture.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

The Atlanta Campaign.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Sherman's official report of the Atlanta campaign is published. It fills twenty columns of the *Army and Navy Gazette*. He estimates his force at the opening of the campaign between 45,000 and 50,000 infantry and artillery, and 10,000 cavalry.

He maintained about the same strength during the campaign, the number of men joining the colors equalling the sick, hospitals, short campaigns for the loss in battle and by sickness. He pays a frank and cordial tribute to his corps commanders for the accomplishment of all his designs.

The Richmond papers have the following: The Whig corrects much from Hood's last report, and describes Sherman's position as that of Burgoyne in the revolution. Sherman's effective force at Atlanta is counted not over fifty thousand.

The Savannah *Republican* charges Hood's army with licentiousness and demoralization. It is more feared by the inhabitants than by the Yankees.

It fears that the rebel failures in the Shenandoah Valley are attributed more to John Bottom, than the Yankees, as many hang of the rebel officers and men had become common.

As to the attack on Wilmington, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the sleeping bear appears to be aroused in the direction of Wilmington, and no more tremendous earthworks exist on this continent, than those that surrounds the inlets of the Cape.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Partial Returns from the Army.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 8.40 A. M.—The vote in the State is so close that probably the soldiers' vote will be necessary to decide it either way.

Forney's *Press* claims a Union majority of 10,000, which the soldiers' vote will increase to 20,000. It thinks there will be a Union gain in the members of Congress and Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 12.—The general opinion here is, that the State has gone Democratic on the home vote, by from 2,000 to 4,000 majority.

It is expected that the soldiers' vote will give from 10,000 to 15,000 Union majority.

The Election Commissioners to the Shenandoah Valley have returned, and report that they were unable to reach Sheridan's army.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12.—The Democrats claim a majority of 5,000 on the home vote of the State.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Partial returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio soldiers in Washington and Alexandria show the following results: Pennsylvania Soldiers' Vote—Total Republican, 843; Democratic, 182. Ohio Soldiers' Vote—Total Republican, 850; Democratic, 75.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11, 10 o'clock, P. M.—The voting in this army to-day in Pennsylvania regiments, has passed off very quietly. As far as can be learned, the Union ticket has been everywhere successful.

REMOVAL.

JOHN HALL & CO.

Have removed their FLOW WAREHOUSE to

Nos. 121 & 123 FIRST ST., between Wood and Market sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

REMOVAL.—GILE & SHEPARD, Grocers of Cornelius Marchand, have removed from 62 to 67 LIBERTY STREET.

FROM NEW ORLEANS AND CAIRO.

Expedition into Florida.

CAIRO, Oct. 12.—The steamer Gladiator, from New Orleans on Thursday, brings information of the expedition into the interior of Florida under Gen. Asboth. Eneneuns Court House was captured on the 23d ult. Twenty prisoners were taken, including Col. Terrance and Lieut. Gordon. A large number of horses, mules and cattle were captured, and all the boats in the vicinity destroyed.

The expedition at last accounts was at Marianna.

The steamer Oriental, from Boston, has arrived.

Cotton unsettled and no sales; Middling held at $1,56; Flour lower.

The steamer Hubbs from Memphis to Cincinnati had 210 bales of cotton, and the Belle of Memphis 26 bales for St. Louis.

The Grenada *Picket* says that Col. Basil Duke has been assigned to the command of John Morgan's cavalry.

Forrest has been promoted to a Lieutenant Generalship.

What Sheridan is Doing in the Shenandoah Valley.

A correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Sheridan's headquarters, says:

No doubt the rebel papers will cry out against what is now being done in the Valley towards rendering it unfit to subsist the rebel army. Yet it is only since we commenced this work that that we fairly see how necessary it is. Many of the mills were found to contain thousands of bushels of wheat, which the millers were grinding up as fast as they could for the use of the rebel army. The amount of wheat which we find in the Valley is astonishingly large. The mills are full of it. The barns are stored with it. Stacks as high as houses are found in the fields. Besides, there is an abundance of oats in the sheaf, and enormous quantities of corn. Almost every barn we come to, is loaded with wheat, hay and oats. The destruction of these boats is being accomplished as fast as possible. Of course, it is no pleasing sight to witness fires in every direction that the eye can penetrate. Still, it is pre eminently necessary, and beyond all doubt a very great step towards putting down the rebellion. Unfortunately some Commanders for the accomplishment of all his designs.

The Savannah *Republican* charges Hood's army with licentiousness and demoralization. It is more feared by the inhabitants than by the Yankees.

It fears that the rebel failures in the Shenandoah Valley are attributed more to John Bottom, than the Yankees, as many hang of the rebel officers and men had become common.

As to the attack on Wilmington, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* says the sleeping bear appears to be aroused in the direction of Wilmington, and no more tremendous earthworks exist on this continent, than those that surrounds the inlets of the Cape.

Getting "in His Rear."

The rebel papers seem to expect great succor from Hood getting upon Sherman's rear. Sherman has been trying to get Hood in that position all through the campaign. He does not seem to be concerned for his own rear so much as he is for getting a crack at Hood's. The latter takes good care to keep out of Sherman's way. When he moves forward again Hood will have a busy time, collecting his shattered forces to resist Sherman's advance. Sherman seems to be perfect master of the situation, and has no apprehensions from Hood, though watching him very closely. Those who are expecting a dismal failure to the successful campaign in the South will are likely to be disappointed. All the talk about Sherman's danger is as idle as the prediction that he was walking into a trap prepared for him by Johnson, when following that retreating General. With two thirds of his army deterred, what can Hood do?—*Phila. Ledger.*

The New Version of the Psalms.

Dr. Harper, on behalf of the Committee appointed by the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, to prepare a new version of the Book of Psalms, makes the following announcement:

The Committee met in the Lecture room of the First U. P. Church, and spent a month in the continued prosecution of this work. From ten or twelve different versions before us, they have selected and prepared about seventy-eight Psalms in different measures. Since the commencement of our work, we have heard of a number of criticisms, both in this country and in Great Britain, relating to the style of all the labors of the past in this important field, we have sent to Europe and opened correspondence with authors in this country to procure a number of versions not yet before us. We hope, also, that we may again, to have all the members of the Committee present, and to be assisted by the corresponding Committees of the different Synods. The Committee has adjourned to meet again in the same place, on the last Monday of November, at two o'clock, p. m.

Shocking Attempt at Suicide.

On Sunday Mrs. Eliza Williamson, who resides near the line of the Hempfield Railroad, about a mile and a half east of Wheeling, made an attempt to commit suicide by cutting her throat almost from ear to ear, with a butcher knife. Mrs. W., is about sixty years of age. For some months past she has been manifesting occasional symptoms of insanity, and it was unfortunate for her that she was left alone. On Sunday, however, she eluded the vigilance of the family for a few minutes, got hold of a butcher knife and went into the cellar where she succeeded in inflicting the horrible wound. Some of the branches of the jugular were cut, but the jugular vein itself was not severed. The unfortunate woman has spoken since the wound was inflicted, and cannot swallow any kind of food or drink. It is feared she cannot recover.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Michael Calls plead guilty to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

F. Gerrin plead guilty to a similar charge, and was fined in a like amount.

Catharine Berger plead guilty to assault and battery, with Catharine Cassidy, and was sentenced to pay $10 and costs.

William and Samuel Fullerton were convicted of a charge of assault and battery, and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Court took a recess until two o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—The following returns of the Congressional vote have been received:

Pleasantville township	23 maj.	
Kittanning borough	227	195
Valley township	11 maj.	
Franklin township	152	121

McClellan, 6—A vote was taken in Company D, 5th West Virginia Infantry, at Clarksburg, the other day, on the Presidential question, with the following result: Lincoln, 85; McClellan, 0. The West Virginia soldiers are for Old Abe, almost to a man.

Who Can Beat It?—We saw shown a Sweet Potato, raised by Mr. John J. Bradford, gardiner, at the Allegheny Arsenal, which weighs four pounds and ten ounces. Who can beat it? Echo answers who?

New York Medical College for Women.—It will be seen in our advertising columns, that this Institution opens its Spring Session of Annual Term under highly promising auspices, October 13th, 1864, at 734, Broadway, New York City.

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Livers Never Shoes and boots of all kinds at reduced prices, at 95 Federal street, Allegheny City.

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Sportsmen and others in want of articles in the above line, will find a large assortment of every kind. His stock is the largest and best in this market. oct1

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Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. lyt4tf

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