

Daily Telegraph

HARRISBURG, PA.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Abraham Lincoln,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Andrew Johnson,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON M'MICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1-Robert P King, 13-Elias W Hale
2-G. Morrison Coates, 14-Charles H Shriner,
3-Henry Bunn, 15-John Wister,
4-William H Kern, 16-David M Conaughy,
5-Barton H Jenks, 17-David W Woods,
6-Charles M Rank, 18-Isaac Benson,
7-Robert Park, 19-John Patton,
8-William Taylor, 20-Samuel B Dick,
9-John A Hiestand, 21-Everard Bierer,
10-Richard H Coryell, 22-John P Penney,
11-Edward Holiday, 23-Ebenezer M Junkin,
12-Charles F Reed, 24-John W Blanchard

COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
GEORGE F. MILLER, of Union county.

ASSEMBLY,
Col. H. C. ALLEMAN, Harrisburg.
DANIEL KAISER, Wisconsin.

PROTHONOTARY,
JOSIAH O. YOUNG, Harrisburg.

REGISTER,
GEORGE M. MARK, Union Deposit.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
HENRY HARTMAN, Washington,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
PHILIP MOYER, Upper Paxton.

JUDGES,
ALFRED SLENTZ, Harrisburg.

MEETINGS FOR THE UNION!!

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

MASS MEETINGS

Will be held as follows:
At Millersburg,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 8.
At Middletown,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8.
At the Court House,
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10.
All these meetings will be addressed by able speakers.

Don't be Deterred from the Main Object of

Victories at the Polls.

By this time every truly loyal man is well convinced, that the main object with the friends of the Union in seeking a victory at the polls, is to strengthen our armies in the field. No set of men in the country understand this fact better than our copperhead opponents. Hence the virulence and vindictiveness with which the copperhead leaders have been conducting the campaign. Hence the attempt to make side issues, and thereon base appeals to the lower passions of men. In seeking a victory at the polls, the copperhead leaders are not so much prompted by the desire for political power, as they are by the hope of breaking up our system of free government. Such men as C. L. Ward, the Chairman of the copperhead State Central Committee, do not ask political power from the people. What they seek is the destruction of the Government, after which they will seize the power to rule on the principle of the divine right of aristocrats, as the masters of the poor man and the owners of his labor. We want the poor man everywhere to remember these facts, and not allow himself to be attracted from the real object of the election. Loyalty wants a victory at the polls that loyalty may triumph in the field. COPPERHEADS SEEK SUCCESS AT THE BALLOT BOX THAT SLAVERY MAY BE VICTORIOUS ON THE BATTLE FIELD! These are questions for the workingmen to ponder. And before every workingman goes to the polls let him think that as he votes it will depend whether his dear ones shall become slaves in the market, or remain the cherished gods of his household altars. These are the real issues of the political contest—for freedom—FOR PEACE BASED ON THE UNDISSOLVED AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT—FOR A UNION AND A GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED BY THE LABOR WHICH IS THE SOURCE OF THE WEALTH AND THE STRENGTH OF BOTH!

THE McLELLAN PROGRAMME.—The Indianapolis Sentinel, the organ of the Indiana Democracy, published an article last Monday, headed, "A Few Thoughts Upon the Coming Presidential Election," in which the writer, after depicting the terrible results (to the Democracy) of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, says: "Turn now to review the result should the Chicago nominee be elected. His programme will be a cessation of hostilities, and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation, or, if failing in that, taking the last extreme—recognition."

McLELLAN'S SNEAK POLICY.—The Louisville Daily Press states that it has "ample reason to know that Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, stated in Baltimore that McClellan assured him, two days in advance of his letter of acceptance, that if he (McClellan) were elected, not a gun should be fired at the rebels after the 4th of March." What a curse would it be to the nation could this non-resistant do-nothing Major General be made President of the United States!

COL. CARPENTER, of Kentucky, one of the most entertaining speakers of the campaign, will speak at the Court House on Monday evening next. Don't fail to hear him.

The Vote for the County and District Ticket.

Every truly intelligent and fervently loyal man in Dauphin county recognizes the great principle at stake in the coming political contest at the polls. The issue will not stop with triumph at the polls. Long thereafter, in the halls of legislation, in the departments of trade and finance, and in every social relation, the effect of a triumph or defeat will be most seriously felt for evil or for good. Hence, the importance of the people in every district in the State discharging their full duty at the polls. In a crisis like this, no man has a right to neglect to vote, and still claim to be a citizen. He who wilfully omits the duties forfeits the rights of citizenship. Hence, in Dauphin county, every loyal man must vote if he hopes to keep bright and powerful the eternal principles of his loyalty. The fact that we have a majority and can easily elect our county and district ticket, does not afford any man an excuse to absent himself from the polls, because we aim at higher results in this contest, than the mere election of candidates for local offices. We want the prestige of large majorities, to establish our unqualified devotion to great national principles. Hence the principle at stake in both elections, alike the one in October and that in November, is the same. Therefore, if we poll a large vote for our candidates at the first, we can increase it at the second election. This has always been proven to be the case with all parties. Prestige is allied to numbers. Give us the preponderance of a full vote for our county and district tickets, and our word for it, the State of Pennsylvania will roll up such a majority for Lincoln and Johnson in November, as will startle traitors from their dark strongholds, and over-awe to obedience every mean treason sympathizer in the loyal States.

Dauphin county owes it to herself to poll every loyal vote within the limits of her different election districts, on Tuesday next.

The young and active men in the boroughs, wards and townships, must make it their business to get out the old men of their districts—see that the sick and wounded discharged soldiers get to the polls—to see that every man in their respective districts goes to the election.

In a crisis like this every man has his duty to perform—every man should feel it his duty, to see that his neighbors vote—to see that justice is dealt out at the polls—to see that illegal votes are refused—to see that the victory is for the right!

We want a full vote for every man on the county ticket. From Congress down to Auditor, we want a full vote. Our foes in this district only hope to reduce our majorities; it is our duty, then, to increase such majorities.

We fight for freedom, government and the Union, against treason, despotism and anarchy!

What the People Want.

The people of all the States, alike those of the north and the south, want peace, based on the full recognition of the Federal authority. Any other peace would not last a calendar month. Until the rebel armies are beaten and broken up—until the aristocratic representatives of the institution of slavery, now defending rebellion, are humiliated, their institution divested of its political prerogatives, and wherever slavery is known to contribute directly to the support of traitors in arms, the institution itself abolished—until all this is accomplished, there cannot and will not be peace in the United States, simply because the slaveholder, for the interest of that institution, will forever hold himself in readiness to rebel—and those who sympathize with him, for the furtherance of their political ends, will always be prompt to render slavery aid and comfort. Hence the people want the full, unmistakable, severe and stern crushing out of treason and rebellion, that it may not again become necessary for them to repeat the terrible sacrifices of the war into which they are now plunged, to suppress another rebellion. But against all this the copperhead leaders now oppose themselves, to save slavery, to preserve the prestige of their leaders and maintain the power of their former political positions, that the same men for the same purposes may, at some future propitious hour, again arm and assail the national authority. The whole political contest in which we are now engaged, hinges on this point. While the slaveholders are working to destroy free government, the Democratic leaders are struggling to maintain the political influence and the social corruption of slavery. While the free masses of the north are making noble sacrifices for peace, based on the recognition of the national authority, the Democratic leaders are alone absorbed in a contest for the nationality of slavery. The difference between the Democratic leaders and the real friends of the Union, is that the Democracy are contending for peace by the enslavement of all labor, while the friends of the Union seek peace by the universal spread of liberty. The one wants all the States devoted to slavery; the other seeks a Union of commonwealths based on freedom. This is the true solution of the peace projects as they are presented for the approval of the people at the polls. If the true Union men succeed at the polls in October and November, we will have taken the first step to a peace based on freedom. If the copperheads triumph, the peace which will follow, will be one enforced by the slave master with the lash and the traitor victor with the bayonet. Between these issues, as they are involved in the political contest, the people must now decide for peace.

The Louisville Journal has the following scaldy allusion to its favorite candidate for the Presidency: "We think that the Federal officers, military and civil, who have nothing to do, should be placed on a reduced scale of duties."

Rev. FATHER KENNEDY, of St. Patrick's Chapel, Detroit, who was drafted, has determined to go into the ranks. His friends proposed a substitute for him, but he declined the offer, and said he would do his own fighting.

Another Copperhead Falshood.

We are informed that an old gray headed copperhead is running around the city, dreadfully deploring the great reverses that has happened to Gen. Grant. He says that the rebels had blown 75,000 Union soldier up in their fortifications. The whole story is a dastard lie from beginning to end. Gen. Grant has met with no reverses, he is securely located in front of the rebels, and will take Richmond ere long—notwithstanding the Copperheads in the North are throwing all the obstacles in the way that they can.

By Telegraph.

Grant and Butler.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF WARREN.

Heavy Firing About Chapin's Farm.

Capture of Another Line of Rebel Works.

Manassas Gap Railroad Opened to Rectortown.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. The mail steamer Manhattan, from City Point, reports that there has been no heavy fighting in front of Petersburg since the last reports. Warren has swung around on the left somewhat, to a position commanding the Southside railroad, where he is throwing up entrenchments and mounting heavy guns, by which it is believed the rebels may be prevented from using the road.

The Manhattan brought up forty-four rebel officers, captured by the 18th Corps on the north side of the James river; they are under charge of Captain Powell, 68th Pennsylvania Regiment, and rank from lieutenant to lieutenant-colonel, including several majors.—Lieutenant-colonel Murray, who commanded a rebel fortification on Chapin's farm, is among the party.

Captain Powell also had charge of thirty-two rebel deserters, who came into General Butler's lines. They have taken the oath and desire to go North.

The transport steamer Belvidere has arrived from Fortress Monroe, which place she left yesterday afternoon at three o'clock. She reports that yesterday morning heavy cannonading was heard from the direction of Chapin's farm, and the report was in circulation at Fortress Monroe that we had driven the enemy from another line of entrenchments.

Yesterday four hospital boats arrived at Fortress Monroe from above, with wounded, belonging to the Army of the James. There was a large proportion of colored soldiers among these wounded.

The Manassas Gap Railroad has been repaired as far as Rectortown.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—No further movements are reported as having taken place southwest of Petersburg. Our troops are steadily fortifying the positions gained, but the enemy is probably too strongly entrenched on the Southside railroad to warrant an assault upon their works. As it is, however, we have possession of the Vaughn road, over which the rebels wagoned a large portion of their supplies, and our forces hold an impregnable position within two miles of the Southside railroad. This is an advantage worth far more than the cost of the attack.

From Missouri.

Arrival of General Ewing at St. Louis.

Account of his Retreat From Pilot Knob.

A Fight with the Rebels at Harrison Station.

Price Reported Near Union on Tuesday.

St. Louis, Oct. 6. Gen. Ewing and several officers of his command reached here last night, having marched from Pilot Knob to De Soto, with an escort of forty men, and thence came to St. Louis by railroad. His retreat from Pilot Knob was un molested till about twenty miles from Harrison Station, where the rebels attacked him in considerable force, but were driven back by his artillery, with loss. He erected some slight breastworks and planted cannon, and fought the enemy pretty constantly till Saturday afternoon, when Col. Beveridge, with 800 of the 17th Illinois cavalry, arrived from Rolla, and the rebels retired. Early on Sunday morning the command started for Rolla, which point they reached the same evening, with 700 men and all their artillery. The total loss in the command, including the siege, Pilot Knob, skirmishing on the retreat, and the engagement at Harrison Station, were about 300, the larger proportion being prisoners.

Dispatches from Franklin report all quiet there. General Smith commands the forces at that point, including the enrolled militia, all under General Pike. The latest accounts from Price placed him six miles west of Union, on Tuesday, on the Jefferson City road. His force consists of fifteen thousand fighting men, cavalry, mounted infantry, and about 5,000 camp-followers. His movements indicate a design to take Jefferson City, install Tom Reynolds as Governor, and hold the State for the Democracy. General Mower has been heard from, but his whereabouts is contraband.

The Delaware Assessors' Election.

A LARGE UNION GAIN.

The State Reported Good for Lincoln and Johnson.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 6. In New Castle county the Unionists elected twelve inspectors and six assessors; the Democrats elected five inspectors and four assessors. There are no returns from Kent or Sussex counties, which are usually Democratic. It was no test vote. The Union vote was not full, while the Democrats made exertions to bring out their full vote. By comparison with 1862, the vote shows that the Union men can and will carry the State for Lincoln and Johnson. In 1862 the Democrats had a majority of about 800, but in the November election the Union majority was 111.

West Virginia.

LOSSES CAUSED BY THE LATE REBEL RAID. BALTIMORE, Oct. 6. General Kelly writes that the rebel invaders in West Virginia made no distinction in their assessments between their own abettors and Union sympathizers. The loss to Upsher county, Va., alone, he estimates at forty thousand dollars.

From Tennessee.

The Railroad Depot at Shelbyville Burned by the Rebels.

Ten Prisoners Murdered.

Attack on a Union Cattle Guard.

Destruction on the Chattahoochee.

BATTLE NEAR ALATOONA

NASHVILLE, Oct. 6. The rebel Captain Blackwell on the 30th ult., surprised and captured some guards, numbering thirty-two, near Shelbyville, Tenn., burned the railroad depot, and a lot of arms and munitions of war. Ten of the Federal prisoners were shot by Blackwell near Fayetteville, and the balance were delivered to Forrest. Six of the latter escaped and reached Shelbyville.

One hundred and fifty rebels under Duval McNary, attacked Lieutenant Bliggood, 5th Kansas cavalry, in charge of a large drove of cattle from Johnsonville, fifteen miles from Nashville. The Federal guard numbered sixty, half of whom were killed, wounded or captured. The balance escaped and arrived here safely. The cattle were stampeded, and large numbers of them were straying through the country.

The river is six feet on the shoals and rising. On the 4th, a large rebel force appeared on the Chattahoochee river, near Akworth station, destroyed several pieces of the track, and burned Big Shanty. Two bridges across the Chattahoochee at Cartersville and Resaca, were damaged by heavy rains. A rebel force was near Dalton on the 3d inst., moving in a southeasterly direction. They had with them a train of 250 wagons. A severe fight occurred at Alatoona yesterday, between the garrison and a body of rebel infantry. Gen. Carse and Col. Towlett were wounded. The rebel loss was heavy, according to the reports of prisoners taken.

The battle is expected to be renewed to-day. A division of rebel infantry was seen moving at the Etowah river, probably with the intention of crossing to this side.

The river has seven feet on the shoals, and is still rising.

LATER.

The Rebel Attack on Alatoona

They are Repulsed and Leave their Dead and Wounded in our Hands.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 6.—At six o'clock yesterday morning the enemy attacked Alatoona with artillery and infantry. The position was occupied by a portion of Gen. Smith's corps. The fight continued at intervals, and during the latter part of the day the enemy was handsomely repulsed with severe loss. In the evening they hastily retreated towards Dallas and Dalton, leaving all their dead and 400 to 600 wounded in our possession. Our loss is about 300 killed and wounded. Gen. Carse is reported to be wounded. The firing was heavy in the direction of Kennesaw during the day.

This is the first clear day for nearly two weeks. All the streams are overflowing and washing away the bridges at Ringgold, Resaca and Chattahoochee. The two first-named will be rebuilt to-day.

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD DEFEAT.

Connecticut Town Election.

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

[From the New Haven Journal of Oct. 5.] Below we give the returns so far as received. As is generally the case, they come to hand very slowly. Enough, however, to show that the great struggle of the Copperheads to "get control of the ballot-boxes," has resulted in another fizzle. Returns from eighty-four towns, show that the Union men gain nine towns while they lose but one. There is, as is always the case in town elections, some falling off from the Spring vote; but in several towns the Union majority has been considerably increased, and in those towns where there have been smaller majorities, the result is caused by the want of interest which the Union electors usually exhibit toward these town elections. Copperheads are trying to draw small comfort from the fact that some of our majorities are not as large as in the Spring, but it is a crumb that November will see taken from them by the noble majorities which will then be unfailingly rolled up for Lincoln and Johnson—Liberty and Union. The following is the result as far as received:

UNION.

- North Haven, (gain.)
- East Haven, (gain.)
- Guilford, (gain.)
- Madison, (gain.)
- Merriden, (gain.)
- New Milford, (gain.)
- Orange, (gain.)
- New Britain, (gain.)
- East Hartford, (gain.)
- South Windsor, (g'n.)
- Manchester, (gain.)
- Windham, (gain.)
- Canton, (gain.)
- Norwich, (gain.)
- Griswold, (gain.)
- Stonington, (gain.)
- Lebanon, (gain.)
- New London, (gain.)
- Groton, (gain.)
- Torrington, (gain.)
- Enfield, (gain.)
- Danbury, (gain.)
- Woodbridge, (gain.)
- Stratford, (gain.)
- Norwalk, (gain.)
- New Canaan, (gain.)
- Stamford, (gain.)
- Darien, (gain.)
- North Branford, (g'n.)
- Woodbury, (gain.)
- COPPERHEADS.
- Lisbon, (gain.)
- Windsor Locks, (gain.)
- East Granby, (gain.)
- Bristol, (gain.)
- Bloomfield, (gain.)
- Hanford, (gain.)
- Branford, (gain.)
- Naugatuck, (gain.)
- Seymour, (gain.)
- Avon, (gain.)
- Granby, (gain.)
- East Windsor, (gain.)
- Lyme, (gain.)
- Portland, (gain.)
- Chaplin, (gain.)
- Eastford, (gain.)
- Clinton, (gain.)
- Essex, (gain.)
- Vernon, (gain.)
- Mansfield, (gain.)
- Redding, (gain.)
- Woodbury, (gain.)

Major General John A. Dix, New York.

In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfillment of the expectation.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed up closely by Sherman.

On the 6th a severe engagement was fought by our forces under Gen. Jno. E. Smith and the rebel forces under Gen. Forrest, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

The details are given in the following dispatch from Gen. Thomas: NASHVILLE, Oct. 6—11.30 p. m. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga: Gen. Smith, who left there yesterday, fifth (5th) inst., telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Alatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving from four to six hundred wounded in our hands. Our loss is about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The railroad bridge near Ringgold was washed away yesterday. (Signed) S. B. MOORE, Asst-Adj. General.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by tomorrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Alatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates he was close upon the rear at Alatoona. I have not heard from Gens. Rousseau or Washburne to-day, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit.

We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams impassable.

I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. Granger, dated HUNTSVILLE, October 6—10 p. m.—The con-

ANOTHER COPPERHEAD VICTORY!

Murder of a Union Soldier.

Arrets of Two of the Guerrillas.

EASTON, Oct. 6. Private Leander K. Deas, of Capt. Strouds cavalry of Philadelphia, was shot through the head with a bullet, and in several parts of the body with buckshot, and was instantly killed yesterday near the residence of Jacob Miller in Price township, Monroe county.

A squad of men, the deceased being one of them, had gone out as a guard to the person who was to serve notices upon drafted men of the township, and while riding along the road they were fired upon from the bushes with the result above stated.

Miller and a man named Leese were arrested by the comrades of the murdered man, were brought to Stroudsburg last night, and were to have been removed to Philadelphia to-day.

Deas was a highly respectable young man, and resided in Philadelphia.

Shooting of a Soldier—Fate of His Murderer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6. This evening Dr. Faris, a notorious Virginia traitor, residing here, shot, without provocation, George W. McKibbin, a returned soldier of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, killing him instantly. Henry McKibbin, brother of the deceased, was also wounded.

The outraged comrades of the deceased pursued Faris to the house of Dr. Luman, another notorious rebel; they surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Faris. Luman surrendered the murderer, when the exasperated soldiers put twenty bullets through him. The outraged community refuse to let the traitor be buried from either of the churches.

2D EDITION.

Official War Bulletin

LATER FROM SHERMAN.

He Protects His Communications.

Heavy Engagement on the 6th inst., Near Alatoona.

The Rebels Driven From the Field with Heavy Loss.

They Leave their Dead and Wounded in our Hands.

Trains Running to Alatoona.

Heavy Rains and High Water.

Later from Gen. Granger.

FORREST MOVING SOUTH.

Skirmishing at Span's Creek.

Further Particulars of the Engagement at Alatoona.

HEAVY LOSS IN FRENCU'S REBEL DIVISION.

1,000 Killed and Wounded Left in our Hands.

Forrest Cornered by Morgan, and His Transportation Captured.

OUR GUNBOATS PREVENT HIS RETREAT.

Grand Operations in Front of Richmond and Petersburg.

Good News May be Expected.

Sheridan at Harrisonburg

DEATH OF LIEUT. MEIGS.

FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

EWING RETREATS TO ROLLA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—11.40 a. m. Major General John A. Dix, New York: In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the rebel forces operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfillment of the expectation.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

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We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams impassable.

I have just received the following dispatch from Gen. Granger, dated HUNTSVILLE, October 6—10 p. m.—The con-

rier reported wounded in crossing Elk river

is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south.

General Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this a. m. on Span's Creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still further on.

The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week. (Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

Another and unofficial dispatch reports as follows: Telegraph repaired to Alatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division, 7,000 strong, and suffering heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether.

From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee.

SATISFACTORY REPORTS OF THE OPERATIONS IN PROGRESS BEFORE RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A dispatch from Gen. Stevenson reports an officer of Gen. Sheridan's staff just arrived. Gen. Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerrilla parties, the only force on the road. This officer brought in the remains of Lt. John R. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, and only son of brevet Maj. Gen. Meigs, Quartermaster General, who was killed by bushwhackers on Monday last, while making a military survey.

In the death of that gallant officer the department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the military academy at West Point with the highest honors at the head of his class, was commissioned as a Lieut. of engineers, and was immediately sent into the field. He performed meritorious and dangerous services during the last year on the fortifications at Baltimore, at Harper's Ferry and at Cumberland, and was made chief engineer in the army of the Shenandoah. In the campaigns he accompanied the army under Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan in every position.

He gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage and developed patriotism. One of the youngest and brightest ornaments of the military profession, he has fallen an early victim to murderous rebel warfare.

General Rosecrans reports that Gen. Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers, and the killed and wounded by the way were very few.

From the number of the wounded rebels, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of a thousand hors du combat. (Signed) EDWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

From Washington.

Our Official Relations with Mexico.

Operations on the N. A. Blockading Squadron.

FROM GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

Our Position Impregnable.

Mosby Recovering From his Recent Injuries.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. This Government continues its official relations with the Liberal or Constitutional Government of Mexico, and the President has recently recognized Jose Solero Prieto as Consul of that republic at the post of San Francisco.

It appears from an official statement received at