New-York Daily Tribune.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Votes of the Soldiers.

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

The returns of the voting in this Army have nearly all been ascertained.

The Pennsylvania soldiers give a majority of 5,980 for Lincoln.

The Western regiments also give small majorities for Lincoln.

The total vote in the combined armies before Richmond and Petersburg is put down at 18,000, the majority for Lincoln being 8,000.

Several Pennsylvania State agents were yesterday placed under arrest on account of their having blanks with names spelled wrong. They are held to wait the decision of the Secretary of War, the matter having been referred to him.

Quiet still prevails along the lines.

There was some little artillery firing on Wednesday evening near the Appomattox.

The following order has been issued from these Headquarters:

HDQRS. OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

I. The 8th New-York Heavy Artillery, the 164th New-York Volunteers, and the 36th Wisconsin Volunteers, having been reported to the Major-General Commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of Oct. 27, 1864, on Hatcher's Run, he takes pleasure in restoring to those gallant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by his General Order No. 37 of Sept. 23, 1864.

II. It having been reported to the Major-General Commanding, that the colors of the following mentioned regiments, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor upon those regiments, they are hereby permitted to carry other colors, viz.: the 9th New-Hampshire Vols., 38th Massachusetts Vols., 51st New-York Vols., 45th Pennsylvania Vols., and 105th Pennsylvania Vols.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Meade,
S. WILLIAMS, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Movement—Leaving the Valley—Drawing Nearer to Our Base of Supplies.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The following just received here, bearing date in camp north of Newtown, Va., Nov. 9. The army of Gen. Sheridan broke camp on Cedar Creek early this morning, fell into line between sunrise and 11 o'clock a. m., and by noonday was fairly on the march northward towards the Opequan. This change of base is said to be in accordance with the programme previously determined upon as soon as the national election was over, and the Copperheads with their Southern allies could not take advantage of the change to influence the election.

The army has therefore stood its ground in order to give its moral support to the loyal voters of the country, when it had not more active business engagements with Early's army. Meantime, the forage question has become a serious one with the army. All the hay and fodder for many miles around has been consumed, and oats. All that the Government furnishes for quadrupeds' demands must be transported nearly forty miles from Martinsburg. To get nearer our base of supplies is therefore an object of prime importance to the subsistence of horses as well as men.

The column was straightened out and fairly under way by 12 o'clock. The 19th Army Corps, having the right of the line, took the right of the pike, marching in two lines, company front. The 6th Corps marched in the same manner along the west of the line. The wagon-trains occupied the center of the column, also marching in two lines, one along the pike; the other in the field. The artillery brought up the rear of the column, and the 8th Corps, or rather the command of Gen. Crook, covered the whole, marching in the rear.

When fairly straightened out along the pike and in the fields, the troops present a most interesting sight, to say nothing of the strange accompaniment of black servants mounted on skinny horses, others on foot, packing cooking utensils and odds and ends of every kind. There are cows driven or led along, some of them with soldier's knapsacks lashed upon her horns in default of better transportation.

At 1 p. m. only the cavalry, whose duty it was to cover the flanks, or watch against the following of the enemy were left behind. Let it be understood, then, that it is not from any attack upon us by the enemy that the army is withdrawn. The valley, undoubtedly, is to be held, but inasmuch as this can be done thirty miles nearer our base of supplies as well as at Cedar Creek, every consideration is in favor of the change.

Besides, since it is possible to prevent mounted troops from passing down the valley on either flank under cover of the Little North Mountain on the West, or the Blue Ridge on the east, who can powerfully threaten our communications, and which only cavalry can pursue, catch and cope with. Good generalship would dictate that the army should be where it can throw out its cavalry on either flank, and coöperate with it as occasion requires.

A large body of Rebel cavalry, under Fitz-Hugh Lee and Rosser, have passed down the valley between Little and Great North Mountains, and emerged opposite Winchester yesterday. They are estimated at 1,500 to 2,000 strong—they may be larger. The object is said to be to attack Winchester and Martinsburg simultaneously, and capture what supplies we may have accumulated, particularly at the latter place. If Winchester cannot be taken, then they are to concentrate on Martinsburg. Afterwards they are to operate on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of course.

It is supposed this cavalry crossed west from New Market through the gap from which emerges a branch of the north fork of the Shenandoah, and following the valley along the head waters of Cedar Creek to Pughtown, coming out at Blue's Gap, through which passes the road from Winchester to Romney and Mechanicsburg. A glance at the map will show that this route is wholly protected from observation by Little North Mountain. The valley is full of sympathizers with Rebellion, and food and forage around there for man and beast. The same valley followed down the bed of Back Creek, leads to Martinsburg and Falling Waters, where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is struck.

The Army for the present is in camp near Bartonville, two miles north of Middletown, but the pause here is probably only a temporory one, this large demonstration by the Cavalry suggests that the enemy have not the means at hand for moving the Army down the valley, they cannot subsist except by bringing a large train.

Whenever the officers have refrained from electioneering or "using their influence," the soldiers, as a general thing, have gone straight for the Government. There is no show for the white flag in the Union army, notwithstanding the most persistent efforts to poison the minds of the men by the systematic circulation of Copperhead newspapers like *The World* and *The Daily News*, and the exclusion by interested parties of the loyal papers of the country.

The official report of losses in Crook's command is as follows: Killed, 46; wounded, 268; missing, 533. Total, 847.

Weather warm, and a heavy gale from the South-East.

A later letter says, under date, Winchester, Nov. 9—p. m., Col. Edwards commanding this post has information through scouts, and by other sources, that an advance body of cavalry, belonging to a large body of the same under Rosser, estimated at 5,000, reached Wardensville, Va., on the night of the 7th.

They stated that the whole command was under orders to advance on that place, with the design, as was supposed, of attacking Winchester and Martinsburg, and also operating on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. They ascertained that Gen. Sheridan was closely watching their movements, and was prepared for them at all points, and accordingly deemed it prudent to retire. The order was countermanded and the whole body marched, as is supposed, in the direction of Moorfields, sixty miles west. They were said to be Fitz Hugh Lee's Cavalry under Gen. Rosser, Lee not being with them. Everything is quiet here. The railroad is complete to Charlestown and construction trains run to Summit Hill. E. S.

Guerrillas Again—Brigade Review—Something About Veterans.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, CEDAR CREEK, Va., Nov. 7, 1864.

The value of space in THE TRIBUNE at this important crisis in the political condition of the country suggests brevity.

After ten days respite from the annoyances of guerrillas, a party of about one hundred attacked a foraging train under command of Lieut. Gardner, Quartermaster of the 30th Massachusetts, this morning, at Guerrilla Spring, half a mile north-east of Middletown, on the pike. They filed into the road in front of the train, wheeled, and delivered a volley at the guard and teamsters, and then scampered away so quick that the guard had no chance to return the fire. A colored boy, servant of Lieut. Child, Commissary, Second Brigade, First Division, was shot through the head and instantly killed. The brigade and division wagon masters were carried off prisoners. The guerrillas were dressed in Union uniform, and, as usual, mounted on fast horses. The place where the attack was made is the same locality where Lt.-Col. Tolls was wounded a month ago. A large farm-house standing near the spot, on which there has always been a sign, "*Small Pox*," was to-day burned to the ground, probably from the belief that it was made a harbor or at least a look-out and lurking-place for these highwaymen. The train proceeded on its errand after the attack. The boy Samuel was from New-Orleans, where he has a father and mother living. This is probably the same party which made its appearance yesterday between Newtown and Winchester. The people in the former place gave notice that Mosby's men were around, and warned our men against them. Parties of cavalry were sent out by Gen. Torbert from two directions to intercept them.

There is no definite information from the Rebel army, which at last accounts was about New-Market. Our pickets have been so disposed and it is believed they are so vigilant, that no repetition of the surprise of October 19 can occur. It is not wise to depend on the enemy's weakness and exhaustion to prevent him from again taking the offensive before severe weather sets in.

Great North Mountain is covered with a wintry mantle, and the sharp north-west winds which sweep down snow-laden from these mountain crests, make these broad unprotected plains an uncomfortable place for permanent quarters for troops. Already, they are compelled to seek shelter in huts, and behind barricades of cedar boughs from the piercing cold of this region.

The first brigade, first division, commanded by Col. N. A. M. Dudley, was reviewed this morning on the open plain which was the scene of the late battle on the 19th October. The brigade consists of 114th, 90th, 116th and 153d New-York, 30th Massachusetts and 29th Maine—all of them having borne a conspicuous part in the campaign in Louisiana. Notwithstanding their ranks have been sadly depleted in the many bloody contests in which they have been engaged, they made a very fine appearance. The 114th from Madison and Chenango Counties have suffered heavily in both the late fights, having lost at the battle of Winchester one hundred and ninety-two in killed, wounded and missing, and one hundred and twenty and ten prisoners at the fight at Cedar Creek. They have now only one hundred and forty or fifty left. They lost five officers killed, thirteen wounded, and one made prisoner in the last two fights. Col. Samuel B. Persee, who commanded during the first part of the battle of Winchester, and was wounded, has been recommended for promotion for gallantry. Each of the other regiments and their commanders are equally worthy of mention for the creditable part they have taken in the late fights.

The 116th Regiment, raised at Buffalo, N. Y., has been somewhat more fortunate in regard to losses. They have passed through the same battles, in Louisiana and in Virginia. They originally numbered about 950 men; have been two years in service, have lost 400 men in battles, and have received no recruits, and they showed to-day the largest number of any regiment in the brigade—about 350 men. This has been owing in good part to the care taken in the original organization by rejecting many men who were physically unfitted for the hardships of the service, yet who would have passed muster with less careful officers. They have been well looked after also by regimental and company officers, and the morale of the regiment has been carefully attended to.

After the review, the brigade went through a variety of field evolutions, which were handsomely executed, showing at once the tact and skill of their present commander, as well as the efficiency of these veteran troops. To-morrow Gen. Sheridan is to review the 19th Army Corps, when there will be a grand parade of the troops.

The conviction and prompt sentence to punishment of the base and unscrupulous men who have been secretly plotting for the overthrow of the Government by frauds upon the election, meets with most hearty approval of the Army. E. S.

An Exploded Report.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

A gentleman of this city pronounces the attack on Morganzia, La., and the capture of 1,900 prisoners, as reported by *The New-York World's* correspondent, as false. He was at Morganzia, La., four days after the capture is said to have occurred, and heard nothing of it, and the steamer from New-Orleans, as late as the 1st inst., brings no such report.

Gen. Wallace's Order Concerning Emancipation in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Major-Gen. Wallace has just issued an order setting forth that "certain evil disposed parties in Maryland intend obstructing the operations, and nullifying, as far as they can, the emancipation provision of the new constitution." He therefore orders that all persons within the Middle Department, heretofore slaves, are now free, and are under special military protection until the Legislature shall pass such laws as shall make military protection unnecessary.

A Freedman's Bureau is created, the office to be in Baltimore, and Major William M. Este is appointed to have it in charge. In order to make the Bureau effective, Major Este is authorized to institute investigations, to send for papers and to make necessary arrests. The Provost-Marshals at the various districts are directed to hear all complaints and report the same to Major Este, who is directed to take possession of the Maryland Club House, which is now by order named the Freedmen's Rest. All moneys collected from friends are to be appropriated to the use of the Freedmen's Rest; but for immediate wants Major Este is directed to draw on Colonel Woolley.

It is further directed that should the moneys derived from donations and from fines collected prove insufficient to support the institution in a manner corresponding to its importance, Major Este is directed to make a list of all the avowed Rebel sympathizers residing in the city, with a view of levying such contributions on them for the support of the institution as may be from time to time required. The execution of this order is directed to be proceeded with at once.

Testimonial to Capt. Winslow.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

A committee has been appointed by the Boston Board of Trade to adopt some suitable measures to testify to Capt. Winslow the grateful recognition of the merchants of Boston for his gallant conduct in sweeping from the ocean a destructive enemy to the commerce of the United States.

The Advertiser states that Joseph Storey Fay, who lowered the Union flag at half-mast on the 4th of July, was nominated one of the committee; but subsequently had his name erased by a vote of 26 to 6.

It is stated that the Kearsarge will be thrown open to visitors for the benefit of the *National Sailors Fair*.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Dispatches to Headquarters confirm the fight with Price at Newtonia, on the 28th ult. The Rebel loss was 250 killed and wounded, and 50 wagons were destroyed.

The Rebels were again overtaken at Fayetteville, Ark., and a skirmish had with their flank. They are supposed to have crossed the Arkansas river before this, unless General Steele has intercepted them.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The Rebel Major Wolf, ordered to be shot to-day in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, was yesterday respited for fourteen days by Gen. Rosecrans. Subsequently a dispatch was received from the President directing the suspension of the execution of Major Wolf until further orders.

Another Fight with Price—He is found at Newtonia—Sharp Conflict—Rebels Beaten—End of the Pursuit—Political, &c.

From our Special Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 7, 1864.

Another fight with Price is reported. It took place in and around Newtonia, in Newton County, between our forces commanded by Maj.-Gen. Blunt and Brig.-Gen. Sanborn, and the bulk of the Rebel army. The Rebels evidently supposed the pursuit had been given up and they went into camp with a feeling of security such as they have not felt since their departure from Booneville.

Gen. Blunt overtook them on the 29th ult. His advance consisted of two brigades commanded by Col. Ford of the Second Colorado and Col Jennison of the Fifteenth Kansas. Gen. Curtis with a reserve, and Gen. Sanborn with two more brigades, were some distance to the rear. Blunt was with the advance and was probably deceived as to the strength of the Rebels. But notwithstanding the regular army tactics which would have declared his attack imprudent, he assaulted the Rebels on the edge of the town with his usual vigor. The Rebels fell back, and our forces pressed forward to find the main portion of the Rebel army under Price, occupying a strong position. Two pieces of artillery were soon in position, shelling the enemy's line, and in a few moments the firing was very rapid. Gen. Blunt's small force occupied an eminence on the north side of the town, with his right resting on Indian Creek. As our men drew nearer to the Rebels the latter opened with three guns, thus exploding the story that all their artillery were captured on the Maries des Cygnes. The firing from small arms exhausted the ammunition of two of our regiments, and the line began to waver. A cloud of dust in the rear caused a shout from our men as the fact of reënforcements became known. Gen. Sanborn and his staff rode ahead to ascertain the position of affairs, and then rejoined his command. Gen. McNeil was with him. At that time our line of battle was on an open prairie with the town on the left and Indian Creek on our right. The enemy discovering their numerical superiority, were endeavoring to flank Blunt upon both sides. Gen. Sanborn ordered his 1st Brigade to charge on the left, and the 2d on the right, which threw the Rebels into confusion. The fight commenced about 2 o'clock, with desultory skirmishing, and lasted till dark. The Rebels were too strong to be driven from their position, and our men were too short of ammunition to justify further pursuit. Gen. Rosecrans had previously issued orders to Gen. Sanborn to return after passing a certain point, and the next morning all the troops turned their faces northward, Sanborn going to Springfield, and Blunt to Fort Scott. Gen. Curtis had halted at Carthage, and is now back at Fort Leavenworth.

This ends the pursuit of the Rebels. It was ascertained that Shelby had the chief command in this engagement. Doubtless, Price is far south in Arkansas ere this, with many wagon-loads of plunder, for, in spite of previous reports of his burning all his wagon-trains, it is proved by many witnesses that Price did get off with at least one hundred wagons, though they were far in the advance of his main column when the fighting took place near Fort Scott. There is no end to the quarreling which has taken place between the partisans of Blunt and Pleasonton concerning the pursuit of Price, and it will be hard to make up history, when referring to Price's invasion, correctly, in the light of the present conflicting accounts.

The arrival of the Rebel Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, with 5 Colonels, 60 other commissioned officers, and about 800 privates of Price's Army, who were captured as heretofore stated, created quite a sensation among the secessionists, who could not and would not believe that any such disaster as the one referred to had happened. A disgraceful part of the business was the treatment accorded to Marmaduke and Cabell and the five Colonels. They were taken to Barnum's Hotel without a guard, and allowed the liberty of the hotel on parole not to escape. Here, at a first-class hotel, they lived like princes, receiving their friends and putting on innumerable airs. The event created such indignation among Union men that they were hustled off the day after their arrival to Johnson's Island. The idea that these robbers and murderers, who have desolated the State wherever they have been, should be thus treated is bitter as wormwood to Union men.

The Rebel army has been driven from the State, but there are many hundred bushwhackers and guerrillas who yet remain. Bill Anderson's gang is still at large, and is said to be commanded by a fellow named Jackson, who is a worthy successor in the scalping of prisoners and other cruelties committed by the bushwhackers. An energetic movement has been made in North Missouri to clean out the guerrillas from that section as early as possible. Gen. Craig left St. Joseph several days ago with about two thousand mounted militia for a raid on the Rebels in Platte and Clay Counties. Col. Shanklin, from Chillicothe, and other officers from the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, are after the Rebels also, and the fur has begun to fly before this. Every one of these expeditions contains a majority of the local loyal militia, who have in many cases been driven from their homes by the Rebels. There is no concealment of the fact that they mean to be revenged on their Secession neighbors, who have pointed them out to the Rebels as Union men; and many of these sympathizers, who welcomed Price with their whole heart, will have to bite the dust. This retaliation has commenced already in many counties, and the Copperhead journals have set up a dismal howl in consequence. Of course, when Rebels are hit the McClellan party suffers, but it makes no difference. Missouri belongs to the loyal men, and the Rebels, whether they call themselves such or are simply Copperheads, have got to leave it. Their time has come, and they will save much blood by leaving quietly without waiting for further warning.

To-morrow is election day, and the political parties are stripped for the race. Sterling Price was a bad stump speaker for his cousin Tom, who is running for Governor as the Copperhead candidate. Sterling carried off so many of Tom's friends, and raised such a row among the balance while he stayed at Booneville, that they thought he meant to stay. Hence, they gave way to unseasonable rejoicings and showed their true colors. Now they cannot vote, having assisted the Rebels, contrary to the oath required of voters. Bye-the-bye, if Missouri goes for Lincoln to-morrow, the world may have something to say about test oaths. Just say then that the oath was prescribed by the State Convention, called into existence by that distinguished Democrat, Claib Jackson, and whose first President was that other distinguished Democrat, Sterling Price. President Lincoln had no more to do with it than Queen Victoria.

The impossibility of reconciling the two elements of the Union party who split upon the nomination for Congress in the First District has imperilled the election of a Union man. The Union candidates, Samuel Knox and Charles P. Johnson, are working like beavers, and it is just possible that one of them may be elected. If not, John Hogan, old Buchanan's Post-master, and a good Rebel, will be elected.

The success of the Radical State ticket is a reasonable certainty.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Complete Rout of the Rebels in East Tennessee—The Election—Large Union Majorities in the Army—A Storm.

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Since my last, East Tennessee advices have been received of a highly interesting nature. Gen. Gillem has utterly routed the enemy, driving him in great confusion forty-four miles. His advance is ninety miles east of Knoxville. The Rebels are as Bristol, and are being strengthened by Virginia militia.

The East Tennessee loyalists receive greenbacks for everything taken by our army.

All the published reports concerning the destruction of Government property on land at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. The town is still in our possession, and is strongly garrisoned. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its safety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, and involves immense loss.

The election in East Tennessee is unanimous for Lincoln. The Hon. Thomas Nelson comes out square for the Administration. The election in this city is nearly two thousand for Lincoln. McClellan receives 27 votes. Several Tennessee regiments from this county gave a unanimous vote for Lincoln. Two New-York City regiments voted the Union ticket unanimously. Soldiers from other States voted on an average about eighteen for Lincoln to one for McClellan.

The following is the vote of the Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta:

PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS.

Lincoln..........1,273 | McClellan..........380

OHIO TROOPS.

Lincoln..........910 | McClellan..........236

Our entire railroad and telegraph communications are complete and secure.

Hood's exact whereabouts are known by the authorities. The Union movements will be developed at the proper time, the anticipated success of which will electrify the nation.

A furious storm has raged here during the last eight days. The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers are tremendously high.

The Rumored Destruction of Atlanta—Campaign against Mobile by Sherman.

Correspondence of The Boston Journal.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6, 1864.

I will try to telegraph you the news and rumors subjoined:

"Sharp fighting at Johnsonville, Tennessee. Twelve transports and four gunboats destroyed. Johnsonville may possibly be evacuated. Its loss will not endanger the State, but be annoying only.

"Sherman has made a startling and bold movement, which will change the course of the campaign and render Atlanta of no strategic importance. Rumors prevail that Atlanta was to be evacuated yesterday by our troops, who would first totally destroy it by fire, and return to Chattanooga, tearing up the railroad and destroying the bridges as they go. The rails will be carried to Chattanooga.

The telegraph here is under military censorship, and the theory is held that no startling news should be permitted to go North that may have a tendency, unexplained and perverted as they would be, to increase the excitement of the Presidential canvass. So this dispatch may not be permitted to go through.

As to Johnsonville, there is no doubt. The damaging of three gunboats is admitted, and the loss of one. Heavy fighting is expected at Johnsonville to-day. There were large supplies collected at that point. It is said by some that they have been removed to a considerable extent, but, on the other hand, it is reported this morning that the town is surrounded, badly damaged by shells, and the supplies destroyed.

Rumors have come from the South so often, and by so many different mouths, of the possible evacuation of Atlanta and of Sherman's new change of base that it seems to be a probable fact. It is said that Sherman found in his foot race after Hood that he could almost support an army south of Rome by foraging alone, and accordingly has made a bold dash on Montgomery and Mobile. Alabama is disaffected; and it is believed that it needs only the presence of an army in her central counties to demonstrate the fact in a tangible method. Chattanooga is to be the base.

By this movement Atlanta becomes of no strategic importance. But its destruction may be necessary in order to prevent its resuming somewhat of its former power by the reconstruction of lines of railroad now torn up, of which it was the starting point and the point of departure.

Between leveling a town and losing thousands of loyal lives in a second attempt to capture it there is no likelihood that Sherman will hesitate a single moment. He wears gauntlets, not kid gloves. He knows that war is cruelty and implies not conservatism but annihilation.

The tearing up of the track from Atlanta to Chattanooga will be a sad blow to the Rebels, who cannot probably supply material to reconstruct it, and thereby transport their troops westward rapidly.

Now, I give these rumors and reasons on what I regard as good authority, but vouch neither for the accuracy of the statements nor the soundness of the explanation. As I am neither a soldier nor a military student, I report merely and leave criticism to others.

Gen. Sherman's Army—Everything Favorable for our Arms.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

The news from Gen. Sherman's army is highly important and most favorable, but as yet is contraband. Everything is most favorable to our arms.

Gen. A. J. Smith's Command.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command has arrived at Paducah.

It is reported that Gen. Meredith will be assigned to the command of Kentucky.

Arrival of Prize Steamer Lady Stirling, in Tow of United States Steamer Calypso.

This beautiful prize steamer arrived at this port last evening from Hampton Roads, in tow of United States steamer Calypso, Frederick D. Stuart, Acting-Master commanding, by which vessel she was taken, and anchored off the Battery. Acting Ensign Wm. Jennings is in command of the prize. The Lady Stirling was built in London, and launched about four months ago. She is built of iron, and is about 960 tuns burden, and had on board when captured over 400,000 lbs. of cotton and some four tuns of tobacco. Although she was in a disabled condition—one of her cylinders being useless—her captain resolved to leave Wilmington with her on the night of October 28, coming out by what is known as the western bar channel. She was soon seen by the United States steamer Eolus, and in endeavoring to escape from her found the United States steamer Calypso directly in her way.

From the Calypso a number of shots were fired at the runner, the second one—a shell—exploding in the cotton stowed in her fore hold. Notwithstanding this, she still kept on her way, the Calypso being in hot pursuit, and making about thirteen miles per hour. After a chase of some three hours in duration, during which some seven or eight shots were lodged in different parts of the hull and machinery of the blockade-runner, she was forced to surrender. The U. S. Steamer Eolus being near at the time of the capture, has a share in the prize. The U. S. Steamer Mohican convoyed the Calypso and prize to Sandy Hook, and sailed again for Hampton Roads. The following is a list of officers of the Calypso:

Frederick D. Stewart, Acting-Master Commanding; Wm. Jennings, Acting-Ensign and Ex-Officer; A. H. Nelson, Acting-Assistant Paymaster; A. R. Rice, Acting-Assistant Surgeon; J. B. Hewett, Acting-First-Assistant Engineer in charge; John Cowan, Acting-Ensign; W. G. Herring, Acting-Ensign; B. F. Howes, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineer; Geo. R. Dunkey, E. Minne, Acting-Second-Assistant Engineers; Thos. Clarke, Acting-Third-Assistant Engineer; P. M. [illegible], John W. Sanderson, Acting-Master's Mates.

LATEST FROM ARKANSAS.

Fight on the Saline.

From the Memphis Democrat of Nov. 3.

The May Duke arrived at a late hour last night from Little Rock. She brings dates to the 29th ultimo.

We learn from *The National Democrat* that 18 prisoners were brought in on the 28th from a point on the Saline, twenty or thirty miles south of Little Rock. A fierce engagement between scouting parties occurred there on Saturday. We have not the full particulars, but learn that 27 Rebels were killed and 18 captured. Among the latter was a Lieutenant. Our loss was one killed and seven wounded. The Rebels are said to have fought desperately, and refused to surrender until they saw a further struggle was utterly hopeless.

A soldier communicates an account of a battle between the Union troops, in command of Major George S. Avery—3d Missouri Cavalry and Logan's brigade of the Confederates. The fight took place on Hurricane creek, the Confeds, consisting of the 2d Texas and Logan's own regiment, about 700 in all, attacking our column in front, right, and rear at the same time, Logan commanding the whole.

Major Avery proceeded to form his command and met the enemy, driving them from their position. After one hour and twenty minutes hard fighting the enemy fled, leaving no trace but their dead behind. Major A.'s column proceeded toward Little Rock, finding no opposition.

Union loss during the engagement—1 Sergeant, 9th Kansas, killed; 1 Lieutenant, 9th Kansas, severely wounded; 1st Mo. Cav., 2 men severely wounded; 3d Mo. Cav., 2 men and 1 Lieutenant wounded; 1st Iowa Cav., 2 men and 1 Lieutenant wounded, one since died; 8th Ark. Cav., 2 wounded; 3d U. S. Cav., 2 severely wounded. Total wounded on our side, 2 commissioned officers and 9 men.

Rebel loss as actually seen—27 killed and 1 taken prisoner.

Major Avery expressed himself as being thoroughly pleased with every officer and man of his command, and I must say all are anxious to follow the gallant Major once more.

Naval Movements.

THE DICTATOR'S FIRST MOVEMENTS UNDER STEAM.

It was announced yesterday morning that the great ocean iron-clad monitor ram Dictator would go down the bay on a trial-trip. She was to move at one o'clock, p. m. One o'clock came, but she did not go; and it was not until the sun gave notice that the day was far spent that she was ready. About noon she was carefully measured, and found to be above the surface of the water as follows: Forward, 2 feet 10 inches; aft, 2 feet; amidships, 15½ inches. She has about 600 tuns of coal on board, and one-half of her shot, shell, and stores. She was moved from the Navy-yard by her propeller and the aid of four tugs, who had just as much as they wanted to do to keep her in a proper course. Her passage down the East River was fraught with much danger to herself and the shipping, as she steered wildly, and the vessel was frequently stopped to enable the pilot to straighten her out. She passed the Battery about sundown, sheering first to starboard and then to port, with two tugs ahead and one on each quarter. It requires several men to steer her, under the most favorable circumstances. There is no use in concealing the fact; she has not come up to the standard promised by her designer.

The following is a list of her officers: Commodore John Rodgers, commanding; Chief Engineer, Edward D. Robie; Lieutenant-Commander, F. M. Bunce; Lieutenant, H. T. French; Surveyor, George Peck; Paymaster, W. L. Marcy; Acting Masters, Kimball, Kingsbury, Smith; Ensigns, Howe, Miller; Engineers—First Assistant, Cleland Lindsley; Second Assistants, P. A. Renwick, Theodore Allen, Lucien Allen, Alfred Brower, T. B. Allen; Third Assistants, Wesley Fenimore, Byron Worsly; Commodore's Clerk, C. A. Farnham; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles Perrin. Crew—125 firemen and coal-passers (more than double the number of a first-class wooden frigate), 80 seamen, servants, &c. Total souls on board, 205. The Dictator will anchor in the bay to adjust her engines.

The Susquehannah and Monadnock are at anchor off the Battery.

MICHIGAN—FIVE GUNS.

This little steamer, our only naval representative on the lakes, which has performed so much valuable service of late in checkmating the raiding parties from Canada, was built at Erie, Pa. Her hull was commenced in 1842, and she was launched in 1844. She cost the United States about $165,000. She was designed by Samuel Hartt, and the engines by C. W. Copeland. The engines were built by Stackhouse & Tomlison of Pittsburg. She has always been on the lakes and is the only vessel allowed by Treaty to represent the United States Navy in those waters. Since the Rebellion she has been most actively employed in protecting the frontier, and her presence has frustrated numerous plans of the Confederates, which, if carried into execution, would have resulted in serious damage to life and property.

The following is a list of her officers: Commander, John C. Carter; Surgeon, Jos. Wilson; Paymaster, C. C. Jackson; Act. Master, Elias G. Martin; 1st Asst. Engineer, Jas. McKell; Act. Ensigns, A. J. Leach, C. C. Eddy; Act. Master's Mates, J. Hunter, J. Cummins; Captain's Clerk, C. E. Curtis; Paymaster's Clerk, J. J. Odell; Sergeant of Marines, Jas. Stevenson; Pilots, W. Hinton, A. St. Benard.

STATE OF GEORGIA, NINE GUNS.

This vessel, which has been undergoing repairs at the dock of Jas. Murphy & Co., is nearly ready for sea service again, and will be sent over to the navy-yard very soon. She is now in a condition to do considerable service, her engines having been thoroughly overhauled.

PERSONAL.

Rear Admiral Chas. H. Davis, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is in this city on important business.

The Japanese gunboat Fusigana will probably be purchased by the U. S. Navy Department.

PERSONAL.

Capt. John De Camp is in town daily, attending the court-martial now in session at the Brooklyn Marine Barracks.

Commodore Henry H. Bell was in the city yesterday. He is improving in health, and looks quite like himself again.

Lieut.-Commander F. M. Bunce has been detached from the Dictator, and ordered to duty connected with our Picket boat fleet.

Commander John Guest of the Galatea, has been relieved, and ordered to command the Iosco.

Commander S. Nicholson has been detached from the State of Georgia, and ordered to the Galatea.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Rhode Island now lies in the stream near the Wall-st. Ferry; she will convey the Costa Rica to Aspinwall, leaving here on Monday, Nov. 14.

MARINE CORPS.

Capt. John L. Broome, late executive officer at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, has been detached and ordered to command the Marine Barracks at Mound City, Illinois.

GEMSBOK, BARK, FIVE GUNS.

The United States bark Gemsbok is to be fitted for special service. She has been lying "in ordinary" since her arrival in New-York, on the 11th of July, 1864.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Acting-Ensign H. B. Chase, attached to the United States gunboat State of Georgia, fell overboard from the gangway of that vessel yesterday morning and sunk before he could be rescued. Mr. Chase was a native of New-Bedford, Mass., and entered the service a few months since. He was attached to the Florida on her last cruise, and was but recently transferred to the State of Georgia. At the time of the accident he was going on shore with the ship's mail, and had on a heavy overcoat. No one saw him fall, but his cries attracted the attention of two of the junior officers, who threw a ladder to him. This he missed, and sunk before further assistance could be rendered. Mr. Chase was a promising young officer and beloved by all who knew him.

BERMUDA.

The supply steamer Bermuda, Acting-Volunteer Lieut. J. W. Smith commanding, will not sail from the Philadelphia Navy Yard until Tuesday, Nov. 15, by order of the Navy Department.

Acting-Master John McGowan, jr., of the State of Georgia, has been granted a short leave of absence, and left for Indianapolis last evening.

Lieut. W. B. Cushing, the hero of the Albemarle affair, is expected to be in this City to-day. He is preparing more mischievous plans for confederate consideration.

THE PICKET BOATS.

The success of picket boat No. 1, will no doubt be followed by the construction of a large number of these very valuable craft. No fleet, squadron or flotilla can be considered complete without a number of them.

OCEAN TRIP OF THE IRON-CLAD MONADNOCK.

The iron-clad battery Monadnock left Hampton Roads (Cape Henry light) on Sunday afternoon, 6th inst., at 5 o'clock, with the United States steamer Susquehanna as convoy. She anchored during the fog off Sandy Hook, on Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, having made the run in thirty-five hours, with an average speed, while under way, of seven knots, while the average speed from the breakwater was nine knots. She proved in Boston harbor, and in Hampton Roads, her ability to make, in smooth water, ten knots. Not the least of her good qualities is that of being a most excellent sea-going vessel. With heavy head-sea, tide and wind, on her passage from New-York to Hampton Roads she worked admirably, "casting off" from her convoy, the Mohican, when forty miles out, and steaming into the breakwater alone. The absence of the overhang belonging to the original monitors, removes the great obstacle to these vessels, and her strong wooden hull renders her perfectly sea-worthy, easy and safe. There need be no fears of dispatching her to any part of the coast.

Her efficiency is said to be due in a great measure to her Chief Engineer, J. Q. A. Ziegler, who has labored indefatigably since last March in bringing her to an early completion, and in perfecting her every arrangement. His friends will learn with pleasure that he has entirely overcome the illness which threatened his detachment in the early part of the cruise.

The Executive officer, Lieut.-Commander Jos. N. Miller, has had large experience in monitor life, and with Captain Berrien we can safely say that the Monadnock will be found of great service when the proper time comes. The Monadnock is a success, beautifully ventilated, well constructed, moderately fast, steers easy, is comfortable at all times. Her battery is capable of throwing a broadside of eighteen hundred (1800) pounds of shot. A rumor has been circulated that she came north to be in readiness to receive a number of Rebel vessels who were to make a raid into New-York Harbor. We think this story is without foundation, and was gotten up for a joke.

THE IRON-CLAD MONADNOCK.

This vessel, Capt. J. M. Berrien commanding, arrived off Sandy Hook in a fog on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, under convoy of U. S. steamer Susquehanna from Hampton Roads on Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, having made the run in thirty-five hours, with an average speed of seven knots per hour. From the Breakwater to the anchorage in the Hook she averaged nine knots.

Col. James Redfield.

It will be learned with regret by the many friends of this gallant officer in this vicinity that he fell, while fighting at the head of his regiment, in the last battle of Allatoona Pass, Oct. 5, 1864. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was in the State Senate of Iowa, to which office he had been elected by an overwhelming majority; but impelled by his patriotic and chivalrous spirit, he threw all his energies into the contest. He was largely instrumental in raising the Thirty-ninth Iowa Regiment, which he has led through nearly all the hard campaigns of the Western army. He was severely wounded at the battle of Parker's Cross-roads, where his conduct won him the highest admiration of his fellow-officers. His last fight was at Allatoona Pass, Ga., where, under the brave Gen. Corse, French's division of Hood's army was repulsed under great slaughter. Col. Redfield was born in this village, March 27, 1824. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1846, afterward studied law, and for some time was in the office of the Secretary of this State, and finally removed to Iowa about ten years since, where he has been extensively engaged in land operations. Of rare powers of speech, engaging manners, and cultivated tastes, which gave additional charm to his manly and soldierly character, his death will be deeply mourned by his friends, and will prove a loss to his adopted State.

[Clyde (Wayne Co., N. Y.) Times.

Miss Harriet Hosmer's Statue of Zenobia.

The small room of the "Fine Art Institute" was filled last night with artists, literary men, and others whose names are widely and pleasantly known among us, to give greeting to Miss Hosmer's statue of Queen Zenobia, which, after having been exhibited in Italy and England, has been brought to the sculptor's native country to be submitted to the judgment of her own people. We intend within a few days to record more at length our impressions of this important work; at present we will merely express a hope that every one interested in the arts will go to see it—a wish which is surely superfluous—and that the public will try to judge the statue on its intrinsic merits, keeping as much out of sight as possible the fact that it is the work throughout of a woman's mind and a woman's hand. Great as is the credit that the sculptor deserves for the energy and perseverance with which she has wrought so large a figure out of the solid marble with her woman's hand, we are sure that she would give us little thanks for looking at or criticising it with any tender consideration, as being woman's work, not man's. We believe we shall do her best service, and deserve her thanks for keeping steadily in mind, as far as may be, in what we shall have to say, that genius is of no sex, and that sex can give to no one who comes before the public immunity from the verdict of honest criticism.

Miss Hosmer might well have congratulated herself upon the character of her guests. It included such names as Bryant, Bellows, Bancroft, Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, Church, Gifford, Hennessey, Gray, Farrer, Wight, Darley, Cropsey, with a score of others, who make the society of our city witty, brilliant, beautiful, but whose names do not belong to the public.

THE GREAT WEST.—A Guide and Hand-book for Emigrants, Settlers, and Travelers to the Territories, and to California and Oregon, has been compiled in a convenient form by EDWARD H. HALL. The different papers of which it is composed have all, or nearly all, appeared from time to time in THE TRIBUNE, and their very great value is known to our readers. The statistics and information are mainly from official and equally authentic sources, and are put together in such a shape that the facts in search of which this pamphlet would naturally be consulted, can be readily found. The book is concise, clear, and extremely interesting as well as valuable. It gives a sufficiently full account of the climate, soil, resources, and products of each State and Territory, with a map showing the different routes to the Gold Fields, and with traveling directions. Altogether there is no volume of four times its size—nor, we think, any single volume of any size—which collects so much practical information, pertaining to the Territories and Pacific States, as this little book. The traveler must search in many places, and often vainly, before he could find, anywhere else, the abundant intelligence which is here gathered for him into a little book which he can carry comfortably in his coat pocket. It is published and for sale at THE TRIBUNE office.

The Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at 4 p. m. Her mails and the newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the 5 p. m. train, due at New-York at daylight to-morrow.

Snow-Storm at Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Friday, November 11, 1864.

We are having a snow-storm here to-day—the first of the season.

Fire at Auburn, Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Nov. 11, 1864.

A fire in Auburn, this afternoon, destroyed Auburn Hall together with three stores beneath and two stores adjoining; loss $25,000; insurance, $11,000.

THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY.—The garrison at the Watervliet Arsenal has lately been increased by an addition of two detachments, one of 325 men from the Ninety-ninth Volunteers, and another 125 from the Tenth Regulars, the whole force being under the direction of Col. P. V. Hagner, commandant of the post. The discipline is very strict and no one can come or go without a pass, Col. Hagner himself being refused admission the other day when making a tour of inspection in citizens' dress. The clerk, too, who was going the other day to the magazine to issue powder at the laboratory, was ordered back, the keys he carried not serving as a passport. A fire took place on Wednesday, and *The Troy Times* says "these precautions proved of signal effect at the fire, and materially contributed to its extinguishment."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.—By the arrival of the steamer Guiding Star, Capt. Knapp, we have New-Orleans dates to the 5th inst. The news is without importance.

Col. T. W. Higginson, the senior colonel of colored troops in our army, who has been obliged to relinquish military service owing to a wound received a year since, has taken up his residence at Newport.

Every man who is put into the United States service in Concord, N. H., has his photograph accurately taken. On the back of it his descriptive list is placed, and it is then filed away for future reference.