THE SUN.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

NUMBER 9759. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863. PRICE ONE CENT

Latest News

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW YORK SUN

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

MORE SEVERE FIGHTING.

Gregg's Cavalry Driven Back.

FEDERAL FORCE SURROUNDED.

They Cut Their Way Out.

OUR LOSS, 450 MEN.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

The Attack on the Ironsides.

FULL AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

Additional Election Returns.

Vallandigham "On the Shelf"

Curtin-Lecture in Pennsylvania.

UNION TICKET ELECTED.

&c., &c., &c.

Army of the Potomac.

More Fighting

Washington, Oct. 14.—Passengers from the front to-day, report that yesterday, there was heavy skirmishing to the right; while in the centre and on the left, there was only occasional picket firing, by which one man was killed. It is represented that Gregg's Division of Cavalry, which had severely contested the fight at Sulphur Springs on Monday, with a large rebel cavalry force, supported by infantry and artillery, was obliged to fall back in consequence of not being supported properly in infantry, and lost a number of men, among whom were 50 of the 1st New Jersey cavalry.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The EVENING STAR says:—The whole of Gen. Gregg's division was ordered from Salton Station on Saturday, toward Culpepper, and arrived there at 4 o'clock, P. M. Thence the 2d brigade of the 2d division was ordered to Fox Mountain, to support Kilpatrick, but finding that Kilpatrick did not need reinforcements, the brigade left him Sunday morning, and rejoined the division at Culpepper. On Sunday night Gen. Gregg moved to Culpepper Springs, arriving about 9 P. M. Monday morning, two regiments, the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about 5 miles from Culpepper Springs, and the 1st Maine were sent out toward Little Washington to reconnoitre. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amosville, and were surrounded, but gallantly cut their way out, and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford, about 12 miles above Sulphur Springs.

About 10 o'clock Monday morning the enemy advanced on the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in their rear; when our cavalry, seeing they were being overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground, to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where Gen. Gregg, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men and sent them out as skirmishers, their horses having been sent back to Sulphur Springs. After stubbornly contesting the ground for over two hours, they were ordered to fall back slowly, and as they were doing so a heavy infantry force of the enemy was discovered on each flank, and at the same time three regiments of cavalry, having made a mile detour, attacked them in the rear. At this time the 10th New York was sent to the support of Gen. Gregg, and Reed's battery M, 2d U. S. Artillery opened on the rebel cavalry, but owing to the short range of the guns, which were brass Napoleons, no serious damage was inflicted on the enemy by them.

The 4th and 13th were now pressed severely in front, and our centre broken, and at the same time they were attacked on each flank and in the rear. Our men cut their way through, and escaped across the river, with heavy loss. The 16th Pennsylvania was now dismounted and thrown out along the river banks as skirmishers, while the 5th was also dismounted and ordered to support the battery which had only four short range guns, and the enemy opened on us with some twenty pieces of artillery, but our troops gallantly held their ground for several hours, repulsing the charges of the enemy, and gradually fell back on the Fayetteville road, the enemy following, but keeping at a respectful distance.

Col. Gregg had but two sons with him, Lieuts. Martin and Cutler, and both were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. Lieut. Adams, of the 4th Pennsylvania; Major Wilson, of the 8th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. Kettler, of the 1st New Jersey; and Major Russell, of the 1st Maryland, were wounded. The loss of the Second Brigade, it is thought, will amount to about 450 in killed, wounded and missing—the 4th and 13th Pennsylvania regiments suffering the most severely.

Col. Gregg is highly spoken of for the manner in which he fought his men, and it was owing to his skill and bravery that the 4th and 13th fought their way out of a precarious situation. He was at the head of his men in the thickest of the fight, and in several charges took the lead. During the engagement the rebels charged the battery and captured one of the guns, but the 1st New Jersey cavalry gallantly charged back and recaptured the piece, which was immediately turned on them with good effect.

Our cavalry yesterday held the enemy in check, and there was some little skirmishing, one man being wounded while on picket last evening.

Washington, Oct. 14.—To-day a train arrived from Catlett's station with about 180 sick and wounded, the latter being mainly of Col. Gregg's cavalry, who were engaged in the fight on Monday. Among them are Major Young, Lieut. Martin, aid to Gen. Gregg, Major Wilson and Lieut. F. A. Ilsker, Adjutant of the 6th Pennsylvania cavalry.

From the Upper Potomac.

Baltimore, 14th.—The latest reports received from the Upper Potomac are that the anticipation of a rebel raid at Martinsburg was occasioned by the approach of the National Cavalry, which were taken for rebels. The Ohio road is all right, and trains are running as usual.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Major Cole, in a report to General Lockwood, who commands the defences of Maryland Heights, says:

Moseby's command has been greatly underrated. For I am credibly informed by prisoners, citizens and contrabands that his force consists of a battalion of three hundred men. Moseby is one of Stuart's staff officers, and has been detached for the express purpose of destroying communications between the Army of the Potomac and Washington.

The Latest from the Army of the Potomac.

Washington, Oct. 14.—Exaggerated rumors were in circulation to-day of fighting on the south side of the Potomac. No official dispatches had been received concerning the military movements of the day. Hence is there is no reason to believe that we have met with any serious disaster.

Charleston.

The Torpedo Attack on the Ironsides, Etc.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 14, via Washington, Oct. 14.—The U. S. transport Fahkee, from Charleston 10th inst., arrived here this morning. She had in tow the gunboat Madgie for repairs, which sunk off Living Pan Shoals on Sunday last. All her men were saved.

Charleston Harbor, Oct. 10.—On Monday night last a daring but unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to destroy the frigate New Ironsides, lying near Fort Moultrie by a torpedo. They employed for this purpose a small and very small steam launch, and showing but a very small portion above the water. She was manned by a crew of four men, consisting of Lieut. Gassett, who was commander of the party, an engineer named Toombs, a fireman named Scott, and a pilot whose name is unknown at the present writing.

This steamer eluded the picket boats of our fleet by passing close in to the shore of Sullivan's Island, and then made directly across the harbor and came to the Ironsides, without attracting any attention. She struck the vessel fairly amidships, exploding a torpedo containing sixty pounds of powder. The rebel steamer was undoubtedly sunk, either by the force of the collision, or by our shot. Lieut. Gassett jumped overboard and swam to a schooner. He and the fireman, Scott, are now prisoners on board the guard ship. Lieut. Gassett was formerly in our navy. He says that the explosion of the torpedo drove the steamer under so that the water ran into her smoke stack and put out her fires. The torpedo was suspended to the bows of the rebel vessel, so as to strike the Ironsides under the water. The explosion was severely felt on the Ironsides; but no material damage was done to her hull, engine, or armament. One man had his leg broken, and some of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down, an injury which can be repaired here.

The Ironsides was immediately prepared for action by Captain Brown. She is now resting here as torpedo-proof. She opened fire with musketry on the rebel vessel, and in a few minutes fired two of her larger guns. A musket shot fired from the rebel steamer dangerously wounded Ensign Charles Howard, of the Ironsides, who was officer of the deck at the time. The bottom of the Ironsides has been examined by divers, and found to be whole uninjured. The rebel engineer, Toombs, formerly of our Navy, and the pilot of the rebel steamer are supposed to have been drowned.

On Tuesday night, it was supposed that the rebels meditated a second attack on the Ironsides. A boat of the same kind, believed to have been a small steamer, approached our picket line, but was discovered and driven off after some hour. The rebels greatly dread the Ironsides, and it is said that the people of Charleston have offered a reward of $50,000 in gold for her destruction.

Gen. Gillmore and Admiral Dahlgren have both paid a brief visit to Port Royal. While there, Gen. Gillmore visited the flag-ship with a band and serenaded the Admiral. There has been the usual firing during the past week, principally by the rebel batteries. Gen. Gillmore occasionally replies to the James Island batteries, or throws a shell into Fort Sumter. The signs are encouraging for a renewal of active operations.

Washington, Oct. 14.—The Navy Department has received an official dispatch from Admiral Dahlgren. He says that the Ironsides was not injured by the late rebel attack.

The War in Missouri.

St. Louis, Oct. 14.—The latest accounts of Shelby's raiders say that they divided eight miles southwest of Arrow Rock, yesterday morning. About 2,500 Federals were in pursuit, and had killed twelve rebels and lost four men. A fight was reported on the Blackwater, Monday evening, and a skirmish near Arrow Rock, yesterday morning, but no particulars are given. Gen. Pike, at Pilot Knob, reports that the expedition into Arkansas met a body of rebels under Reeves and Crancall, at Pittman's Ferry, and killed thirteen, and captured quite a number, including one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, and two Captains. On the 7th, Major Watson surprised a camp of rebels in Lawrence County, capturing one captain, three Lieutenants, and fifty-six privates, and all their horses and arms, and destroying the camp. The people of Lawrence County have organized to resist the rebel conscription. Waldo P. Johnson, Ex. U. S. Senator, has abandoned the organization of the Missouri State Guard.

Secretary Chase on Foreign Affairs.

At a great Republican meeting in Cincinnati on Monday night, Secretary Chase appeared and was greeted with the most enthusiastic applause. He made a long speech, and alluded to foreign affairs in the following significant terms:

We are showing our strength to the nations of the earth, and if we simply go on showing our strength, there will be no danger whatever of intervention. There will be no danger, I believe, at home, (Cheers.) It is true that great Britain has declared very unfriendly. We said to them, that great Anglo Saxon family, was to stand together the world over to establish freedom of the press, freedom of the ballot box, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom for all; but of late years, we have seen manifestations of a very unkind and unfriendly spirit; and sometimes I have felt as if I wanted to take old mother England by the hair and give her a mighty good shaking. (Loud laughter and applause.) I am not sure that this is the wisest thing, but of this I feel tolerably sure, that England will not send any more pirate ships out against us; and I think when John Bull thinks the matter over calmly, when she reflects of the Alabama, fitted out in a British port, manned by British seamen, armed by British guns, and ever since roving over the seas, plundering merchant vessels, without bringing a single one into any port; when they come to look over those things, they will conclude it is best to pay the American merchants for all the pillage the Alabama has done. (Loud cheers.)

We have got a sort of new empire upon our borders in Mexico. Well, gentlemen, I am not much disturbed about that. Empires will not last long in Central America. (Cheers.) I don't know how long this empire of Maximilian will last. There was an attempt to make an empire in Mexico some time ago, and, if I am not mistaken, it was no great success. I do not know that the Austrian Emperor will find his bed of roses there, but I am strongly inclined to think that the roses will be very few and the bed very hard. (Cheers and loud laughter.) I am willing to trust to the future, and I am perfectly satisfied, all things taken into consideration, that the European monarchies will, in the end, think it best to keep their institutions at home. I am confident of this. (Cheers.) I do not propose any particular measures just now. It is never wise to advance what you are going to do exactly at this time in advance of it; but I think the time will come when the world will reconsider the matter, and when this Republic of ours will be recognized in its true light, and the Pole, and Russia, and Austria, and Hungary, and Italy, and the Turk, and France, as being established on our present foundation, and going on in a manner satisfactory. I think the time will come when Europe, throughout its borders, will be convulsed, and when the spectators of the world, and people with their hands on their throats, will see that they thought it was best to be unfriendly to us when we were weak. (Cheers.) Now, my fellow citizens, one word further. I have spoken a word or two upon the recognitation of this nation. Just think of it; free labor is better than slave labor. Now suppose there was free labor all through the South, do you not think the manufacturers of Cincinnati would have a great deal more employment than they have now? Don't you think that all this trouble about the negro would come to an end, when the negro would go down toward the Gulf, and find himself free there and be employed there as a hired laborer?

The Elections.

Pennsylvania.

Thirty-three counties have been heard from, up to the present writing. Of these, Curtin has carried seventeen, and Woodward sixteen. There are thirty-two counties still to be heard from. Last year, eighteen of these counties gave democratic majorities, and fifteen went Republican. Five of these fifteen polled exceedingly close votes. Three were Republican by large majorities, the other seven giving moderate majorities to the Republican candidate. All the counties which have given Curtin majorities were Republican in 1860, with the exception of Lycoming and Armstrong, in the former of which the Democrats lost 1,013 votes, and in the latter 126. The counties in which Woodward has given votes of votes are staunch old Democratic districts, always to be relied upon for good majorities, in any event, one of which shows a gain, as compared with the vote of 1862. The following are the returns of counties as far as heard from:

Remaining Counties.	Curtin Majorities.		
York	2,500	Philadelphia	6,400
Berks	2,500	Allegheny	1,100
Bucks	600	Chester	2,400
Carbon	200	Lehigh	1,000
Lebanon	1,500	Franklin	1,000
Luzerne	2,000	Lancaster	3,000
Monroe	1,500	Lebanon	1,000
Northampton	3,100	Northumberland	1,000
Schuylkill	2,100	Snyder	300
Wayne	300	Tioga	100
Westmoreland	900	Armstrong	1,000
Cambria	100	Blair	1,000
Cumberland	600	Bradford	3,000
Fulton	500	Crawford	2,000
Montgomery	900	Delaware	1,900
Wyoming	400	Erie	1,000
		Mifflin	500

Ohio.

Cincinnati, Oct. 14.—The returns thus far indicate that Brough is elected by a majority of from 40,000 to 50,000 with large gains on the vote received by Tod. The following are some of the majorities for Brough:

Hamilton county	4,500	Cuyahoga county	5,000
Warren county	2,200	Erie county	2,100
Clark county	1,500		

Hamilton county gives Brough 6,200 majority. In 29 counties Brough has 37,310 majority. Gain over last year, 23,279.

VOTE OF OHIO SOLDIERS.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—The votes polled in Fort Federal Hill yesterday, by the Ohio soldiers, were 9 for Vallandigham, and 119 for Brough.

Newark, N. J., Oct. 14.—The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the U. S. Hospital here stood: Brough, 90; Vallandigham, nothing.

Elmira, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The vote of the Ohio soldiers in the Invalid Corps here at the Elmira Barracks, was taken to-day, and it resulted in 92 votes for Brough, and 1 for Vallandigham.

Former Vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Reference to the subjoined table will show at a glance the results of the political campaign in Ohio and Pennsylvania for a number of years.

OHIO.

Year.	Opp.	Dem.	Majorities Opp.	Majorities Dem.
1840	148,707	124,782	23,925	
1844	160,065	149,091	11,174	
1848	171,700	154,778	17,022	
1850	184,208	166,210	14,998	
1852	136,136	137,603		9,467
1854	170,225	100,016	71,209	
1856	170,122	154,904	30,241	
1857	215,693	170,814	44,879	
1859	170,616	159,600	11,016	
1858	182,592	162,008	20,514	
1859	184,592	171,486	16,906	
1860	231,610	210,811	20,799	
1861	206,007	187,704	18,303	
1862	175,135	180,662		5,527

PENNSYLVANIA.

Year.	Opp.	Dem.	Majorities Opp.	Majorities Dem.
1840	136,519	168,009		31,504
1841	167,535	161,061	6,474	
1844	156,748	161,261	4,513	
1845	170,111	167,536		2,775
1847	144,208	158,827		14,619
1848	186,141	171,240	14,901	
1849	179,135	163,545	15,590	
1851	168,596	163,062	5,534	
1852	198,603	196,079	2,524	
1853	179,135	178,110		

Iowa Election

Chicago, Oct. 14—12:30 A. M. Returns from the Iowa election come in slowly. They show increased Republican majorities.

Election in Nebraska.

Omaha, Oct. 14.—An election was held yesterday for members of the Legislature. As near as can be ascertained the present House will stand 27 Unionists to 12 Democrats. The Council will stand 9 Union to 6 Democrats. The Territorial Auditor and Treasurer are "Opposition."

The Vote of Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 14.—The vote for City Council, to-day, was very light. There was no opposition, except a few independent candidates. All the regular nominees were elected, except in the 7th and 8th Wards, where independents were elected. All are unconditional Union men.

Newark Charter Election.

At the Newark Charter Election on Tuesday, the Democrats elected the Mayor (Gen. Barger) and a majority of the town council. The public interest chiefly centered in the School Commission, owing to a proposition to appropriate a share of the public money for the education of Catholic children in separate schools. The candidates opposed to this measure were elected in a majority of districts, and the scheme is therefore defeated.

Election Rejoicings

Erie, Pa., Oct. 14.—A national salute is now being fired in honor of the Union victory yesterday in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Buffalo, Oct. 14.—An impromptu torchlight procession was gotten up last night to the tunes, rejoicing over the result of the elections. Tonight there will be a grand procession, with fireworks, &c., and an address by Hon. Gerrit Smith.

Election Scenes in Philadelphia.

The election in Philadelphia passed off quietly, and no unloward occurrence interfered with its progress. According to custom, the great bell in Independence Hall tolled forth its solemn note of warning to all citizens that the election was progressing, and summoned them to their civic duties, sounding at intervals of a minute between each stroke, from the time the polls opened at sunrise o'clock in the morning until closed at sunset o'clock in the evening. During the day a few persons were arrested for selling. A party of [illegible] on the premises of voting and influencing the election, were arrested at the Western Hotel by detectives, and taken to the central station, where they were locked up. Finding the [illegible] an ingenious plan to [illegible] the officers into the street, but an [illegible] the wooden billet [illegible] pelted [illegible] and defeated the scheme. [illegible] after the polls were closed, the streets began to fill with an excited and [illegible] multitude, and the boys glad of a chance for a spree. All hands in the streets, in honor of the victorious election, whoever he might be. It did not seem to matter much to them whether they would be called on to shout for Woodward or Curtin. The [illegible] continued until about ten o'clock, when it became apparent that the city had gone for Curtin by a large majority, when the Union Club House and "Loyal League" Rooms became the centre of interest and were surrounded by immense crowds. From the League House transparencies announced, in immense figures and capitals, the returns from the various wards in the city, and about 12 o'clock it was ascertained beyond a doubt that the State had gone Republican, and that Brough had been elected and Vallandigham defeated in Ohio. By this time the Democrats had all gone home, having lost all interest in the result, and the Republicans had a clear stage to manifest their joy. Inside the Union and Loyal League club houses, the rooms were thronged with delighted members, and the Republican newspaper offices were surrounded by large crowds. At the office of the PRESS, Col. Forney appeared and made a congratulatory speech, and was followed by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. At the request of Col. Forney the band played, and the crowd sang the "John Brown" hymn. After other of the North American speeches were made, the crowd dispersed. It was not until morning had almost approached that the city resumed anything like quiet, for bands of excited politicians might be seen perambulating and "smiling" until "daylight did appear." The vote in Philadelphia stands:

For Curtin	43,733
" Woodward	37,178
Curtin's majority	6,591
Total vote in the city	81,065

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.

The City Councils, 1864, will probably be as follows:

Select Council.—Republicans, 18; Democrats, 11; No party, 1. Republican majority, 4.

Common Council.—Republicans, 24. Democrats, 18. Republican majority, 6. Republican majority in Select, 2. Common, 6. On joint ballot, 8.

Another Enrollment.

Albany, Oct. 14.—The Provost Marshal Generals of the Northern, Southern, and Western Divisions of this State have been ordered to commence a new enrollment in the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 27th, 29th, and 31st Districts, as soon as practicable.

News Items.

[Telegraphed to the New York Sun.]

THE Subscription Agent reports the sale of $2,034,100 five-twenties yesterday.

The draft in Maryland, which had been postponed in consequence of the non-completion of the enrollment in certain districts, is to take place to-day.

THE Democratic candidates for Congress in Maryland have written to the President, requesting him to prevent persons in the service of the Government from interfering in the approaching elections.

A DISPATCH from Halifax states that two steamers have been sent to St. John's, N. F., to bring forward the mails and passengers of the disabled steamship Africa.

It is rumored that Kirby Smith has joined Price with a heavy force, and that their combined forces were moving on Little Rock from Arkadelphia, in a threatening attitude.

CAPT. SHANNON, of the British Mail Steamer Europa, after backing into the stream to start from Boston for Liverpool, yesterday, in passing the frigate Sabine, hoisted the American flag to the main, dipped the British ensign, and fired a salute of eleven guns. Such courtesy is not common.

GENERAL FOSTER reports, as the result of the recent expedition under General Wistar after guerrillas in Matthews county, Va., the destruction of about one hundred and fifty boats and schooners; the capture of eighty head of beef cattle, bound to Richmond, and four rebel officers and twenty men made prisoners.

DISPATCHES last evening report no excitement at Chattanooga. The rebel lines extend along the south bank of the Tennessee. Our supply trains are much annoyed by their sharpshooters between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, who pick off daily teamsters, mules and horses. Most of the army supplies are carried over the mountains by pack mules, on account of the difficult transportation. The river is rising.

AN official report states that in the recent attack upon our forces at Vidalia, La., opposite Natchez, the object of the rebels was to capture the negroes recruited for Col. Farrar's regiment and destroy a pontoon train. The negroes, however, had all been transferred to the other side of the river, excepting those doing picket duty, and the pontoon train was awaiting transportation. Farrar, with a few men, attacked the enemy so vigorously that they had not time to accomplish their object, but in twenty minutes after their first appearance were in full retreat.

A Halifax dispatch, dated yesterday, says of the rebel steamer Lee, now at that port: "She narrowly escaped capture off Wilmington. She was seen by two blockaders, which immediately pursued her, firing several shots. One shell passed through her forward, and exploded inside, injuring three of her crew. The passengers describe the firing as 'right sharp.' The R. E. Lee has several naval officers on board, on their way to England, for the purpose of bringing out some vessels building there. She discharges here, and will leave for Dixie soon.

THE secretary of the Navy has issued an order, which makes it obligatory upon the commanding officer of every vessel capturing prizes, to furnish to the Department complete prize lists, as well as all papers and writings found on board the captured vessels, in an unmutilated condition, and full returns of all officers and men entitled to a share of the capture, under penalty (to the commanding officer), of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and inflicting such other punishment as a court martial shall adjudge. Capt. John A. Chauncey, of the Susquehanna, has thus lost his share in two valuable prizes.

General Intelligence.

[By Mail to the N. Y. Sun.]

THE national debt at present amounts to $1,322,250,000.

THE condition of the Confederate cause in England is putting its good effects in France. Already the secession organs talk less about French intervention.

THE desertions from the entire army during the month of September and October, thus far, are reported at five thousand and sixty-two.

A DISPATCH to ex-Marshal Kane of Baltimore has been received south, having been detected correspondence with the rebels.

THERE is now outstanding about seventeen and a half millions of bank currency, which is to be replaced by the new fractional currency as fast as exchanges can be made.

"GREENBACKS" was the complimentary salutation that frequently greeted Secretary Chase during his recent visit to his home in Ohio, during the election campaign.

INTERCEPTED that the provost marshals of Massachusetts have received instructions from Washington, to use every effort to forward substitutes for two regiments, and if the quota is then unfilled, to proceed immediately with another draft.

BEFORE the war, our naval force numbered 7,000. This branch of the service is now manned by over 40,000 persons. Now that steam-armed vessels are used, landsmen, ordinary seamen and boys compose the greater portion of the crews, experienced seamen not being so essential as when only sailing craft were in use.

FOREIGN capitalists are beginning to invest extensively in Government securities. In a single day lately $250,000 worth of United States bonds were issued on foreign account. The money which the Government has now on hand for the payment of the entire army to the close of November, was advanced by foreign houses.

THE other day in Washington, a whole company of the Second District Volunteers refused to march into Virginia, declaring they had volunteered for service in the District only. Col. Alexander ordered them to follow their commander, but only a few obeyed. A strong guard from the invalid corps was then procured, and the mutineers were given the alternative of promptly marching or being shot, which was effectual in starting them.

THE Great Eastern has been seized under an Admiralty warrant by the owners of the ship Jane, which vessel she ran down off the Irish coast. It is rumored that the Cunard Company propose to purchase the Great Eastern to convey coal to various ports for their vessels. A general meeting of shareholders was held in London on the 9th, and the proposition referred to a committee, with instructions to report in ten days.

Gen. Kilkpatrick's nephew, Willie Kilpatrick, a lad thirteen years of age, acts as a sort of volunteer aid to the general. He is a brave little fellow, and rides splendidly. He first discovered the presence of the rebels in their late advance on his uncle's front. He was greatly angered by the "Rebel" calling upon him to surrender when he arrived in such close proximity to them, and dashing [illegible] an officer of the staff to borrow a pistol to fight.

THE Unitarian Convention now in session at Springfield, Mass., yesterday adopted resolutions expressing the strongest fidelity to the Government, warmly commending the emancipation proclamation, and tendering to the President the sympathy and prayers of the Convention in this day of the country's trial and his responsibility. They also offer their own and their children's lives for the fulfilled life of the nation, expressing allegiance to constituted authority, and condemning treason and rebellion.

EVIDENCE taken before the Court Martial on Gen. Milroy, implicates Gen. Schenck in the disaster at Winchester. It appears that Gen. Milroy was not ordered to evacuate the place, as was represented, but was actually commanded by Gen. Schenck to hold it, the latter deeming Gen. Halleck's instructions for the evacuation as merely advisory. Even on this view, Gen. Schenck is censured for not complying with Gen. Halleck's recommendations. It has also transpired that neither Gen. Halleck, nor any of the Washington authorities, were aware that Longstreet and Ewell were in the Valley, all having an overwhelming confidence in Gen. Hooker's ability to hold the rebel army in check. These facts are likely to influence the President's decision on Gen. Milroy's case, which has not yet been given.

GEN. SAXTON has issued a general order at Beaufort, S. C., by which all laborers on plantations shall have a lien on the cotton for the payment of their wages, said lien to follow the cotton wherever it may be taken. If the laborers shall not be paid within a reasonable time after raising the crop, sufficient cotton shall be seized to satisfy the claim and pay the expenses of auction. Purchasers are forbidden to ship cotton without Gen. Saxton's permission. It is also ordered that all persons employing laborers in this department shall file statements at headquarters, of the agreements made with the laborers, but in case of dispute laborers may furnish evidence that the bargain was different, and will not be bound by the statement if they can make it appear otherwise. These stringent orders have been issued for the protection of the colored laborers, and to ensure them the payment of their wages.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

OUR RUSSIAN GUESTS.—The banquet to the Russian officers will positively take place on Wednesday at the Astor House. Rear Admiral S. Lessofsky, and officers of the Imperial Russian Navy, in company with the Commissioners, will visit the criminal and charitable institutions to-day, at 10 o'clock, in the steamer from Bellevue Hospital landing, foot of [illegible] street, E. R.

RUMORS of the removal of the Police Commissioners, and the appointment of ex-Sheriff Kelly and ex-Senator Murphy in their place, have been rife in the city for some days past, but it does not appear that Gov. Seymour has yet taken any action in the matter.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL MILNE.—The Nile started for Halifax yesterday morning, with Admiral Milne on board, followed by the gunboat Immortalite. As they were going down the bay the British gunboat Medea, Commander D'Arcy Preston, passed them coming up.

CORRECTION OF THE ENROLMENT.—The President has ordered a new enrollment of men subject to the draft in the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Congressional districts of this State (all in this city and Brooklyn), and the necessary preparations are making by the marshals of these districts. An early day will be appointed for the commencement of the enrollment. The districts above named are those in which Governor Seymour urged that the first enrollment had been imperfectly or partially made, and that in consequence the quotas assigned under the enrollment act were excessive.

BURSTING OF A CROTON MAIN.—Yesterday morning, the Croton main-pipe in 5th Avenue burst, near 56th street. A large gang of workmen are engaged in repairing the break.

A MASS MEETING of the Democracy of the Tenth Assembly district was held at Tilton Hall last evening. It was well attended. Hon. Ed. P. Norton addressed the audience in lively and eloquent language. He was followed by John H. Anthon and J. Daggett Hunt Esqs. The audience cheered lustily, and appeared pleased with the speakers.

DRUNKEN RIFLE OFFICERS.—One hundred and sixty rifle officers arrived from New Orleans on Saturday. When transferred from the steamship Evening Star to a tug, to be conveyed to Governor's Island, they were found to be intoxicated, and behaved in a very indecorous and disorderly manner. From some unknown source they were furnished with champagne, supposed to have been the gift of secession sympathizers.

THE DEMOCRATS in this city yesterday wished that Vallandigham when a boy had tumbled down stairs and afterwards died from bad nursing.

THE BOARDS OF REGISTRATION in the several election districts commenced their sessions yesterday.

THE POLICE of the 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, and 20th Wards had a very fine drill, yesterday afternoon, in Tompkins' Square. These policemen drill twice a week, on the same ground.

THE HALF-YEARLY convention of railroad managers will take place to-day at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The chief object is to arrange the winter time table.

RIOT CLAIMS.—The Counsel to the Corporation has given his opinion on the riot claims. Mr. Develin says that the County is responsible for losses of mortgagees, on personal, but not on real property.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFER.—Bell Tom was sentenced yesterday, in presence of a large number of gentlemen.

THE POLICE EXPENSES, for 1863, are estimated as follows: General expenses, $1,[illegible]; New York force, $1,750,320 67; Brooklyn force, $[illegible]; repairs, &c., of station-houses, $1,000; total, $[illegible] 024,320 67.

THE McCLELLAN CAVALRY arrived yesterday morning from Watertown and Jackson's Landing, and proceeded to the seat of war in the afternoon. This regiment is numbered as the 24th Cavalry, and is 1,200 strong, being formed into four battalions of three troops, each fully equipped, officered, disciplined and commands. They will receive horses at Washington.

THE COLORED SAILORS' HOME.—This institution, situated at No. 2 Dover street, was visited by the mob of July 13, and the building slightly damaged, since which time its operations have been suspended. It is now re-opened, and in the afternoon [illegible]. It is intended as a home, in every sense of the word, for our colored seamen. Mr. Wm. P. Powell is the [illegible]

(Continued to Fourth Page.)