New-York Daily Tribune.

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FROM GEN. THOMAS'S ARMY.

An Important Enterprise Successfully Executed.

Midnight Expedition under General Wm. F. Smith.

A VERY IMPORTANT POSITION SECURED

THE ENEMY OUTGENERALED

Opening of the River to Bridgeport.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN CUT-OUT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 27, 1863.

A very important and perfectly successful expedition under the command of Gen. Wm. F. Smith, Chief of Engineers, who projected it, took place last night—returned an early hour this morning—it being part of the plan now being executed for opening the river to Bridgeport. It will be remembered that, by seizing Lookout Mountain, the Rebels retained possession of the railroad and river between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, and scant supplies across Waldron's Ridge and through Sequatchy Valley—an almost impassable route. To open the river was, therefore, a matter of prime importance, to which Gen. Thomas addressed himself immediately on succeeding Gen. Rosecrans. To take Lookout, the key—at least, regarded as such—would require a heavy month's siege. Therefore, some other plan became necessary. On the arrival of Gen. Grant, &c. with Gens. Thomas and Smith, reconnoitered the position. The result was the adoption of Gen. Smith's plan, which has been successfully executed under his own immediate direction.

The river after passing Chattanooga makes one of its change of its bends, forming a peninsula, across which the distance is little over two miles, though to the river it is about eight miles. A wooded road, Lookout and the adjoining peaks, at the base of which the Rebels have their pickets, and in the immediate neighborhood is large enough here to completely overwhelm the Gap. The given point is called in Indian as *Brown's Ferry*, where there are gaps on either side of which are elevations from three to six hundred feet, sloping abruptly to the river's edge, and where, it was known, was a considerable Rebel force. To secure this point was the object of the expedition.

There were many serious obstacles in the way. To transport boats across the narrow neck, launch, place men in them, and row across in the dark, was one method. But it was clear that by the time the requisite force was in the stream the enemy would be warned of what was going on, and the landing, if made at all, would necessarily be made in the face of an opposing force, with the disadvantages of position. It is not difficult to perceive that such a landing would be exceedingly hazardous. Still, other modes of approach were not more. Gen. Smith [illegible] and accepted the alternative, and this was approved by Gen. Thomas. It was to place a considerable force on the Rebel flank down the river past the Rebel lines, and land at the point proposed to be occupied. Ratio of a quarter of the Rebel force to hold a dozen miles [illegible] easily to be avoided. The current being at the rate of about five miles an hour, the boats, propelled by vigorous rowing, could land our forces at its destination before a general alarm could be raised or any considerable opposing force concentrated to resist the landing; moreover, the point of landing would not be detected, and the enemy would be ignorant where to concentrate, even though the boats should be discovered. The presumption was that by celerity of motion and skillful management our forces would be able to land even in the face of the sharp fire which was to be expected from the enemy's pickets. Once landed, and the position, which is a natural *ten de pont*, fairly in our possession, there could be no longer a doubt of the issue of the undertaking.

A force of about twelve hundred men, selected for the occasion, under the command of Gen. Hazen, was placed in boats at the Chattanooga landing, a little past midnight last night. A gap had been made in the pontoon bridge below to allow them to drop through, and about 3 o'clock in the morning the flotilla began to drop down with the current. The moon was at its full, and unobscured by a single cloud. An occasional fog-cloud drifted past the base of Lookout, and settled along the river's margin. The boats floated noiselessly with the current, lagging the friendly shore. The width of the river varies from eight to twelve hundred feet, so that if the flotilla was unobserved it would be a most extraordinary circumstance. The plan was not to use the oars unless the Rebels took the alarm, and additional speed therefore became important, not only to be under fire the shortest time possible, but to reach the destination before the enemy could concentrate.

Having seen his flotilla pass within the shadow of grim Lookout, and trusting to the strong arms and true hearts in them for the rest, Gen. Smith proceeded directly across the little Peninsula to Brown's Ferry, whither Capt. West and Lieut. Dusser, and other members of the staff had proceeded, with all the appliances in wagons, for throwing a pontoon bridge across the river in the shortest time possible after the opposite side had been occupied by our troops. Arriving there the General and his assistant awaited, of course, with no little anxiety, the coming of the flotilla.

Keeping as near in as possible to the opposite shore, the boats passed Lookout, and wound around the abrupt bend. At numerous points Rebel pickets could be seen at their posts, or warming themselves by fires built on the river's edge. Once, indeed, one was heard to ask; "Is that a boat?" "No, it's a log," said the other. A friendly fog interposed for a few moments, and gliding with the current, in perfect silence, with not a word spoken, just as the gray of the morning began to streak the horizon, the boats neared the point of destination, as yet unobserved.

To Gen. Smith and his party, waiting to catch some indication of the progress—yet without hearing a single shot, much less the expected gauntlet of picket fire—those were long two hours consumed in the noiseless passage.

Thus far everything had worked with unexpected smoothness. The place where the boats had been directed to make the landing was the gorge between the two elevations spoken of, through which runs a road to Lookout Valley in the rear. Gen. Hazen with a large party had landed above, and were climbing the steep ascent which commanded the position. By some mistake the head of the column of boats that were to land below, floated too far down, and it was the shouting of an officer stationed on one side of the river, that gave the Rebels the first knowledge of the presence of the flotilla. The pickets opened fire on our men before they had touched the shore, and for a moment matters promised to be serious. Pulling steadily at their oars, the men soon regained the lost ground, and leaping from the boats, poured a volley into the Rebels, who fell back through the Gap, closely pursued. Having gained the crest of the Gap our men were met by a hot fire from a regiment, from the Rebel encampment in the Valley, who were coming at a double-quick toward the river. Outnumbered as they were, our men for the moment wavered; but, reinforcement from other boats coming up, a single volley put the Rebels to flight. They attempted to rally on the light, but Gen. Hazen was already there, and with two pieces of artillery and the whole Rebel force, consisting of a brigade of Long-street's Army, made a hasty exit up the Valley toward [illegible] with a considerable body of Rebels.

talk on the field. They were seen to carry off several wounded, among them a Colonel.

The object of the expedition being to take and hold the Gap and its flanking peaks, our force was withdrawn to that particular business. The boats were manned and sent for other troops that had gone down by land and were waiting on the opposite side. In less than an hour a large body of troops, with the 1st Tennessee battery, Capt. Abbott, had been thrown across, and the position fully occupied. What nature had not done to render it impregnable, our men got themselves about to do, and before the top of Lookout was gilded by the setting sun, it was not an idle boast, that let Bragg come, with the Confederacy at his back, our men would bid defiance to him. On the highest peak Gen. Turchin was posted. His position was everything that could be wished.

Meantime the work of laying the pontoon bridge had been vigorously commenced by the 1st Michigan Engineers, Capt. Fox, under the immediate direction of Lieut. Dusser of Gen. Smith's staff, the eye of the General keeping a sleepless oversight over the combined operations. At this point the river is about 800 feet wide, and in a little more than six hours the bridge had been laid, and its approaches completed. The manner in which this part of the enterprise was executed reflected great credit on Lieut. Dusser. Nor can too much praise be awarded to Capt. Fox and his men, who, though the Rebels at one time undertook to shell them, relaxed their labors not for a moment. They had the satisfaction of witnessing one of the most beautiful bridges ever laid, which won from many officers high praise for all engaged in laying it.

I have to record the casualties on our side in the engagement in the morning as follows:

KILLED—Wm. J. Robertson, Co. C, 6th Ind.; Charles McVaney, Co. C, 23d Ky.; Melvin Howard, Co. B, 5th Ky.

WOUNDED—Dr. Barr, 1st Ohio, buckshot in arm, not serious; Allen Humphrey, Co. F, 6th Ind., leg; Lieut. C. H. Hills, 6th Ohio, arm and side, severe; Lieut. Galbraith, 124th Ohio, thigh, severe; Sergt. C. A. Barnet, 41st Ohio, in foot, severe; James Simmons, Co. K, 124th Ohio, in chest, probably mortal; W. Clark, Co. h, 124th Ohio, in foot, slight; Frank Miller, Co. E, 23d Ky., arm, slight; E. Tucker, Co. D, 23d Ky., hand, slight; Thos. M. Taylor, Co. D, 23d Ky., leg, severe; Julius Taylor, Co. D, 23d Ky., leg, severe; R. Bullington, Co. D, 23d Ky., both legs, severe; Thos. Linsey, Co. G, 23d Ky., side; Sergt. Wm. Johnson, Co. H, 23d Ky., arm, severe; Charles Frazer, Co. H, 23d Ky., hip, severe; Chas. Pine, Co. D, 23d Ky., hand, slight.

To the distant reader, by whom the character of the results secured by this movement cannot be fully appreciated, the importance of it will not be completely understood. Its success has solved a problem of the highest moment. It is better than a battle, for, without serious loss of life, ends have been attained which the enemy was prepared to use all their force to prevent. By a stroke of strategy the enemy have been circumvented and deprived of that which was relied on to give effect to all their plans. Lookout Mountain ceases to be more than an egg with the yolk out. The necessity of taking it has been avoided. All the benefits that would flow from taking that important position have been secured without the cost of taking it, and the motives which the Rebels had for taking and holding that key position have, in a large measure, ceased to exist. It is essentially a bloodless victory of the very first magnitude, that reflects the very highest credit on the General who conceived and planned the enterprise, and on all who assisted to carry it into successful execution. We look for the opening of the river in a few days.

C. D. R.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Expedition to Central Mississippi—Rout of a Rebel Force, and Destruction of Mills and Workshops.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 25, 1863.

The withdrawal from this vicinity of the 15th Corps to reenforce Rosecrans, and the subsequent departure of a large portion of the 17th Corps on an expedition to Central Mississippi, depleted us still further of the interest which has hitherto centered in Vicksburg. The return of the latter corps is the event of the week. The expedition was attended at every step with complete success and but little fighting. A synoptical account of it has been furnished the Associated Press, and it only remains for me to relate the principal events and incidents.

It will be remembered that some two weeks ago a Rebel force, consisting of about 2,500 mounted men, appeared on the other side of Black River, at times approaching quite near our lines, and keeping up a continued series of feints and demonstrations along our front. Such a force would of course not be there without a purpose. They had not the strength to make any impression on our lines, and Gen. McPherson naturally came to the conclusion that they had been thrown forward as a curtain to hide movements and operations going on further back in the country. It was to test this matter, and to destroy certain mills which were known to be grinding for and supplying the Rebels, that the expedition which left here a week ago was sent out. The force consisted of Logan's and Tuttle's divisions, with other detached portions of the 17th Corps—all under command of Major-Gen. McPherson.

Late on the afternoon of Thursday (the second day out), we came upon the Rebel pickets in front of Brownsville. A few cavalry skirmishers were sent ahead, and the advance continued, driving the pickets into town with a light scattering fire, and nobody hurt. We took position in front of the town, and bivouacked for the night.

Brownsville is a small village, that might once have had four hundred inhabitants, but is now almost deserted. It presents the same appearance that all the smaller towns in the guerrilla infected districts do, being meager, desolate, and deserted. The four principal buildings in the place are two churches and two groceries, which present a suggestive contrast to each other in the fact that the groceries are in passably good repair, while the churches look unused and dilapidated.

At daylight on Friday morning, Col. Coolbaugh of McPherson's staff, and Col. Winslow, commanding the cavalry, were sent out to reconnoiter, and learn whether any resistance was to be expected or not. The enemy was found about 2,000 strong, and waiting for us. A heavy line of skirmishers was immediately formed and advanced, when a very rapid fire at long range opened, making considerable noise, but doing no good—or harm, I should have said. This lasted but a little while, the enemy withdrawing in some haste. It seemed, though, that he had no idea of giving up so easily, for our column had scarcely got well on the road before he was again discovered in line, well posted at the farther end of an open and gradually rising extent of ground, and not more than half a mile off. Throwing out a line of sharpshooters to entertain them in front, Gen. Logan was sent around toward the right to get on their flank. Making a wide detour of more than a mile, keeping well under cover of the timber, and following as nearly as practicable a depression in the ground which greatly favored the movement, he emerged from the woods, and took position opposite to a strip of timber which covered the enemy's flank. Bringing up his artillery, Logan opened upon them, and so complete was the surprise that before a dozen rounds had been fired the Rebels fled in a perfect panic, taking the road to Canton. This affair cost us one man killed and several slightly wounded. The Rebel loss could not be ascertained, but must have been light.

Canton is one of the principal interior towns of Mississippi, situated 25 miles north of Jackson, on the railroad, and has had a population of nearly or quite 3,000. A short distance outside of the town limits were situated the mills and workshops, the destruction of which was McPherson's object. Learning through some contrabands who live near the place the exact location of the buildings, which are quite extensive, a force of three hundred cavalry and a detachment from Logan's division were sent, with two contrabands for guides, to find them out and burn them. In the mean while the main body was to confront the town and show itself in the direction from which the enemy would be expecting us. Arriving in sight of the buildings, the occupants, comprising more than 100 operatives (mostly colored) and a small body of troops, fled at once and left the mills and workshops with their contents an easy prey. Our boys went in after the fugitives with a whoop, capturing thirty or forty of the soldiers and scaring the others up to an almost unprecedented rate of speed.

The work of destruction was not delayed, and in 20 minutes the Confederacy was losing by the fast spreading flames some of its most valuable and necessary property. This loss, together with the destruction of several other mills on the route, by detachments sent out for that purpose, will go far toward making this State untenable for any considerable body of Rebels.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Ineffectual Firing from Lookout Mountain.

STRANGE MOVEMENTS BY THE REBELS.

Our Communications with Bridgeport Fully Open.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

All is quiet to-day. The enemy keeps up a large fire from a 20-pounder on the crest of Lookout Mountain, and their shells occasionally reach our lines. They varied the entertainment by throwing a few shells inside of their own lines, which strange conduct excites much comment.

Last night several Rebel camps disappeared from our front, on our right; and information leads us to believe that Bragg's army has been weakened recently for some purpose not yet revealed.

Longstreet's headquarters are established on Lookout Mountain. It is estimated that the Rebels have expended $14,000 worth of ammunition from Lookout, and killed one and wounded another Union soldier.

Twelve deserters from a Kentucky regiment report the whole regiment ready to follow at the first opportunity.

Since Bragg has been cut off the East Tennessee route we are in daily communication with Bridgeport, supplies come up rapidly, and our lines of communication are perfect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

THE CERTIFICATES OF UNREGISTERED VOTERS AND THE STAMP TAX.

The final decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which is sanctioned by the Secretary of the Treasury, is, that a stamp on certificates of unregistered voters would be a tax on the right of suffrage, and therefore not requisite. This is official.

THE REWARD FOR APPREHENDING DESERTERS.

Circular No. 99 from the Provost-Marshal-General's office, which we telegraphed in substance night before last, has been withdrawn, and the following substituted for it:

I. Special agents employed in accordance with paragraph 12 of the regulations for the government of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, will not, hereafter, be paid the reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery of deserters, unless they shall first establish their monthly pay, and receive in future only the reward.

II. All deserters arrested must be delivered to the Provost-Marshal of the District in which the arrest is made, in order that the necessary investigation may be had and proper action taken. No rewards for arrest of deserters will be paid unless the prisoners arrested have been delivered, and the fact of delivery certified to by the Provost-Marshal, who receives him.

GEN. THOMAS'S CHIEF COMMISSARY.

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Porter, Commissary of Subsistence, late of the Army of the Potomac, and who formerly filled the responsible position of Post Commissary at Acquia Creek, has been ordered to the Army of the Cumberland, by Gen. Thomas, as Chief Commissary, for which post he is reputed to be admirably qualified.

REGISTER OF THE LAND-OFFICE AT TOPEKA.

The President has appointed Ira H. Smith Register of the Land-Office at Topeka, Kansas. The office formerly at Atchison has been consolidated with the Topeka office.

THE NEW FIFTEEN-INCH GUNS.

Several modified 15-inch guns have been sent to the different navy yards and to the places where the new iron-clad vessels of war are being completed. They are believed in naval circles to be the best ordnance yet invented. The size of the bore is the same as usual, but an immense amount of metal surrounding it is taken away, which enables the artillerists to run the piece out through the port-hole.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

There is a rumor in military circles that a portion of unattached troops or drafted men will soon be detailed to fill up the decimated ranks of the Regular Army. It is not generally known that of the eleven new regiments which were added to the service when the war broke out, each to number three battalions of 800 each, or 26,400 in all, not three have filled up the required quota by recruiting.

THE FLEET OF WOODEN VESSELS-OF-WAR.

The following are the names of the fleet of wooden vessels of war of 1,000 tuns burden, to be completed within a year. The machinery is already in process of construction. Twelve of these vessels are to be clippers, built with special reference to speed, and carrying light batteries. The other eight are to be as swift as is compatible with broadsides of twenty 9-inch guns:

Hussele	Kewaydin,	Tahgaets,
Pochontas,	Modoc,	Guerriere,
Illinois,	Abenaki,	Mendosa,
Minnetonka,	Wateusa,	Ontario,
Piscataqua,	Aquidneck,	Aroosaqua,
Java,	Susquehanna,	Willamette,
Arapaho,	Quinnebaugh,	

OLD ABE ON THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The President's stories grow better and better. One of the last was told to a visitor who congratulated him on the almost certain purpose on the part of the people to reelect "old Abe" for another term of four years. Mr. Lincoln replied that he had been told this frequently before of late, and that when it was first mentioned to him he was reminded of a farmer in Illinois who determined to try his own hand at blasting. After successfully boring and filling in with powder, he failed in his effort to make the powder go off, and after discussing with a looker-on the cause for this, and failing to detect anything wrong in the powder, the farmer suddenly came to the conclusion that *it would not go off because it had been shot before.*

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

ENLISTMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

At a public meeting this evening Ward Committees were appointed to aid and stimulate the enlistment of volunteers in the District of Columbia, in order to avoid the necessity of another draft.

DEMANDS FOR HIGHER WAGES.

The workmen and operatives in the Treasury Building, who have been on a strike for a week past against an order of the Superintendent, which, when brought into effect, reduces their pay, will return to work to-morrow as a preliminary to the consideration of their grievances by the Secretary of the Treasury to whom they have appealed. The bookbinders in the Government printing-office have thus far failed to have their pay advanced to $18 per week for eight hours a day. The printers in the same establishment are to hold a meeting to-morrow to determine upon their action for a similar demand. The former struck to-day. A Committee from the Navy-Yard consisting of a naval officer and several of the master mechanics are inquiring into the number of hours worked outside by mechanics with a view of regulating the hours now worked in the New Yard.

THE FIGHTING AT COLLIERSVILLE.

The Rebels Driven Leaving their Killed and Wounded.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY BY COL. HATCH.

SKIRMISHING AT COLDWATER.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The fight at Collierville yesterday lasted three hours, when the Rebels fled, leaving twenty killed and four wounded. Our loss is slight.

Among the Rebels captured are James Geary, Brig.-Gen. of Mississippi State Militia, one captain, three lieutenants, and one surgeon. Gen. Geary was wounded.

Col. Hatch, who arrived at Collierville with three regiments of cavalry half an hour after the fight commenced to follow the retreating Rebels to Coldwater, where he was skirmishing with them at last accounts.

Col. McCrellis and Misner are endeavoring to flank them to-day.

Hatch estimates their number at 3,000.

From Fortress Monroe—Escape of Union Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1863.

The mail boat Thomas A. Morgan from Yorktown brought down two officers: Major Houston and Lieut. D. Von Weitzien, who had made their escape from Richmond.

The Major was captured last July in North Carolina, and imprisoned with the Lieutenant in the Libby Prison. They made their escape a week ago last Sunday, by disguising themselves as Rebels.

They state that the Union soldiers are dying of starvation; and were not allowed enough food in a week to support them a day.

The Major demanded food and work, representing himself as a tailor, and being given old uniforms to mend, he furnished himself and his friend with Rebel suits, in which they left the prison, and succeeded in getting to the Chickahominy.

After being fired upon by cavalry sent in pursuit of them, they crossed the river, and after various hardships and three days' starvation, reached our pickets on their hands and knees.

The Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The veteran 5th New-Hampshire Regiment, which came home in August last to recruit its thinned ranks, embarked to-day from Long Island in the steamers Karnac and City of Bath to join the Army of the Potomac.

The Missouri and Illinois Elections—Escape of a Loyal Alabama Regiment.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Dispatches from Jefferson City say the Conservatives there admit that their majority on the home ticket will be too small to avail anything, while the Radicals hope to carry the State by a small majority without the aid of the soldiers. [illegible] are insufficient to base a definite statement upon.

Returns from Illinois continue to show large Union gains.

A Cairo dispatch says two-thirds of the loyal 1st Alabama Cavalry, recently surrounded by largely superior force at Missionville, Ala., cut their way out, and have arrived at headquarters.

Address of Gov. Gilmore of New-Hampshire.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Gov. Gilmore of New-Hampshire has issued a stirring address, calling on the people of that State to fill their quota under the last call for troops by volunteering.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

Sailed the Dutch bark Marie Elizabeth, for Hong Kong, carrying $35,000 in treasure.

The Constitutional Convention for Nevada Territory, organized at Carson City, has chosen the California Constitution for the basis, and apportioned it among the appropriate Committees. The indications are that there will be a short session, followed by an early election of members of the Legislature, with a view of electing United States Senators, to present a Constitution to Congress at the ensuing session, and ask for the admission of the State of Washoe into the Union.

There has been a snow storm in Washoe, checking emigration and the "Rush" excitement, which has been the rage for months past.

Execution of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

James Callendar, convicted of the murder of Mrs. George Jones and her two children, in Otis, Mass., was hung to-day at the Berkshire County Jail. The circumstances attending the murder were of the most atrocious description. Previous to the execution, Callendar made some remarks, saying that his father got him into the scrape, and that he murdered the mother and the children.

His father was present, and also the husband and brother of Mrs. Jones.

C. Godfrey Gunther Accepts the Mayoralty Nomination.

The following correspondence has passed between a Committee of the McKeon Democratic Mayoralty Convention and C. Godfrey Gunther, in regard to the nomination of the latter for the office of Mayor:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1863.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, esq.—*Dear Sir:* At a meeting of the Mayoralty Convention of the City and County of New-York, convened on Monday evening, Oct. 26, at the Sinclair House, corner of Broadway and Eighth street, in pursuance of a call of the New-York Democratic General Committee, you received the unanimous nomination as their candidate for Mayor of the City of New-York, in the approaching December election.

The above Convention, selected in accordance with the old-time principles and usages of the Democratic party, coming fresh from the primary assemblages of the people, and representing and wielding their undoubted suffrages, have with one voice chosen you as their standard-bearer in the December election. They have done so, Sir, because they recognize in you the possession of those qualities which qualify you, in an eminent degree, for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the high and important position to which they desire to see you elevated; and because they are not unmindful of your past public services, and of the sacrifices you have made for the public good.

The pleasing duty of tendering to you the nomination of the New-York Democracy, through its Convention, for Mayor of this great city, has been deputed to the undersigned. This duty we most cordially and cheerfully discharge, and we do so with the confident and proud assurance that, in your acceptance of the nomination which we have the honor to tender you, our action will be sustained by an incorruptible yet long outraged people, who have at length determined, in the strength of their uprising, to crush the vampire host that have so long battened upon and disgraced our city, and rescue its government from corruption and misrule, by placing at its head one whose acknowledged ability and intimate acquaintance with all that appertains to the interests and welfare of New-York, as well as his sterling integrity, afford the strongest guaranty that its affairs will be ably and honestly administered.

We have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,	FREDERICK L. VULTE,
THOMAS McSPEDON,	JOHN S. GILES,
JOHN CAFFREY,	S. H. McDONOUGH,
C. F. WATTS,	MICHAEL LARKIN.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your very flattering notice of my nomination for Mayor of this city, I would state that, having received the nomination from the Constitutional Union Convention, the German Central Democratic Organization, as well as from various Ward Clubs and Associations, who are determined to run my name at the coming Mayoralty election, whether I do or do not consent, I deem it a duty I owe my friends and the public to decide at once; and I hereby, irrespective of all other considerations that would justify my refusal to accept any nomination at present, consent to be placed before the people of this city for their suffrages.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

MORE FIGHTING IN EAST TENNESSEE.

The Rebels Driven Across the Little Tennessee.

THE ENEMY SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Large Rebel Force in the Vicinity.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

Gen. Sanders, commanding the Cavalry Corps, reports overtaking a Rebel regiment at Motley's Ford, on the Little Tennessee River yesterday.

Col. Adams charged and drove them across the river, capturing 40, including four commissioned officers. Between 40 and 50 were killed or drowned, and the whole regiment lost their arms.

The prisoners report a total of above fourteen Rebel brigades at various points beyond the Tennessee, under Cheatham, Stevenson, Vaughan and Forrest.

Col. Adams, commanding our forces in the expedition, lost no men.

NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION.

Senator in the Ninth District.

Both parties claim the Senator in the IXth District (Orange and Sullivan Counties). The candidates are Henry R. Low, Union, and Archibald C. Niven, Copper. *The Newburgh Journal*, of Thursday afternoon, figures out 414 majority for Low in Orange, and (partly estimated) 335 for Niven in Sullivan, giving Low 79 majority in the District.

Vote for Supervisor.

The following are complete police returns, including Repper's vote:

Ward.	Smith.	Roche.	Repper.	Ward.	Smith.	Roche.	Repper.
I..	332	762	207	XII..	856	1783	216
II..	137	143	27	XIII..	688	1015	800
III..	226	176	56	XIV..	373	2082	258
IV..	304	938	432	XV..	1545	758	192
V..	653	631	460	XVI..	2052	1512	458
VI..	192	2019	228	XVII..	1755	2949	2196
VII..	792	1414	735	XVIII..	1973	1507	547
VIII..	958	1222	613	XIX..	1145	1502	718
IX..	2358	1531	591	XX..	1854	2870	761
X..	781	859	804	XXI..	1747	1593	501
XI..	865	1321	1914	XXII..	1543	1609	586
Total					23,229	29,119	13,480
Roche over Smith							5,890
Smith over Repper							9,749

WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Vote of the City of Milwaukee.

The following is the vote of the city of Milwaukee for Governor at the election on the 3d inst.:

Wards.	Lewis, Union.	Palmer, Copper.	Majorities.
I	289	425	Copper..136
II	147	586	Copper..439
III	216	497	Copper..281
IV	450	422	Union...28
V	276	439	Copper..163
VI	210	416	Copper..206
VII	583	433	Union...50
VIII	109	308	Copper..199
IX	199	296	Copper..97
Total	2,528	4,140	

Copperhead majority, 1,612. The majority last November in the city was 3,276; the Union gain is, therefore, 1,664.

Illinois County Elections.

We compile the following returns from our Western exchanges:

Towns.	Union.	Cop'r.	Towns.	Union.	Cop'r.
Marengo	223	9	Lockport	61	—
Leper	5	—	Wilmington	39	—
Forreston	65	—	*Will Co.*	350	—
Warrenton	171	—	Moline	252	—
Huntley	100	—	Rock Island City	—	32
Arlapo	19	—	Belvidere	328	56
Indiantown	113	—	Tompkins	90	—
Elgin City	56	—	Rockford City	1095	—
Sterling	214	79	Monmouth	175	—
Menomonee	115	102	Centralia	194	—
Lincoln	—	32	La Salle	154	342
Logan County	200	—	Mendota	236	—
De Kalb	60	—	Peoria	—	220
Morrison	203	—	Elmwood	116	—
Flagg	128	—	Peru	115	—
Courtland	171	—	Quincy City	—	100
Blackberry	64	—	*Adams County*	—	700
Galena	15	—	*Peoria County*	—	400
Lockport	61	—	Springfield City	128	—
Earl	81	—	Jacksonville City	400	—
Franklin Grove	100	—	Decatur	291	—
Pekin	—	145	Bloomington City	561	—
Tazewell Co.	—	250	Aurora City	665	—
Henry	46	—	Elgin	56	—
Chillicothe	51	—	*Grundy Co.*	400	—
Steuben	53	—	Lane	128	—
Genesee	154	11	*Livingston Co.*	350	—
Ottawa	—	230	Pontiac	61	—
La Salle Co.	600	—	Clear Lake	55	—
Joliet	—	244	Chatham	68	—

These returns show very large Union gains in almost every town.

[Latest—By Telegraph.]

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The Chicago Tribune of to-day publishes returns from 28 counties, which, compared with the majorities of the the same counties last year, show the Union gain to be 13,079.

Massachusetts Election.

Returns are in from 309 towns and cities, footing thus:

Gov.—1863.		Gov.—1862.	
Andrew, Union	67,947	Andrew, Union	76,182
Paine, Copper	28,104	Devens, Copper	53,227
Andrew's maj	39,843	Andrew's maj	22,955

Andrew's gain in majority, 16,888.

There are 23 towns to be heard from which will increase Andrew's plurality one or two thousand. The Representative footings stand 222 Republicans, 14 Democrats, and four not heard from.

MEETING OF THE UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The Union General Committee met at their Headquarters, No. 639 Broadway, last evening, for the purpose of making nominations for Charter Officers, Ira O. Miller, esq., Chairman, presiding. The various Wards were fully represented. Walter Hutchins, esq., reported in behalf of the Committee on Candidates appointed at a former meeting, that Gen. John A. Dix had declined to be a candidate for the office of Mayor. Orison Blunt was then nominated by acclamation for that office. The nominations for Police and Civil Justices were referred to the delegates from the several Judicial Districts. The delegates from the Third District, comprising the VIIIth and IXth Wards, reported the name of James M. Murray for Civil Justice; and those from the Seventh District, comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards reported the name of Charles M. Vandervoort for Police Justice, and C. W. Vanvoorhis, the present incumbent, for Civil Justice, which were unanimously adopted. The nominations for the other Judicial Districts were postponed. The Delegates for the Councilmanic Districts were directed to meet on Monday evening to make nominations for Councilmen, the Ward Delegates at their Ward Headquarters on Tuesday evening to nominate School Officers, and the Delegates for the even Aldermanic as their respective Headquarters on Wednesday evening to make nominations for Aldermen. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Convention, on behalf of their constituents, are hereby tendered to the Hon. George Opdyke for the firmness and ability that have characterized his administration of the responsible trusts committed to his charge as the Chief Executive of this city.

The meeting then adjourned to Thursday evening next at 8 o'clock to complete the nominations for Charter Officers.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAD.

Four Unconditional Union Congressmen Elected.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ELKTON, Md., Friday, Nov. 6, 1863.

The result of the election in the Ist District is now known. John Creswell has the following majorities: Cecil County, 779; Talbot, 435; Caroline, 355; Worcester, 700. Total, 2,369. He also carries Somerset by a small majority. Crisfield's majority in Kent is 450, and in Queen Anne 250. Dorchester County not heard from. Creswell is elected by over 1,000 majority.

To the Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1863.

The returns come in very slowly.

There is some doubt as to the result in the Ist Congressional District, but it is generally conceded that Crisfield is elected over Creswell, the unconditional Union candidate.

Webster, Davis, and Frank Thomas are of course elected in the IId, IIId, and IVth Congressional Districts, there being no opposition to them.

The Vth Congressional District is uncertain. Holland, the Emancipation and Union candidate, runs well, and possibly may defeat Calvert.

Goldsborough, Emancipationist, is elected Governor by a considerable majority.

From The Baltimore American, Nov. 6.

We have but few additional returns this morning from the counties. Mr. Harris, the Democratic candidate, is reported to be elected in the IVth District, over Mr. Calvert and Col. Holland. The Secessionists throughout the District voted for Mr. Harris—whether they took the oath or not we have not ascertained. From the Ist District the returns are incomplete, and indicate that the contest between Col. Creswell and Mr. Crisfield is very close.

There is no doubt of the election of Gen. Goldsborough as State Controller, by a very large majority. His majority in this city and in the Middle and Western counties will exceed the whole vote in the Eastern and Western Shore counties.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.—Annapolis gives about 200 majority for the entire Union ticket.

The balance of the ticket for Legislative and County officers is about the same as the vote for Congress and the Controller.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.—A dispatch from Cumberland says that Goldsborough's majority is over 1,500, and that Hoover and Ohr are elected.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.—Longnecker received at Cockeysville 295 votes for Clerk of the Court, and the whole regular ticket received for county officers nearly the same vote, and is understood to be elected.

CAROLINE COUNTY.—A dispatch from Harrington, Delaware, says that Creswell has carried Caroline County by about 350 majority over Crisfield.

CARROLL COUNTY.—We learn that the majority of Colonel Creswell in Carroll County is 800 over Mr. Crisfield. At Havre de Grace Goldsborough received 125 and Maffit 2.

FREDERICK COUNTY.—Frederick City gives Goldsborough 1,025 majority; Middletown, 365 majority; New Market, 200 majority; Jackson, 71 majority; Buckeystown, 60 majority. Maffit gets only 87 votes in Frederick City, and 57 in Middletown. Twelve districts are yet to hear from. Jefferson gives Goldsborough 70 majority; Mt. Pleasant, 100 majority; Catoctin, 76 majority; Urbana, 80 majority; Woodsborough, 43 majority; Mechanicstown, 236. Six districts yet to hear from.

FREDERICK, Nov. 5.—In the 11 districts returned Goldsborough's majority is 2,330. Will go over 3,000. The whole unconditional ticket the same majority. Creagerstown gives 206 majority for Goldsborough; Mt. Pleasant gives him 95 majority, and Petersville 64 majority. The whole county Unconditional Union ticket is elected by about the same vote. Mr. Goldsborough's majority will be about 3,100 in Frederick County. Four districts are yet to hear from.

HOWARD COUNTY.—The following returns have been received: Goldsborough, 357; Maffit, 127; Holland (Union for Congress), 424; Calvert, 277; Harris, 362.

KENT COUNTY.—J. K. Hines, for County Clerk; J. R. Ricaud, State Senator; G. B. Westcott, House of Delegates; Joshua Cansden—each about 450 majority. All the balance of the ticket, Constables, &c., elected.

TALBOT COUNTY.—Col. Creswell's majority in Talbot County is reported by telegraph to be 435.

EASTON, Nov. 5.—The returns from three districts of this county are as follows:

Eastern District—Goldsborough, 109; Maffit, none; Seabrook, 112; Straughn, 89; Roberts, 19; Creswell, 91; Crisfield, 19.

St. Michael's District—Goldsborough, 249; Maffit, 4; Seabrook, 263; Straughn, 112; Roberts, 161; Creswell, 161; Crisfield, 60.

Chapel District—Goldsborough, 85; Maffit, 8; Seabrook, 93; Straughn, 26; Roberts, 68; Creswell, 81; Crisfield, 15.

The two remaining districts (Trappe and Bay Hundred) have not been heard from. The entire Unconditional County ticket was elected without opposition.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Returns from six districts indicate Goldsborough's probably 3,300. [illegible] be not less than [illegible]

Maryland Politics.

Correspondence of The