

VERY LATE FROM GEN. SHERMAN.
HOOD GIVES UP THE JOB.
HE RETREATS IN HASTE.
Sherman and His Army All Right.
LATE FROM SHERIDAN.
THE REBELS RETREATING RAPIDLY.

World Tribune

VOL. XXIV. No. 7,343. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

MARYLAND A FREE STATE.
THE NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.
MAJORITY ABOUT 1,400.
The Maryland Constitution Adopted.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.
The New Constitution has passed by seven hundred majority certain.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

Victims of the Late Railroad Accident—Soldiers' Vote—McClellan and Penetration in the Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.
AT THE LEAF, WARREN STATION, VA., Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

The names of the unfortunate recruits who were injured by jumping from the burning hay train, yesterday, and who are now in the Second Corps Hospital at City Point, are as follows:
John T. Miller, 179 N. Y. reg. Edward O'Brien, do, do, do. Thomas Murray, 111 N. Y. reg. John Thomas, do, do, do. James M. Parker, 111 N. Y. reg. John Ross, 61 N. Y. reg. Aaron E. Vandergriff, do, do, do. Robert Johnson, substitute no. Aason Joy, do, do, do. assigned, ankle.

A more terrible thing can hardly be imagined than to be on a railroad train running at full speed and on fire, the very speed fanning to the wildest fury the crackling flames that envelop the train, and making it as terrible hazardous to escape by jumping against the rough flying ground as to remain. Such was the situation in which these poor men were placed. Some of them were seriously injured, but those who escaped the alternative of being burned, or an injury, the one worst of all, demurred, in the first place, to jump on a hay car so near the engine, but was allowed no alternative by the guard, as the rest of the train was full.

All of the sanitary agents on duty here suggest that all provisions enabling soldiers to vote, should also be extended to the members of the Sanitary and Christian Commission, in the field. This is certainly a good idea. These are of the very best and most intelligent men of the country, and every one of them will vote for Lincoln and Johnson, as the embodiment of Union Liberty and Progress.

By the way, speaking of voting, reminds me of a "straw" I have had in my pocket two or three days. At a vote of the 15th Illinois Regiment taken a few days ago, Lincoln received 79 votes, McClellan 1, and Fremont 1. I was obliged to receive all the votes of the regiment except four, for the Governorship of Illinois.

This reminds me of another little story "illustrative" both of the feelings and enmity of the class of men in the army who go to McClellan, & soldiers who see, the other day, wearing a badge with the portrait of McClellan on one side and what had been that of Pennington on the other, with the face scratched out. One of the Republican comrades asked him what he had done to him. He replied that he could not go "that" "comrade" but that he intended to vote for McClellan but not for the "other fellow." On being told that he could not vote for one without voting for both, he said he would like to know the reason he couldn't, and he got mad and "cussed," when his comrade undertook to explain to him the nature of an electoral ticket.

There is one thing that you loyal journalists should keep before the people, and that is, if McClellan is elected, of which there is not the least apprehension in the army, the fact will immediately, by its moral effect on the army and abroad, produce the efficiency of the army, and the soldiers will fall back, if necessary, on their rifles and bayonets, and do everything in their power to hold out until the fourth of March, when they will confidently expect an armistice, and a consequent acknowledgment of their independence, and will acquiesce in the election of the North under the present Administration and its non-compromising-with-treason and vigorous-prosecution-of-the-war policy they will thereby strike the death-blow to the rebellion, with their ballots, if their arms and bayonets are in the field, and their swords, and their sons and brothers, living and dead, cry out to them from the field not to increase their enemy two-fold and three-fold and not to nullify all that they have done so dearly, or may do so gloriously.

Let nothing going on on the extreme right this afternoon.

CITY POINT, Friday morning, Oct. 14, 1864.
The nature of the fighting on the right yesterday seems to have been simply a successful attempt to locate and destroy the rebel batteries, and to bring the rebel forces to a halt. This was accomplished by the extent of about a mile and a half on the extreme right, by a sudden advance movement of cavalry and infantry, resulting in pressing the enemy back to the point where it is before our rifles, and rifle pits and a battery of artillery were taken in the operation.

ILLINOIS.
Tenth Corps Field Hospital—Sanitary and Christian Commission—Butler's Extensions—A Remedy—The Prayer of the Soldiers.

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When I stated the other day that the Surgeons of the Tenth Corps Field Hospital had fitted up a Surgical Ward for the care of the body wounded, to avoid the necessity of removing them, and various other extra accommodations and comforts for the patients generally, improved out of the materials of the country, without any aid from the Government, I meant, of course, without any extra aid from the Government for these extra purposes. Of course the Tenth Corps Field Hospital is not behind any other in the magnificent supplies it receives from the Government, which, it is universally conceded, are not equalled in the armies of any other nation. The main point, however, is that the Surgeons of the Tenth Corps Field Hospital, in their extra personal efforts for the safety, comfort and welfare of their patients.

I have already spoken of the vast benefits that the Sanitary and Christian Commissions are conferring on the army. Their establishments at City Point are large wholesale stores, constantly employing several clerks in sending out goods to their distributing branches in the different Corps, and benefit to the army, by the principle of their business, and mentally, but there daily, by the way, for any further commission, or what might properly be properly made a branch or bureau of one or both of the existing commissions. The desideratum referred to in some sort of an institution, something in the principle of the linen store, that, with its branches, would take the place of the trawls, swindling sutler shops in the army, and enable soldiers and officers to buy good articles at fair prices, and through the institution send to the Northern States, for any article of the kind, some of the soldiers with the army are honorable, liberal, fair-minded men; but a large majority of the establishments of that kind are more depots of trash, prevaricated over by a class of men who acknowledge only come here to make a few dollars out of the soldiers or as little return as possible.

They lay in the refuse articles of the Northern market at low prices, well knowing that the questions of the land, the poor soldier must not ask any questions about quality or price; all he has to do is to lay down his money and take what is given him for it, and be off, and make room for others. If he is an old soldier or laborer, he must be particularly easily pleased; for these nabobs are invariably negro-baiters. Several of them have recently had their establishments closed by the Provost Marshal, on account of their measures, and others will no doubt soon be placed in the same category. What a grand thing it would be for the army if the whole country could be superseded by such a Union store commissioner as I speak of!

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CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

The Commercial has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says: Communication is again open with Sherman. He was at Tilton, nine miles from Dalton, on Saturday at noon. Hood left Dalton on Saturday afternoon, moving in the direction of Bridgeport.