

A gentleman just returned from Atlanta says that Sherman's Army left that place on Wednesday, the 9th inst. in two columns, one by way of Augusta and the other by way of Macon, the objective point being Savannah. It is stated by the press that the columns were to form a junction at Augusta. If so, it would seem that Charleston is to be the first point at which the Army strikes. On leaving Atlanta, Sherman is reported to have telegraphed:

"Hood has crossed the Tennessee. Thomas will take care of him and Nashville, while Schofield will not let him into Chattanooga or Knoxville. Georgia and South Carolina are at my mercy, and I shall strike. Do not be anxious about me, I am all right."

A few days before, he wrote to the President of the St. Louis Sanitary Commission:

"I thank you for the prompt fulfillment of the request to send certain articles for our prisoners at Andersonville. Things have changed since, and I may have to go in person to deliver these articles to the prisoners."

In connection with this movement of Sherman's Army, there is a rumor that a messenger was some days ago dispatched to Washington to assure the President that Georgia would secede from the Confederacy if Sherman would take possession of Savannah and Charleston. The desire for peace manifested by prominent men of Georgia during the last few months, and the late letters of Alexander H. Stephens, Herschell V. Johnson, and others, together with the message of Governor Brown, give some plausibility to the rumor.

Sherman has all the South before him, where to choose. Hood is far in his rear, and contended by Thomas. We look for the most gratifying news before long, and expect that Sherman's next dispatch will come from away down on the Atlantic coast.

Our President.

We congratulate the people upon their triumph and their escape from the great danger. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is to remain at the head of the Government another four years—a man who has been tried in the furnace, and who has been found pure gold. He has been found as honest and true as Washington, and it is the faith of the American People that he has been raised up by the Almighty to conduct us out of Slavery and through the Red Sea of rebellion, as much as Moses to lead the children of Israel to the Promised Land.

Secretary Seward, being called upon by a number of his fellow-citizens a few evenings after the election, said of President Lincoln: "Henceforth all men will come to see him, as you and I have seen him, a true loyal, patriotic and benevolent man. Having no longer any motive to malign or injure him, detraction will cease, and Abraham Lincoln will take his place with Washington, and Franklin and Jefferson, and Adams, and Jackson, among the benefactors of the country and the human race." Mr. Whiting, in his address at Music Hall, Boston, said: "Beyond all question, Mr. Lincoln is now and always has been the controlling mind of the Government."

"He wins constantly upon the respect of all who know him well," and "those who know him best believe that he is the man for the hour, and that he has been raised up by the providence of God to save this people." Senator Sherman, who was at first opposed to Mr. Lincoln, in a recent speech delivered at Sandusky, said: "I know Old Abe, and I tell you there is not at this hour a more patriotic, or a wiser man living than that man Abraham Lincoln." "This man always right, always just, we propose now to re-elect to the Presidency." We might quote numberless utterances of the same kind from the ablest men of the country, but these are sufficient to show what estimate leading men put upon the character of Mr. Lincoln.

MR. EWING'S SPEECH.

The speech of Hon. Thos. Ewing, which will be found on our first page, is well worth reading and preserving. The history of the state of affairs which existed at Washington in the early stages of the rebellion is interesting, and will be new to our readers. It will be seen that Mr. Ewing attributes the accession of nearly all the seceded States to that "combination for crime," the Knights of the Golden Circle. He gives Stanton the credit of exposing the robbery of the Interior Department and of compelling the thief and traitor, Floyd, to resign. We can hardly read at this late day, without shuddering, the accounts of the perils which beset the Government under Buchanan, and of the narrow escape which the country had from ruin.

What they intend doing. Dispatches from New York state that there is to be a meeting of the Democracy at Tammany Hall, before long, for the purpose of putting that party on a vigorous prosecution of the war platform. Come to Father Abraham's bosom, Tammany Hall!

In 1858, in a speech delivered at Springfield, Ill., June 17th, he thus warned the people of their danger, and called them to duty: "Such a decision is all that slavery now lacks of being alike lawful in all the States. Welcome or unwelcome, such decision is probably coming, and will soon be upon us, unless the power of the present political dynasty shall be met and overthrown. We shall lie down pleasantly dreaming of the people of Missouri are on the verge of making their State free, and we shall awaken to the reality, instead, that the Supreme Court has made Illinois a slave State. To meet and overthrow the power of that dynasty is the work now before all those who would prevent that consummation."

In his conversation with Judge Mills, of Wisconsin, last Summer the President said: "There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to Slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus gain the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend, I am carrying on the war for the sole purpose of Abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union."

Just before the adoption of the new Constitution, abolishing slavery, in Maryland, a meeting was held in Baltimore. President Lincoln was invited to attend, and being unable to do so, wrote a letter in which he said:

"It needs not to be a secret, I presume is no secret, that I wish success to this provision. I desire it on every consideration. I wish all men to be free. I wish them the material prosperity of those already free, which I feel sure the extinction of slavery will bring. I wish to see in process of disappearing that only thing which ever could bring this nation to civil war."

On the night of the election, at a late hour, the President was serenaded by a Pennsylvania Club. He made a brief speech and concluded with the following noble words:

"I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply gratified for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is not a pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by the Government, and the rights of humanity."

Noble and magnanimous Abraham Lincoln, twice chosen President of the United States, the people will indeed stand by free Government and the rights of humanity, but they will also stand by the honest and generous man who is defending both! Numerous other passages from his speeches and letters might be quoted, but these are enough to show the heart and the character of the man.

In the re-election of the President we feel something of a personal triumph, because we have been from the first what is called a Lincoln man. In May, 1861, it was our privilege to write concerning him: "We have always liked him as a man. We like his originality, and especially his manners. He is the reverse of those pompous and pancheous politicians who seem to think that man was made to support governments and to stand at an awful distance and worship his rulers. Mr. Lincoln's dignity is becoming, and his playfulness natural. He has the dignified earnestness and gentlemanly looseness which belong to true greatness. It now appears that he has the spirit and the Jacksonian will necessary for great things. If he succeeds in crushing this great Rebellion, he is a greater man than General Jackson, and will have gained a great name in history."

We are happy to know, with thousands of others, that our confidence was not misplaced, and that our opinion does not need changing.

The people may trust their President, and rest assured that he will not betray them nor their Government. So far as the Administration is concerned, we can sleep in peace. We are a happy people to have such a President in such perilous times, and let us hope that he may be spared until the danger is past and the Union restored.

The President's own words, however, are the best index to his heart and character. We see in all his speeches, letters and proclamations, his honesty, his uprightness, his purity of purpose, and his universal benevolence. And, in our opinion, Abraham Lincoln has said some as sublime things as can be found in literature. We do not think with those who call him rude in speech, but believe that he has said things which deserve to live for their wisdom and literary excellence. A few examples will illustrate this. In his celebrated New York speech, in 1860, he began with the words—

"There is but one political question before the people of this country, which is this, 'Is Slavery right, or is it wrong?'"

"And ended with the words: 'Gentlemen, it has been said in the world's history, hitherto, that 'might makes right.' It is for us and for our times, to reverse the maxim, and to show that right makes might.'"

THE ELECTION. Mr. Lincoln's majority is so decided and triumphant that there is no room for cavil. The Copperheads have not a hole through which to creep. They must face the fact that the American People are overwhelmingly for the prosecution of the war, the utter destruction of the rebellion, and the support of the present Administration. There never was a more orderly and free election, and they cannot find a single case of fraud or military interference or disturbance at the polls, to break their fall. There is nothing for them but blank defeat, dismay and despair. They must give up their Anti-War policy, or become too insignificant even for contempt.

Mr. Lincoln is elected by the largest popular majority ever received by a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The largest popular majority on record is that of Harrison over Van Buren and Birney, in 1840, Harrison's majority being 138,472.—The popular majority for Mr. Lincoln in the States given below, leaving out West Virginia, is in round numbers, 361,000. Allowing McClellan's majority in Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware to be 30,000, and we still have a majority for Mr. Lincoln of 331,000. These figures are unofficial and are given in round numbers, but the official figures will rather increase than diminish this estimate. The majorities, so far as we have been able to obtain them, on the home vote, are as follows:

Table listing states and their respective majorities for Lincoln and McClellan. Includes California (25,000), Connecticut (3,000), Illinois (30,000), Indiana (25,000), Iowa (30,000), Kansas (8,000), Maine (18,000), Maryland (9,000), Massachusetts (80,000), Michigan (16,000), Minnesota (5,000), Missouri (5,000), New Hampshire (3,000), New York (9,000), Nevada (3,000), Ohio (35,000), Oregon (2,000), Pennsylvania (10,000), Rhode Island (5,000), Vermont (30,000), Wisconsin (10,000).

The estimates made above are based upon the home vote. With the soldiers' vote, the popular majority for Mr. Lincoln will be over 400,000.

In the electoral college, Mr. Lincoln's majority will be 192, 118 being necessary to a choice, as follows:

Table listing electoral college votes for Lincoln and McClellan. Includes California (5), Connecticut (6), Delaware (3), Illinois (16), Indiana (13), Iowa (8), Kansas (3), Kentucky (11), Maine (7), Maryland (7), Massachusetts (12), Michigan (8), Minnesota (4), Missouri (11), New Hampshire (5), New Jersey (7), New York (33), Nevada (3), Ohio (21), Oregon (3), Pennsylvania (26), Rhode Island (4), Vermont (5), West Virginia (5), Wisconsin (8).

Total electoral vote.....213
Total electoral vote.....213
Necessary to a choice.....118
Lincoln's majority.....192

Thus, both by the popular voice and by the States, is Abraham Lincoln declared President for another term.

LINCOLN'S MAJORITY INCLUDING THE SECEDED STATES.

Table listing seceded states and their electoral votes. Includes Alabama (9), Arkansas (4), Florida (3), Georgia (10), Louisiana (6), Mississippi (7), North Carolina (10), South Carolina (8), Tennessee (12), Texas (4), Virginia (15).

Add to these 88 votes, the 21 for McClellan in Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware, and we have 109 electoral votes for McClellan. The total electoral vote at present is 234. Adding to this the 88 votes of the seceded States makes the vote in the electoral college, 322. The vote would then stand

Total electoral vote.....322
Necessary to a choice.....162
Lincoln's Majority.....213

Thus, giving McClellan the seceded States, Mr. Lincoln would still be President, and have 71 electoral votes to spare. Who will dare to say that Mr. Lincoln is not President of the whole United States of America?

Fernando Wood, the most venomous Copperhead in New York, and a candidate for re-election to Congress, was beaten at the late election.

A DAY OF JUBILEE FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

State of Ohio, Executive Department, Columbus, Nov. 11, 1864. To the Military Committees: The chilling blasts give taken of approaching winter. How are the families of our brave soldiers prepared to meet it and pass through its trials? The long continued campaigns, the almost constant moving of troops, has rendered difficult, and in some cases impracticable, the punctual payment of the men. They have not been able, therefore, to remit as much as usual to their families. In the meantime, the prices of food, clothing, and particularly fuel, have largely advanced, and many families will want the means of comfort and sustenance unless our people are liberal of their gifts.

We must not weary in well doing. How much of our prosperity and security we owe to our army in the field, can easily be understood and appreciated by every citizen of the State. I do not ask charity for the families of these men: I ask open manifestations of gratitude for their labors and sacrifices, and a liberal recognition of the obligations we are under to them. The general sentiment of the men is, we want less in the field and more at home. The State agencies have done a great work this year for our men, as the forthcoming reports will show you.—Now that the winter is upon us, while we do not neglect the sanitary work in the field, let us direct a larger portion of our energies to the wants of the families in our midst.

Thursday, the 24th instant, we will devote as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for His mercies and blessings. We will be strengthened and made fervent by so doing. Let us thereupon devote SATURDAY, THE 26th INST., as a day of feasting and jubilee to the soldiers' families.

In cities and towns fuel is a most important item. Call upon farmers and friends to come in with their wagons loaded with wood, and let them make it heaping measure. Of their abundant crops of potatoes, apples, grains and vegetables let them make liberal contributions. Do not confine this to county seats, but let the same be done in all the towns of the county, where there are families needing aid. The committee can readily organize a small body of respectable citizens at each point, who will attend to receiving and distributing all such contributions. I need not go into the details. Start the noble work in your county, and hundreds of willing hands will be put forth to aid you.

Clothing is much needed among these families, in towns and cities. Almost every family can contribute something in this particular, but wealthy men can contribute money, either to buy clothing or to purchase the fabrics which thousands of our countrywomen, with busy fingers, will fashion into garments for the needy.

The appeal is to all our people. Do not be backward or hesitating on this day of jubilee. Have no fears that too much will be contributed. There is more necessity than ever before. The large number of men furnished this year, the putting forth of the National Guard, and the advance in prices of the necessities of life, have all drawn heavily on the Relief Fund. In many counties it has been anticipated and exhausted. You are not likely to exceed the actual wants of the soldiers' families; but even if you should contribute somewhat to their comfort, or even luxury, it will be a very small equivalent for the protection you have received and the prosperity you have enjoyed.

I respectfully urge the Committees to give this matter special and immediate attention. Give full notice of the movement. Let the call upon the people be widely circulated. Give a few days to perfecting the arrangements. The time is small, compared with that expended for us by the men at the front. See that the relief contributed is extended to its objects; and thus we will make this a day that will gladden the hearts of wives and kindred at home, and strengthen the arms, and re-ignite the courage of husbands, fathers and brothers in the field. It is a noble work; let it be well done.

Very respectfully,
JOHN BROUGH.

SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—At a late hour last night President Lincoln was serenaded by a Pennsylvania club. Being loudly called for, the President appeared at the window and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens—Even before I had been informed by you that this compliment was paid me by citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you embrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the country, but I do believe, and I trust without personal interest, that the welfare of the country does require that such support and indorsement be given. I earnestly believe that the consequences of this day's work, if it be as you assume, and as now seems probable, will be to the lasting advantage of not the very salvation of the country. I can not at this hour say what has been the result of the election, but whatever it may be, I have no desire to modify this opinion, that all who have labored today in behalf of the Union organization, have wrought for the best interests of their country, and world, not only for the present, but for all future ages. I am thankful to God for this approval of the people, but while deeply gratified for this mark of their confidence in me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any one opposed to me. It is not a pleasure to me to triumph over any one, but I give thanks to the Almighty for this evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free Government, and the rights of humanity.

Election News.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 11.—The Union gain of 734 over the September election. The Union majority in September was 15,813. The same proportion of gain throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 9.—Returns from all the towns in the State but one, give Lincoln 5,011 majority, and the soldiers' vote will increase it.

West Virginia. WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA, November 8.—Returns from nine counties show a large Union gain over the October election. It is believed that Lincoln will carry the State by a large majority.

Maryland. BALTIMORE, November 9.—The Republicans have a majority in the House. The Senate is doubtful. The Republican majority in the State is about 7,000.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The Philadelphia Bulletin estimates the Republican Majority at from 10,000 to 15,000, to be swelled to over 35,000 by the soldiers' votes.

New York. NEW YORK, November 9.—It is reported that Brooks is defeated in the Eighth Congressional District. The Tammany ticket for county officers is elected, except Messrs. Conner Mezzart and McKoon for County Clerk. Russell, Tamany Judge, is elected.

Delaware. WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, November 9.—McClellan carries the State by 450 majority.

New Jersey. NEWARK, N. J., November 9.—New Jersey gives McClellan about 5,500 majority; Starr and Newell, Union, and Sitgreaves, Heger and Wright, Democrats, are elected to Congress. The State Senate will stand thirteen Democrats to eight Union, a Union gain of one member. The House with three counties to hear from, stands thirty Union to twenty-one Democrats. The Unionists probably have one or two majority there, but on joint ballot the Democrats will have a very small majority, thus securing the United States Senator to succeed Mr. Ten Eyck, Union. Unionists gain 9,000 votes in the State over 1863. Governor Parker was elected by nearly 15,000 majority, the Union party carrying every county in South and West Jersey, and the election of every member of Legislature there.

New Hampshire. CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, 9 A. M., Nov. 9.—The vote of 132 towns shows up Lincoln, 25,748; McClellan, 23,657. This indicates a handsome Union majority on the home vote.

Connecticut. HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 3 A. M., Nov. 9.—Lincoln's majority in all but thirteen towns is 2,394. The storm will prevent early returns.

Tennessee and Kentucky. LOUISVILLE, KY., November 9.—2:30 A. M.—Nashville—Lincoln, 1,317; McClellan, 25. Ohio soldiers—Lincoln, 470; McClellan, 101. The Republican ticket is elected by a very large majority.

Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, November 10.—The majority in Pennsylvania will be 15,000 to 20,000, without the soldiers' vote in the field.

Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, November 10.—This State complete gives 5,061 majority for Lincoln, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

Indiana. MADISON, INDIANA, November 10.—Jefferson County official: Lincoln 973 majority.

Missouri. ST. LOUIS, November 10.—The late storms have so deranged the telegraph to St. Louis that we have but few scattering returns from the interior, but the State is conceded to Lincoln by a handsome majority; also the election of the radical State ticket.

Michigan Election. DETROIT, Nov. 11.—The Fifth Congressional District of Michigan—the only doubtful one—has elected R. E. Trowbridge, Republican, over A. C. Baldwin, the present Democratic member, thus making the delegation of six stand unanimously for the Union in the Thirty-eighth Congress.

New York Unquestionably for Lincoln. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The official returns from nearly all the counties are in, and show a majority of 8,500 for Lincoln, and over 9,000 for Fenton. The Tribune, of this afternoon, announces the majority for Lincoln at 8,456, and that for Fenton 9,000.

The Election in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Majorities in eighty-one counties give Lincoln 49,841, McClellan 14,812. Some Democratic counties yet to hear from. Republican members of Congress have been elected in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts; the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh elect Democrats; the Twelfth and Thirteenth are yet in doubt. Mr. Moulton, Republican candidate at large, is elected. The Times' Springfield correspondent says the Republicans have a majority of one in the Senate and nine in the House.

Additional Election Returns. The official vote of Muskingum county, O., stands: 3,276; McClellan, 3,740. McClellan's majority, 464.

Eighty counties in Illinois give Lincoln 27,888 majority. The twenty remaining counties in the State gave Douglas 1,133 majority in 1860.—Should there be no change in favor of the Union ticket in those counties, the Union majority of the State will still exceed 25,000.

Up to Saturday, the election returns in Michigan, on the home vote, indicated a Union majority of 9,248.—The soldiers' votes then in gave a majority of 1,510 for Lincoln. With the citizens' and soldiers' vote still to be heard from, the Union majority cannot fall below 16,000, and may reach 18,000.

In 205 towns of New Hampshire, nearly all in the State, Lincoln has 2,541 majority.

Illinois and Iowa. CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The Evening Journal has returns from all but four small counties in Illinois, which foot up majorities for Lincoln of 30,000.—There is a Union majority of 18, on a joint ballot, in the Legislature, and 11 Congressmen, out of 14, were elected; Union gain of 6. The same paper has assurance that all the Union Congressmen are elected in Iowa.

Maine. AUGUSTA, MAINE, November 12.—Two hundred and twenty-five towns give Lincoln 47,423; McClellan 39,297. The same towns, in September, gave Corey 45,618; Howard 32,116. The remainder of the State will not vary materially from this majority, as only 39,000 votes are yet to be heard from, which will be about equally divided between the two.

Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, Nov. 12.—Estimates made here, from reliable sources, put the State at between 8,000 and 10,000 for Lincoln.

Pacific States. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12.—Dispatches from the Pacific coast, dated Oct. 9, in St. Joseph's parish, says San Francisco gives Lincoln 5,000 majority. It is estimated that California gives Lincoln 25,000 majority.

Other Returns. The district of West Kentucky gives a majority for Lincoln; one of the greatest changes in public opinion to be found in any part of the Union.

Memphis papers of the 10th instant say that the vote of Memphis was: Lincoln 1,004; McClellan 2,632, which was informal, and consequently rejected. Detachments of Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Wisconsin regiments gave large Lincoln majorities. The 6th Tennessee Cavalry gave a unanimous vote 550 for Lincoln.

California, Oregon and Nevada for the Union. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—In this city over 21,000 votes were polled.—Lincoln's majority over 5,000. Returns from the balance of the State, so far as heard, are equally favorable.—Lincoln's majority can hardly be less than 25,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Returns from 24 counties give a majority for Lincoln of 13,236. Full returns will increase this to at least 20,000. Oregon has gone for Lincoln by from 1,500 to 2,000. Nevada has gone Republican by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority. The elections everywhere passed off quietly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—The news of Lincoln's re-election was received here at noon to-day, and caused great satisfaction. Election returns come in slowly, but swell the Union majorities already reported. Our three Union Congressmen are elected.

Nevada elects a Union State Government and three Congressmen by 3,000 majority.

The Election in West Virginia. WHEELING, Nov. 14.—Eastern papers speak of there being no opposition to the Lincoln and Johnson ticket in West Virginia. Such was not the case, a McClellan electoral ticket was in the field, headed by Gen. W. Summers. Returns show an overwhelming majority in every county, Whetzel excepted, for Lincoln.

The Intelligencer estimates that three-fourths of the vote cast will be in that direction.

Vote of Kentucky Troops. COVINGTON, KY., Nov. 10. EDS. COV.—For the benefit of the friends of the 24th Infantry, I give you the vote of seven companies that are on duty at Covington and Newport: For Lincoln, 199; for McClellan 65; Total 264. Lincoln's majority 134.

There are three companies at Mt. Sterling yet to hear from, which, I think, will give Lincoln a majority. This shows that the honest and brave soldiers of Kentucky are not willing to give up our old Government for the sake of a band of home traitors and sympathizers.

The Vote in the Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10.—Returns of voting in this army are nearly all in.—The Pennsylvania soldiers give 3,970 majority for Lincoln. The Western regiments give small majorities for Lincoln: Total vote in the combined armies, before Richmond and Petersburg is stated at 18,000; majority for Lincoln 8,000.

The election in East Tennessee is unanimous for Lincoln. The following is the vote of Ohio and Pennsylvania soldiers at Atlanta: Pennsylvania—Lincoln, 1,273; McClellan, 380. Ohio—Lincoln, 910; McClellan 236.

Vote in Washington Barracks. WASHINGTON, November 8.—The vote taken in Alexandria and Washington, at the different barracks and hospitals, show in part: Ohio—Union, 491; Democrat, 98. Iowa—Union, 74; Democrat 5. Wisconsin—Union, 639; Democrat, 163. Maine—Union, 406; Democrat, 79. Pennsylvania—Union, 198; Democrat 806. A dispatch from Alexandria states that the aggregate vote of all the soldiers there is as follows: Union 547; Democrat, 178.

How Maryland Soldiers Voted. The vote of Maryland regiments, as far as reported, was as follows:

Table showing Maryland soldiers' votes. Includes First Regiment Infantry (425 Lin, 2 Mac), Fourth (272 Lin, 30 Mac), Seventh (304 Lin, 12 Mac), Eighth (227 Lin, 17 Mac), Twelfth (175 Lin, 31 Mac), Cole's Cavalry (376 Lin, 48 Mac), Alexander's Battery (95 Lin, 73 Mac), Higby's battery (79 Lin, 17 Mac), Snow's battery (19 Lin, 123 Mac). Total: 1,969 Lin, 123 Mac. Majority: 1,846.

Totals of Soldiers' Votes Polled at Johnston's Island, Nov. 8, 1864. Lincoln and Johnson, 128th O.V.I., 492; 6th regiment V. R. corps 71; 2d Independent Battery O. N. G., 73. McClellan and Pendleton: 128th O. V. I., 112; 6th Regiment V. R. Corps 17; 2d Independent Battery O. N. G. 5.

Whole number of votes cast 771. Majority for Lincoln and Johnson 503.

Vote of the 10th Corps. The Herald's 10th Corps special says the following is Lincoln's majority: 10th Corps 1,006; 18th Corps, 1,435; Kautz's cavalry division 185; regiments on detached service 953; signal corps 24. Total majority for Lincoln in the army of the James 2,964.

Soldiers' Vote at Bridgeport, Alabama. BRIDGEPORT, ALABAMA, November 8, 1864. EDS.—At the election here to-day, out of the votes cast by the 34th Ohio, Lincoln and Johnson received..... 309
McClellan and Pendleton..... 22
Total..... 331
Majority for Lincoln..... 27

Sherman's Proposed Campaign—Thomas to look after Hood—Sherman going through the Confederacy. NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Times' Washington special has the following: The news concerning Sherman's programme in Georgia, which has been telegraphed to the country from a Western paper, will startle the public. Some of the facts had been known here. It is known that after Hood had gotten well into Alabama, some weeks since, and after Gen. Sherman had determined that it was not necessary to use his entire army for the pursuit of the rebels, the latter, with three corps, started back from Northern Georgia, for Atlanta.

His objective point was boldly asserted to be Savannah, for which place it was given out he would leave on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election, having first destroyed Atlanta. It was thought he would touch at Macon, and would reach Savannah in a march of twenty-five days. The route is 200 miles, with no rivers and few creeks of importance to pass, and leading through the most flourishing part of Georgia. Milledgeville, the capital of the State, could be reached in six days. He will have rations for sixty days, and is expected to find supplies and forage on his route. His force for this great march will be between 10,000 and 70,000 men, and he will have a large amount of ordnance and construction corps and pontoon bridges.

There will, doubtless, be considerable destruction of property on the route and tens of thousands of the huddled slaves of Georgia will be freed and incorporated into our army. Troops have been sent from Atlanta to Tennessee, and it is supposed will destroy bridges and all important railroad routes. Rome will be evacuated and damaged. We will hold an outpost in Georgia, south of Chattanooga, which will be necessary to guard East Tennessee.

Hood's army, entire, is nearly five five hundred miles in the rear of Sherman. The gallant General Thomas, with an army, will take care of Hood, in the absence of Sherman. He will have abundant force for this purpose, which will be appropriately stationed.

General Thomas is already prepared to fight Hood who is somewhere in Northern Alabama, near the line of the Tennessee River. If Hood goes into Western Kentucky, he falls into a trap.

Look out for glorious news from Sherman's army within thirty days; for in that time it will have made the grand military march from the mountains to the Atlantic seaboard.

This will be one of the most extraordinary campaigns of the war. The rebels have nothing in Georgia that can oppose Sherman. They made a grand mistake in sending Hood to Tennessee.

You will probably get your first news of Sherman at Savannah or Charleston.

Come to the great Jubilee on next Monday night. Lincoln's majority over 400,000.