NATIONAL UNION TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Of Illinois. FOR VICE PRESIDENT

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee. National Union Electoral Ticket SENATORIAL. Morton M' Michael, Philadelphia.

BUPBESENTATIVE. 1 Robert P. King. 2 George M. Contes, 3 Henry Bumm. 4 William H. Kern, 5 Berton H. Jenks, 6 Charles M. Runk, 7 Robert Parks, 8 William Taylor. 5 William Taylor, 9 John A. Heistand, 10 Richard H. Coryell, 11 Edward Heilday, 2 Charles F. Reed,

13 Elias W. Hale 14 Charles H. Sha 16 David M Conaughy, 17 David W. Woods, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everbard Bierer, 22 John P. Penney. 23 Ebenezer M Junkin. 24 John W. Blanchard.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1864. Little else is now talked of here but pelipatriots and goods citizens, all are importunfeel disposed to do what is right. In a difis true beyond doubt. He is considered the peace candidate, and they contend that he will favor peace even on the basis of their independence, because many who support him favor such views. But Gen. McClellan has declared that he is for the Umon at all hazards, and I have no doubt that he honcatly entertains these sentiments, but he is in company with others who do not hesitate to declare themselves in favor of recognizing the Confederacy, if a restoration of the Union cannot be effected without war.

Mr. Pennington, Secretary of the French Legation, says that the election of McClellan would be immediately followed by the recognition of Southern independence by France and England; and that consequently the Chicago ticket, instead of meaning peace of any kind, really meant intervention, Southern independence, and foreign war.

We have also the important testimony of Hon R. J. Walker on this point, and it is to the same purport. The opportunities of Mr. Walker, as a sojourner abroad, for knowing the temper and intentions of France and England, are such as enable him to speak with little less than absolute knowledge,-We quote from his letter on the Presidential contest, as follows:

"It is the boast of the Confederate leaders in Europe, since the adoption of the platform at Chicago, that upon the election of of victorious rebels, and sue for peace. their candidates, without waiting four rate Government. Indeed I do not doubt the understanding between . Davis and Napoleon the Third to recognize the independence of the South, upon the election of the Chicago candidates, Why wait four months American people, by endorsing the Chicago shall have declared for peace, with the additional announcement in that platform, that the war for the suppression of the rebellion has failed?

"If, indeed, the war has failed, and we cannot thus suppress the rebellion, it would not only be the right, but upon the princi pals of international law, the duty of every foreign power to acknowledge Southern independence. Thus is it that the Chicago-McClellan platform invites recognition .-What is the recognition of the independence of the South by France under such circumfirst place, commercial treaties stimulating great advantages in favor of France, and perhaps other powers. It means, of course, descructive of our interests, and favorable to

the recognizing powers.

"There will be no recognition of the inde-American people will then have loudly proclaimed through the ballot box that they persed and vanquished. Upon the news of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln reaching Euess of the Chicage candidates, will fall like Lucifer, to rise no more. American securities, including those of the federal and loval State governments, of railroads, and other companies with real capital, will all be immensely appreciated. The difference in favor of our country, including the rise in greenback, would be equivalent in a few months to hundreds of millions of dollars. Nor is it only our stocks that will rise at home and abroad, but the national character will be immensely exalted.

Last night, in company with some friends, I went to hear Hon, Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland. The immense Hall was overflowing, but we secured a place on the platform through a private entrance. Mr. Davisis well known as one of the ablest men in Congress, and was the first man to propose the abolition of slavery in Maryland. He is an able speaker, though his voice is not very clear or strong. He is not one of those who think Mr. Lincoln is without fault, but that he is the best man that could have been selected under the circumstances. The friends of Gen. McClellan here, with whom I have conversed, think they will carry the State by a majority of 10,000 on the home

vote, but do not expect to overcome the soldiers' vote. Business has improved some, but is very unsestled. Merchants buy but little and keep but little stock on hand. In New ty will be inevitably lost. York it is said that Stewart and others of the heavy houses, have re-shipped some pullions of dollars worth of goods to England. They evidently fear a great decline

in the market. THE HOME VOTE. The real figures of the home vote in this State stand as fol-

For Union Congressman
" Democratic " Union majority

197,001

IS THE WAR A FAILURE? The Chicago platform declares the war a

hilure, and demands a cessation of hostilities. This, as a child might see, is an unconditional surrender to the rebels; for if the majority of the people should, by the election of Gen. McClellan, endorse that platform, therebels and the rest of mankind will take it as a proclamation that we are vanquished; that we will not, because we cannot, fight any longer; that we are in the condition of any other conquered people, at the mercy of our enemies, and obliged to accede to whatever terms they may choose to impose. This is the issue. There can be no other. The rebels know it, and hence they regard and speak of the election of McClellan as their triumph. His election and was only understood to be a political death to Liberty.

Now, let us see whether the Chicago Convention has asserted the truth in declaring others with revolvers and shot guns. the war a failure. Nearly one half the terzitory of which the rebels had undisputed ties; all seem to think that the approaching to the Gulf; now it is all in our possession. election is one of great importance, and us Then New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, that in May and June there was to be an in-Memphis, Nashville, Norfolk, Pensacola, vasion at three points-into Ohio, to be led ed to vote accordingly. But what side is the Chattahooga, Atlanta, and many other imright side, is the trouble with many who portant towns were, apparently as firmly in the possession of the insurgents as Baltimore, ficulty like this, it is always safe to be on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago | the organization were to shake hands and side of your country. There can be no ques- are now in ours. They have lost hundreds be friends. An assessment was made on tion that the rebels are all opposed to the of thousands of miles of territory; we not election of Mr. Lincoln. That they hang an acre. City after city, fort after fort, has their hopes on the election of Gen. McClellan | been wrested from them; we have not lost one. There armies are rapidly melting away under the triple operation of casualties, disease and desertion, the means to recruit them having been exhausted; while ours are at this moment stronger and more efficient than they have been since the war began. They are everywhere struggling, but while at no point are we standing on the defensive. And yet those fellows who met of the language of the tories of that day, and will consign those who utter it, to the same undying infamy. Everyman who votes November, will set his seal to, and become He may make what disclaimers he pleases; but, so far as his vote goes, it will be a proclamation to the world that the war is a failure-that we are conquered-that we are Davis would retaliate. ready to throw down our arms at the feet

months for the inauguration of March next. at Chicago forgot, in the midst of their tri- guilt. Brig. Gen. Carrington, in an appeal Napoleon will AT ONCE recognize the Confole- bulation, for whom they were speaking.— to the people of Indiana urges them to put having a chance for a shot. The Rebels took circumstantial evidence (although I do not Possibly they meant that the war on the down this damnable conspiracy. Referring possession of several batteries and turned know the fact.) that there is already a secret part of their insurgent friends had been a to the escape of Dodd, he says: failure; for Jeff. Davis himself, in his recent speech at Macon, admitted the same thing. In fact, that speech of Mr. Davis is the most until the 4th of March next, when the complete refutation of that lying declaration that has yet appeared. It is a wail of despair -the strongest possible confession of failure. Have both sides failed? It must be so, or else the Chicago Convention has lied.

THE SECRET ORDER EATING UP THE DEMOCRAT PARTY .- The secret outh-bound Order of American Knights, alias Sons of der their own signature, denying any com-Liberty, has so completely gained the ascen- plicity in his escape. dancy in all the counsels and movements of the Democratic party, that there is no lonstances! It means war. It means, in the ger any freedom of action in that party, either for the members or for those who are

not. Whatever action is necessary to be atthe overthrow of the blockade, so as to tempted by the party is dictated and shaped carry on those treaties. It means conditions by the higher conclave which govern the secret Order. The same hidden and mysterious body fabricates the platforms which pendence of the South by France or England are foisted upon Democratic conventions. or any other Power, if Abraham Lincols In point of fact the whole Democratic party should be re-elected in November next. The may now be regarded as a sham, concealing can and will subdue the rebellion by force party. The local Democratic meetings which cavalry has been called out, and are now of arms; and that they will continue to ne are held everywhere are only for the purpose gotiate from the mouths of our cannon un- of deluding the multitudes who are not in ceedings ever take place at such gatherings. rope the Confederate stock, now waiting the | They are not permitted to frame or pass resolutions of any other tenor than those previously concocted by the secret Order.

Yet there are many thousands of honest, high-minded, intelligent Democrats who still labor under the delusion that the Democratic party is the same as ever. They cannot be to accomplish its own purposes. When they vote for delegates to a nominating convention they fancy that they are exercising a freeman's privilege, while the men they vote | row before Judge Coursel. for are previously dictated by the secret Order, and those who shape everything are the secret manipulators who manage the wires. If any such citizen were to profess loyal sentiments and to become a candidate for any position, the secret Order would quietly dispose of his chances at once. Of course so long as the Democratic party serves so well the purposes of this secret Order it will be used, but in the end it is sure to destroy the party at the North as it did at the South. Hence those who seek to carrying. preserve the Democratic party should war against this insidious enemy which is destroying its vitals. If they hug to their hearts now the delusive show of strength produced by this secret machinery, the par-

A Good Day's Work .-- At the recent elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, the Union men gained 21 members of Congress, out of a total of 54. In these three States the present members stand 21 Union, and 32 Democrats. In the next Congress they will stand 42 Union to 12 Democrats. And yet in the face of those figures the Democrats claim a great victory.

'The Sons of Liberty"-Their Trensonable Object.

The Copperhead papers, have treated with incredulity the revelations of the treasonable doings of the so called "Sons of Liberty" in the western States, but there is no longer room for a doubt of their nefarious purposes. The evidence on the trial of Dodd, at Indianoplis, is overwhelmingly conclusive. The tistimony of Felix S. Stiger, a government detective, proved conclusively that the programme of the "Order" included a rebellion in the West, in co-operation with an invasion by the rebels. The following is the evidence of another government witness: "William Clayton being sworn testified

bringing the Democratic party into power, would be office to Copperheads; but to them organization; afterward the officers informit would be victory, triumph, life-giving ed the members that it was a military orthem either separate independence in their trol of the government were said to be tydeath to the old Government-life to Slavery, sist by force of arms, and the members of mands. the order frequently drilled, and have been drilling for a year. About two-thirds of the order are armed, some with rifles and muster roll of our township was over 109. Dr. McCartney, who is Grand Seigneur of the county, informed the members that possession in the beginning of 1862 has been there were 40,000 in the State of Illinois wrested from them. At that date they held | well armed, and that they could depend the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio- upon 80,000 in that State. There were about 40,000 in Missouri, 20,000 being in St. Louis and vicinity. The officers said by Morgan or Wheeler; into Indiana, to be led by Longstreet, and into Missouri, to be led by Marmaduke or Price; and, in case the rebels came into Illinois, the brethern of the lodges for the purchase of arms. Their odges was assessed for two hundred dollars; it was collected by a Colonel Barry, or Burrett, of St. Louis. The arms were to come from Nassau to Canada, and were to be brought to the Canada line by the Confederate authorities, but the Order was to pay the cost of transportation from Nassau o the Canada line. It was understood in the Order that the signal for the uprising would be given by the supreme commander, C. L. Vallandigham. Next to him in command was Robert Holloway of Missouri. struggling in vain, to defend themselves There were lieutenants and captains or cols against our victorious and advancing hosts; in the Order, and a major general for each Congressional district. The penalty for divulging the secrects of the Order was death. Since the exposures of the Order in at Chicago, with traitorous design and St. Louis, and especially in this case, the shameless mendacity, in the face of facts like | Order was disposed to be quiet, and do but those, voted that the war on our side has little. The present invasion of Missouri was been a failure. It is a faischood, and a base made known to the Order in this locality slander upon the brave men whose galiant Price would be in Missouri by Oct, 1 and deeds and splendid achievements will shine stay there until after the election, and as in history with lustre surpassing that of the much longer as he could. The Order in

heroes of the Revolution. It is but an echo Illinois made no effect to assist if he came in. The late exposures had stopped their calculations. Their temples met but had quiet drilling. for Gen. George B. McClellan on the 8th of ment testified that the organization of which the endorser of that traitorous utterance. Iil., and St. Louis. Members of the order

he was a member, contemplated a simultaneous attack on Indianapolis, Springfield who were fearful of being shot or hung as traitors, if captured, were assured that the government would be notified that they must be treated as prisoners of war, or Jeff. Since this and other evidence was given

in, Dodd, who was on trial, has escaped, camps of General Crook's Corps, Early's Perhaps, however, the traitors who met thus furnishing conclusive evidence of his men were inside and instantly charged on "The exposure of the Sons of Liberty has

been made. Every word is true. Harrison II. Dodd, grand commander of Indiana, has been on trial. The proof was overwhelm-Dodd was released from the military prison upon his parole of honor not to attempt to escape, and was granted quarters in the United States Court building. Late at night he escaped from the third story by a rope. One man was only with him. That man was Joseph J. Bingham. Innocent men do not do so. The act confesses guilt.'

Dodd's counsel publish a statement un-

The Rebel Raid in Vermont.

MONTREAL October 22. Twelve of the robbers at St. Albans, Vt.,

have been captured in Canada. One of the raid was conducted by a captain in the Confederate service. -Twenty-three persons were concerned in

the raid, and the amount taken from the banks was \$223,000.

The Evening Telegraph, published at St. Albans, says: "Fears are entertained, from the sympathy shown at St. John for the rebel raiders at St. Albans, that an attempt the secret organization which is the real will be made to rescue them. A troop of Laflamme, and Hon. J. H. Cameron have been retained as counsel for the rebels, and the secret. Nothing but mere formal pro Mr. Devlin for the United States authori-

> Lieutenant Bennett H. Young, commanding the raiders, has sent to the Evening Telegraph a letter, in which he charges the citizens of Vermont with violating the English and Canadian laws.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 23.-Thirteen of the St. Albans bank robbers are now in jail at St. Johns. They are mostly young men claiming to hail from Kentucky, and instant made to understand or believe that they are that they are in the Confederate service, and mere instruments used by the secret Order are also confident that they will be released. Two of them claim to have captain's commissions. A small quantity of Confederate money was found on them. An examination will be commenced at St. Johns to-mor-

Sensation in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17. A great sensation was created here this morning, caused by the simultaneous seizure by the military authorities of a number of large business houses, (and closal of the establishments by a guard of soldiers.

The seizure is understood to be pursuant to orders from the War Department, Nothing definite isknown as to the charges which induced the seizures, but it is understood to be contraband trade and rebel mail

The houses thus far seized are as follows :

Hamilton, Easter & Co., dry goods, Balti-more street; Charles Waters & Co., hardware, 15 Charles street; Jordan & Rose, clothiers, Hanover and Baltimore streets; two ware houses of Weisenfelder & Co., clothiers, Baltimore street. The following are among the arrests:-

Isaac Cole, Jr., & Brother, hats and caps, Baltimore street; Simon French & Co., clothiers, and A. L. Frederick, clothier. The proprietors, clerks and employees found on the premises were also arrested, and sent to Wasnington on a special train.

It is understood that other arrests are to

CREEK, VA., October 19-10 P. M.—The sun has again set on a battlefield in the Sheandoah Valley, and the rays of the waning moon are dimly lighting the pathway of the retreating Rebels. General Sheridan's victorious troops are swiftly pursuing the bro-ken and scattered remnant of Early's army,

now rapidly flying up the Valley.

The battle which has just ended so glo riously for the cause of the Union will doubtless, be known in history as "the bat-tle of Cedar Creek," having been fought on the banks of that insignificant, but now historic stream. It has been an extraordinary and fierce struggle, and in one respect is un-equaled in the history of warfare, either of modern times. It has proved the magical that the organization first contemplated influence a master-mind exercises over the fate of a battle in inspiring with renewed courage a retreating army, and turning a probable defeat into a decisive and glorious victory. The man who has this day achievwonderful a defeat is Major-General new Confederacy, or supreme control in a rannical, and that they were trampling us Philip II. Sheridan, the hero of the Shenan-new Union. It would be life to them, but under foot, and that we should have to re-down and the idea of the troops be com-

THE BATTLE COMMENCES.

The morning of Wednesday, Oct. 19, was raw and misty. A dense fog enveloped the whole country in the vicinity of Cedar Creek making every object at a distance of fifty yards perfectly invisible. At 4 o'clock the air was at its keenest, and the fog at its densest point; so General Early chose that opportune hour for the attack, by which he hoped to clear the Shenandoah valley of General Sheridan's Yankee army.

valry. The vigilant pickets of these com-mands were shivering in and peering thro' the mist, for experience had taught them the misty morning air the pickets peered with curious eyes, when shadowy forms apcared as though rising from the ground; Early's Rebel horsemen were coming down their lines. Shot was exchanged for shot, and for fifteen or twenty minutes quite a lively picket duel ensued, breaking the slumpers of thousands for a time. The firing, however, ceased almost as suddenly as it had commenced, and the army once again

Quiet reigned along our lines, and even he mules, usually so noisy, appeared to be dosing. Four o'clock approached and the Rebel column was put in motion. Ker-shaw's Division was the first to move, and

the real attack commenced. The Eighth Corps was the first to suffer. The demonstration on the extreme right had been intended as a feint to draw the attention of our pickets from their columns moving towards the left. The Rebels must have moved their troops along the line of the Manassas Railroad, and crossed the Cedar Creek far to the left of General Crook's orps. Rebel prisoners subsequently stated that they commenced to move at two o'clock in the morning. They would consequently have had about two hours to get into position before attacking the left of our line. Gen. Early succeeded in getting his men well on the rear flank of General Crook's Corps by four o'clock in the morning, without being discovered. During the preceeding day the utmost confidence had been expressed in the impregnability of this flank; but the fog hid the Rebel advance, and before the long roll was beaten through the the artillery. Large numbers of men were he guns on General Crook's men withstanding the perilous position in which his corps was placed, General Crook made a gallant defense, but the Robel troops wrapped his flank and front in flames.

The Eighth Corps had been compelled to change front, and shortly after the Rebel assault their front was facing east and the Rebel line extended down to camp of the provisional division, Colonel Kitching's command, which was surprised in a similar

manner to the Eighth Corps.

This division originally mustered between three and four thousand men, but all, except about five hundred, had been taken away to guard trains and perform other si-milar duties. Colonel Kitching, however, succeded in forming the small balance of his division on the left of the Eighth Corps, and until that organization broke and fell back, made a brave and determined stand. During this stand Colonel Kitching succeeded in rallying in a large number of stragglers them, who is in jail at St. Johns, states that and placing them in position to check the Rebel movement.

The efforts, however, of General Crook and his staff were insufficient to stem the Rebel advance. For upwards of an hour the unequal contest was sustained, when the corps began to waver and soon afterwards fell back with great rapidity. Colonel Kitching was severely wounded in the foot while endeavoring to rally his men. .

About this time the sun began to rise and the mist to disperse, when a clearer view guarding the jail. Hon. J. J. Abbott, R. could be obtained of the operations on our left. The Rebel plan of battle had already developed itself. It was evidently Early's intention to keep flanking us on the left, thus to double up the army and get in be-tween us and Winchester. The Eighth Corps having been pressed back for a considerable distance, and their works occupied by the Rebels, preparations were made by the Nine teenth Corps to resist the advance. Unfor-tunately, sufficient time was not allowed for the purpose. The retreat of the Eighth Corps, at the first slow and orderly, was by the impetuosity of the Rebel advance, converted into a very disorderly retreat.

On the left of the Winchester and Strasurg pike the hills were of considerable elevation, and on these eminences the Eighth Corps had been camped when surprised .-About sunrise, however, stragglers began to come down, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole corps was en route for the rear. Many regiments of General Crook's Corps behaved nobly, and contested the ground inch by inch. Others, however, to their shame be it spoken, broke up entirely, and came streaming down the hills, across to the turnpike, and way to the rear of the Nineteenth Corps, and even much further. General Emory and staff, and other officers, did all in their power to stop these straglers, but without avail. Strong, able-bodied men, would rub the palm of their hand over

their stomachs and reply "I am sick." Shells from the Rebel guns began to drop in the ranks of the Nineteentl, Corps, and engaged in getting his men in position, to protect General Crook's flying troops. Suddenly the Rebel line of battle was discovered parallel with the transite was discovered parallel with the transite. General Grover, whose division was on the covered parallel with the turnpike, and extending far in the rear of the Nineteenth

teenth Corps.

General Wright at this time sent for the set. Sixth Corps to come up, and General Emory During the latter part of the day the Resuperintended the formation of his Corps bel General Ramseur was mortally wounded. It is understood that other arrests are to be made.

Superintended the formation of his Corps into line of battle. Gen. Grover, commanding the Second Division of the Corps, was hard at work reversing his line and having his guns trained on the Rebel columns. It was at this critical juncture that Colonel over a copper warehouse.

Superintended the formation of his Corps and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Lahr, commanding a brief of the Rebel columns. It was at this critical juncture that Colonel Daniel Macauley of the Eleventh Indians, now to be seen in the shape of fifty pieces of the commanding a brief of the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Lahr, commanding a brief of the Rebel columns. It was at this critical juncture that Colonel Daniel Macauley of the Eleventh Indians, now to be seen in the shape of fifty pieces of the Corps, was hard at work reversing his line and having the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Lahr, commanding a brief of the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and he subsequently fell into our hands, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and the Rebel General Ramseur was mortally wounde

the Rebel columns advanced, preventing the formation of a perfect line of battle by the Nineteenth Corps. Lapping over their flank and pressing on in front came the Rebel line of battle. General Emory commanding the corps, had his horse shot under him while encouraging and forming his men. He instantly mounted one belonging to an Order-ly, and was fortunately able to continue at the head of his men. General Grover at the same time had the heel of his right boot carried away by a shell, but, singular to relate, neither the General nor his horse sus-

tained any injury.
With wild yells and withering volleys the Rebel advance, both front and flank continued. At this moment old Jubal Early's bosom must have swelled with pride at witnessing the magnificent impetuosity of crushing defeat General Sheridan has in-his grey-coated soldiers, and his heart doubt-flicted upon the old man. Early, and it is annihilating the Yankee army. The Nineteenth Corps, however, stood firm for some the possession of the valley. time longer, although outflanked and outnumbered. The wagons and ambulances Address of the Union State Central were being driven rapidly away in a westerly direction. The greater part of General Crook's ambulance train had fallen into the hands of the Rebels at an early stage of the battle. The Sixth Corps had come up from their position on the right. It was then under the command of Brigadier-General James B. Ricketts.

General Wright on seeing the Nineteenth Corps so completely outflanked, ordered both the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps to fall back to some rising ground on the west side Ghost-like and chilly was everything that of the small stream already mentioned in a morning. The veteran's of the Sixth Corps former part of this report. The Sixth Corps were wropped in sleep on the right of our covered the retreat, and gave the Nineteenth ine, and beyond them still further to the and Eighth Corps ample time to cross the right was General Custer's Division of Ca- the stream, when the Nineteenth went into position on the right, the Sixth in the centre, and the Eighth on the left.

It was now about half-past ten o'clock in that the for was never to be despised and proper precautions never neglected. Through commenced to file off through the woods, and the battle was over for a time.

The wagons had been passed down the road to Winchester with but slight loss, but in a few seconds a bright flash and a although the Rebels had made several despe-sharp report told them that once again rates efforts to secure so valuable a prize as rates efforts to secure so valuable a prize as the wagon train of the Union army,

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE FIELD. Close on to eleven o'clock General Sheridan arrived on the field, and at once assumed command of the army. He had heard the news of the Rebel advance at Winchester, and rode up from that place on a hard trot. He arrived on the field with his horse decked with foam and bathed in prespiration. While passing along the road he was loudly cheered by the men, when the General raised his cap, telling them that it was all right, that he wanted them to go back to their old quarters, and that he intended before sunset to make his head-quarters in the same place where they were when he left, The General's escort came up far in his rear. When the soldiers laughed at them for not keeping up, they replied that "The devil might keep up, but they could not." The different corps were promptly halted,

and they presented a strange scene of warlike confusion, and apparently no ordinary efforts would be needed to restore order to the chaotic mass. Long lines of wagons and ambulances were still filing down the middle road towards Winchester; pieces of artillery were with great difficulty being drawn through the woods in an oblique direction towards Newtown. On every side, close at hand and far away in the distance, were lines of troops, upon whose arms and equipments the sun shone with great brilliancy. Horses stopped to grase, and the men who had been deprived of their breakfast by the Rebels' early movement, began quietly munching a hard tack, and loudly telling of their feats during the last few

General Sheridan preceeded to form his and through canvass, appending to the paline of battle about a mile to the north of triotic zeal, and kindlin Middletown. The Eighth Corps was placed a great and loyal communication. on the left and held the Winchester turpike, General Wright's veterans took the centre of the line, and the Nineteenth Corps the right. General Custers cavalry was also placed on the left to guard the flank of the Eighth Corps. The Rebel line of battle was formed on the outskirts of Middletown.

RENEWAL OF THE BATTLE.

battle, the deadly elements were quietly are closed. This Committee will continue gathering strength to renew the dreadful conflict. Shell from the Rebel batteries were constantly dropping in and around our lines, but the men suffered little from this firing. Our batteries were also employed, waking up the Rebel troops, but no fighting of any importance took place for over an

SHERIDAN DRIVES THE REBELS.

About half-past one o'clock General Sheridan commenced driving the Rebels. The Nineteentn Corps' lines were thrown forward, and with their batteries playing briskly on the Rebe! position, affairs began to assume a more cheerful aspect. The Rebels had apparently got hoarse from their efforts in the morning, for their yells at this time were both faint and far between. Our lines continually advanced, slowly, it is true, but

At this time General Grover was hit on the wrist and the ball traversed his arm, lacerating his flesh in a very bad manner. The charge which decided the fate of this

eventful day was made at four o'clock in the afternood. Fifteen minutes before that time Gen. Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps formed in two lines of battle on an open piece of ground on the right of the turnpike The other division of that Corps, and also General Emory's command (the Nineteenth Corps) formed in a similar manner, but under cover of the woods.

At four o'clock the lines commenced to move forward. More than half the distance was tarversed and scarcely a shot was fired, Then suddenly the Rebel batteries opened with terrific effect on our advancing lines. The spectators held their breath or asked in hushed and eager wisper whether the troops would meet with the success their bravery merited. But mingling with the roar of artillery and the din of exploding shells was heard now the roar of musketry.

The firing was the most constant and rapid which has ever been heard in the valley, and was never equaled on this continent except the battle of the Wilderness. Citizens of Winchester left their houses, and stood in silent groups in the streets, listening to the sounds of the dreadful conflict which was then in progress ten miles away. Our lines slightly wavered under the withering fire of the Rebel batteries, but they did not give way or fall back.

When but a short distance from the Rebel lines the last grand rush was made. Our men were inside their lines and the day was

General Sheridan, with his usual promptitude ordered the pursuit to be kept up. Corps. Their plan of flanking on the left, which succeeded so well with the Eighth Corps, was again to be tried on the Nine-Cedar creek, en route for Strasburg, which place they also left in their rear after sun-

PARTICULARS OF SHERIDAN'S

VICTORY.

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD NEAR CEDAR
CREEK, VA. October 19—10 P. M.—The

CREEK, VA. October 19—10 P. M.—The are being constantly increased, and that assistance will be needed to guard them.

General Sheridan has kept his word and re-established his head-quarters in the place they occupied this morning. The different corps have also gone back to their old camping grounds, and now, while writing, at this late hour, the events of the last sixteen hours seem almost like a dream. Our wounded have been sent to Newtown and Winchester. where everything is being done for their comfort. Of course at this time no estimate can be made of the losses on either side, and the country between here and Winchester is filled with stragglers who will doubtless return to their comrades in a few days, which will reduce our at this time apparent-

ly great losses, This has been the most complete and flicted upon the old man, Early, and it is beat high with the hope of at last extremely problomatical whether the latter will again endeavor to dispute with him

Committee.

TO THE LOYAL MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA. ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM., PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21, 1864. To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania :- The smoke of the first chgagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at

home Pennsylvania stands by the government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is Rye, to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by Corn, increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

General Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to reason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would by far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another northern soldier. The Ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the north and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men forgiving them their suffrages; but after the verdiets of Maine, Vermont , New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, all sencible persons know that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to con-

treasure and to murder others of their sons. The sublime spectacle of a united north will end the war. We invoke all patriots to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By prefecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents; by public addresses, especially; by local speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to bring every loyal to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings of the people by daylight and by torchlight and by all the honest agencies of an active a great and loyal commonwealth, we can attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worths of the historic character of the contest and of the great issues dependent upon it.

tinne this fearful war to waste more of our

Forward, then, every lover of his country to this good work! Looking not to the past but to the future, forgetting all personal considerations, and appreciating the pri-vilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the During this intermission in the storm of Union, let us relax no effort until the poils to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, carnest and constant assistance. Grant's march of valor and the glory from the Rapidan to the James scaled the fate of the rebellion. Since then, Sherman has turned its left wing. Farragut is closing its avenues of scape. Sheridan has sent its vanguard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and wrapping our ballots around our brothers' bullets, march to the peaceful, final, triumph which awaits

us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure George B. McClellan is himself the great failure of the war-a general wiehout a victory-a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, hi story will add to his epitaph, that he was a candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all, therefore, labor without ceasing. memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to guard libert, from its deadly peril and the Union from its treasonable foes, in the interest of religion, and in the hope of the republic of the future, loyal men of Pennsylvania, for-

ward to victory!
In behalf of the Committee, SIMON CAMERON, Chairman, A. W. BENEDICT, | Secretaries. WIEN FORNEY,

Missouri. St. Louis, Oct. 18.

Price's headquarters are reported at Lexagton. General Curtis drove the rebels out of Inlependence on Sunday, and at last accounts was fifteen miles this side.

A duel was fought on Monday morning. petween Major Grebe and Captain Hasson, 4th Missonri Cavalry, in which the former was slightly and the latter severely wounded. The affair is universally condemned by the army officers.

Shamokin Coal Trade. SHANOKIN, Oct. 24, 1864. Sent for week ending Oct. 22.

Per last report,

To same time last year,

255,506 16 223,200 00 32,306 16 Another Novelty in the Photographi-

247,037 07

ic Arr .- A photographer has recently inroduced a novelty in the mode of taking cartes-de-visite photographs with the signa-tures of the sitters appended. This gives but little extra trouble. The sitter simply signs his name to a slip of paper, and find is fac-simile, diminished in size, transferred to the portraits. If the sitter thinks proper he can also add to his signature a recommendution to all persons to imitate his ex-ample, and "sit" in suits procured at the Brown Stone ClothIng Hall of Rockhill &

above Sixth. TO CONSUMPTIVES. Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable pre-scription for the cure of Consumption. Asthma. Bron-chitis, and all threat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to Rev EDWARD A. WILSON.

Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street,

Kings Co., Now York

thirty days.

DEAN SIR: —With your permission I with to say to the readers of your paper that I will send by return mail, to all wishing it (free), a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful.

beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Baid Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than

All applications answered by return mail without Respectfully yours.
THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
831 Broadway, New York. Sept. 10, 1884.-3m

EYE and EAR.—Professor J. ISAACS M. D., Occulist and Aurist, formerly Leydon, Holland, is now located at No. 511 Fine Street, Philadelphia, where persons afflicted with diseases of the EYE and EAR will be scientifically treated and cured, if curable. [19] Artificial Eyes inserted withbut pain.

but pain.

N. B.—No charges made for Examination. The Medical faculty is invited, as behas no secrets in hi

July 2, 1864.—1y MADAME PORTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM MADAME POITTER'S CURATIVE BALSAM has long tested the truth that there are first principles in Medicine as there is in Science, and this Medicine is compounded on principles suited to the manifold nature of Man! The cure of Colds is in keeping open the peres, and creating a gentle internal warmth, and this canced by the use of this Medicine. Its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of blood through the lungs, it enlivens the muscles and assists the skin to perform its duties of regulating the heat of the secperform its duties of regulating the heat of the system, and in gently throwing off the waste substance from the surface of the body. It is not violent remedy, but the emollient, warming, searching and effective. Sold by all druggist at 13 and 25 cents per bottle.

SUNBURY MARKET. \$2 35 a 2 40 | Eggs, Butter, 160 Tallow, 150 Lard, 75 Pork,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

To the School Directors of North-

umberland County. GENTLEMEN:—Application having been made by the Boards of Directors of a majority of the School Districts in said county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Superintendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet at the Court House in Sunbury, on Wednesday the 16th day of NOVEMBER, 1864, at I o'clock and 30 minutes in the afternoon, for the purpose above. day of SO Lateria, to the purpose above stated, according to the terms of the lighth Section of the supplement of the School Law, approved the 8th day of May. 1855. C. R. COBURN, Sup't. Com. Schools. Oct. 29, 1864.—3t

Germantown Telegraph.

Family and an Agricultural, Devoted to Choice Liturature, including Poetry. Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading generally—In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach or our extended means. The Novelettes, The Poetry, &c., shall be supplied from the best and highest sources, and be equal to anything to be found in any journal or magazine.

Agricultural and Horticulture, embracing Parming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.—Our labors in

ing, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, &c.—Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to formish useful and reliable information upon been to farmed useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry, and to protect them so far as within our paper against the false doctrines and setfish purposes of the many empiries and sensation-noventurers by which the Far-mer is incressantly assailed. This portion of the "Germantown Teregraph" is alone worth the whole ice of subscription.

News Department.—The same industry, care, and

discrimination, in guthering and preparing the Stir-ring Events of the Thy, expressly to this paper, which interto has been one of its marked features and given so universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing d mands of the public. Tanns .- Two dollars per penum; one dollar for

six months. No orders received without the each and all subscriptions stopped at the each of the time VIIIIJP B. PREAS

Editor and Proprietor, Germantown, Pailin, Pa

Look at the Returns! WM. H. MILLER.

Market Square, SUNBURY, PENN'A.,

J UST received from New York and Philadelphia,
a fresh supply of the latest styles and of the nest

BOOTS AND SHOES for Men. Wemen and Children, which he offers at reduces prices. Women's Shoes at \$1 50

All this good stock WARRANTED. No Paper Shoes sold at his store. He will also wholesale Boots and Shoes by the bex. The public generally are invited to call and ex-amine his stock. Saubury, Oct. 22, 1864.

C. H. BAKER.

with PREDERICK OLDACH. Bookbinder and Morocco Case Maker.

Corner of Fifth A Arch Streets. Philadelphia. Mr. BAKER, will remain a short time. Lawrence House, in this place, and will call upon the backs magnitude, &c., bound Mr. BAKER, will remain a short time at the persons who may want books magnatines &c. bound. His work will be well done and delivered at the lowest city prices. MUSIC handsomely bound at

Sunbure, Oct. 22, 1864 .- 3t 1m64. Philadelphia & Eric Railroad.

MHS great line traverses the Northern and North-west counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Eric Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is operated by them.
Its entire length was opened for reight business. October 17th, 1864

Time of Passenger trains at Sunbury, Through Mail Train, Etmira Express Train, Accommodation, Leave Westward Leave Eastward. 9.05 P. M 11.45 " 10.25 A. M

Through Mail Train 8.30 A.M.

Through Mail Train

Elmira Express Train, 6.00

Accommodation,
Cars run through without change, both ways, between Philadelphia and Erie

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Bultimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Cor. lith and Market Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th and Market St.,
Philadelphia.

J. W. Reynolds, Erie. J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore, H. H. Houston,

Gen'l Freight Agt. Philada. H. W. Gwisser, Gen'l Ticket Ag't., Philada. JOSEPH D. POTTS, Gen'l Manager, Williamsport

FALL AND WINTER FANCY DRESS GOODS, Miss ANNA PAINTER,

Oct. 22, 1864

Two doors West of the Post Office, SUNBURY, PENN'A., AS just received and opened a large assertment of Fancy Dress Goods, such as Gloves, Joavian Ridgloves, Silk and liste thread Gloves; Ladies cotton and wooten Hose, Children's Merino Hose, Silk Mits, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Embroidered Slippers, Ribbons FANCY DRESS BUTTONS, Bugle Gimbs, Trimmings, Buttons, Belt Ribbon Velvet Ribbons, Braid, Belt Clasps, Ladies' Neck-ties, Fancy Buttons, URAPERIRBON and TRIMMING; Embroidering Braids, Jaconet and Swits Edwins and Buttons, URAPERIRBON and TRIMMING; Em-broidering Braids, Jaconet and Ewiss Edgings and insertions; Malteese Lace Colary, Laces, Grenadine Veils, Fancy Dress Combs, Hlead Dresses, Notts, and a variety of other articles. WOOLEN GOODS, such as Sontage, Breakfast Coseys, Caps, Mittens, Sacques, Gloves, Silk and Cotton Fings, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

BOOKS AND STATIONERY, Books, Hymn Books. Blank Books, Memorandum Books, Diaries, Pocket Books, Ink Stands, Pens, Pencils, a fine assortment of Paper, Ink, &c. Toilet Soaps, Tooth-Brushes, &c.

TOYS AND GAMES FOR CHILDREN All of which have been selected with care and with be sold at reasonable prices.

ANNA PAINTER

Sunbury, Cat. 22, 1804