THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PEACE QUESTION

LETTER FROM HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

THE DOCUMENT IN FULL.

Negotiations Ardently Desired.

WHAT KIND OF A PEACE IS WANTED.

AN OPINION OF M'CLELLAN.

No Confidence in Northern Peace Men.

THE PLATFORM BAD, AND THE STANDARD-BEARER WORSE.

Aleck Stephens, Governor Brown, and Colonel Boyce Used Up.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

We have received the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 18th instant, which contains the following important letter from Mr. Johnson:—

SANDY GROVE, near Barow P. O., Ga., September 25.—Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 11th instant was received several days ago. I have taken time to consider the object which it proposes—"the inauguration of a peace movement at the South." I long for peace as ardently as "the hart pants for the cooling water brook." I agree with you that "this unnatural strife cannot be terminated by arms."

To this end we should lose no occasion, nor omit any proper means, to convince the North that we are still, as we always have been, willing to adjust the difficulties between us upon honorable terms. We have avowed our desire for peace, and readiness for negotiation, from the very beginning of the war, in every form in which organized communities can give expression to their will. We have avowed it in Executive messages, in Legislative resolves, and Congressional manifestoes.

What more can we do, in view of our situation? Gladly would I do more, if it were possible. But I do not believe that it is. We can inaugurate no movement that would lead to the result so earnestly desired by every friend of humanity, and so urgently demanded by the interests of both sections. Our military situation would seem to forbid even the attempt. The capture of Atlanta and Richmond is regarded by the authorities of the United States as all that is necessary for our ultimate subjugation. They have captured Atlanta, and General Grant says the early capture of Richmond is certain, beyond a doubt.

What, under the circumstances, would be the probable effect of any peace movement at the South? Would it conciliate the North? Would it inspire the Government of the United States with a sense of justice, or forbearance, or magnanimity? So far from this, it would be construed into intimidation on our part, and it would stimulate and intensify the war spirit of the North. It would be regarded as our confession of overthrow, and the premonitory symptom of our readiness to sue for mercy on the bended knees of unconditional surrender.

In view of the avowed object of the war on the part of the Northern Government, it is very certain that there can be no peace, upon any honorable terms, so long as its present rulers are in power. The President of the United States has proclaimed emancipation and his determination to enforce it by the sword. He has announced, in advance of any formal offer of negotiation on our part, that he will not treat with Rebels (as he is pleased to call the people of the Confederate States) except upon the condition that we lay down our arms, abandon slavery, and return to the Union. He will then grant such terms as may be compatible with his sense of justice, liberality, and magnanimity. So long, therefore, as its present rulers are in power, and this policy shall be adhered to, there can be no peace between us and the Government of the United States which will not bring upon us confusion, social disorganization, poverty, degradation, and intolerable dishonor. What worse would be our doom if subjugated by military power? Subjugation is no worse than the submission offered to us as the only condition of peace. It would, at least, save to us our honor.

We must have negotiations which will not compromise our status in any way, which will not affect our national honor, or the rights of States. Peace upon any other terms involves the loss of liberty, because it will be the result of force—not of choice and compact between coequal and sovereign States. Peace upon any other terms means despotism enthroned in empire—not republicanism founded upon "the consent of the governed," and organized in such forms as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." This is the kind of peace which the United States now propose to enforce upon the people of the Confederate States—the peace of death to constitutional liberty—the stagnant peace of despotism—the peace which chains and prison bars impose.

I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. [illegible]

[illegible]

In their long-cherished devotion to the Union of the States—a sentiment which challenges my respect—the people of the North, it seems to me, have fallen into grave and capital errors. [illegible]

[illegible]

These principles are the sovereignty of the States, the right of the people [illegible]

[illegible]

This is the great doctrine [illegible]

[illegible]

The light already begins to break in upon the thinking and better portion of the Northern people. They begin to see that this war is not waged to restore the Union, in good faith—the Union of the Constitution; but rather to secure dominion by avowing impossible and degrading terms of peace, or to convert it into a despotism by subjugating the South. Hence, the Chicago movement. Hence, the note of discontent that is being sounded by a portion of the press and statesmen of the North. God speed the light, that the people of the North may understand the position which we occupy, and discern the volcano that threatens to engulf their liberty. [illegible]

In view of our position, permit me to repeat, I do not see how we can inaugurate any movement likely to lead to an honorable peace. We are the party assailed. Peace movements must come from the assailing party. [illegible]

[illegible]

Such I believe to be the spirit and temper of our people. Such I am satisfied is the sentiment of the President of the Confederate States. He has avowed it on every occasion which required him to allude to the subject. The North can have peace at any moment. All that they need to do is to let us alone—cease to fight us, or, if they prefer, agree to negotiate a peace on terms honorable to both parties. We are willing, always have been willing, and shall continue to be willing. But as long as they insist the war must continue, for what can we do but defend? We have no power to stop their fighting short of unconditional submission to the terms announced by the President of the United States.

Are our people prepared for peace upon those terms? It is an insult to ask the question, unless indeed we are base, contrary to the whole history of our struggle, that they did not count the cost in the beginning, and have no just appreciation of the mighty principles involved. The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President Lincoln, that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government."

So long as the people will keep this great truth in view and obey the inspiration which it should kindle in the hearts of freemen, they cannot be conquered. They may have their land desolated, their homes destroyed, their towns and cities burned and sacked, but subjugated they never can be. We cannot have peace as long as the present rulers of the United States are in power. We may not, even if the Chicago movement should be successful. But let us wait and hope and pray for peace. If it come not, then we must rely upon the omnipotence of truth and right, and the justice of our cause and use of the means which God has given us. Patience, fortitude, courage, hope, and faith are as much elements of heroic patriotism as they are of Christian action.

It is indispensable to cherish them with untiring devotion, and as the only condition on which liberty can be gained or preserved. Her cradle, from the beginning, was the baptism of blood. She requires her votaries to lock arms and shields around her altar, resolved to die freemen rather than live slaves. It will be the spirit of the people, ultimate success will be the reward for their sufferings and sacrifices. For their encouragement history is replete with examples, of which none is more striking or more inspiring than that of the revolution of 1776. Then let there be no despondency—no relaxation of effort and energy, no abatement of courage and heroic resolve.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

THE "ROANOKE."

HALIFAX, October 20.—A brig has arrived here which is reported to have landed the *Roanoke's* passengers at Bermuda. The particulars will be telegraphed as soon as obtained.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Stocks are lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¼; Illinois Central, 117½; 6 bonds, 119; Cumberland preferred, 17½; Michigan Southern, 64½; New York Central, 116½; Reading, 120⅝; Hudson River, 121⅛; Canton Company, 30¼; Virginia 6s, 69½; Missouri 6s, 58¾; Five-Twenty Coupons, 107¼; Coupon 6s, 105⅝; Gold, 208; since the Board, 206.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Flour dull, sales of 8000 bbls at $9·60@$11·10 for State; $9·60@$11·10 for Ohio, and $10·30@$14 for Southern. Wheat firm, sales of 32,000 bushels at $1·95 for Milwaukee; $2·15 for Western. Corn advanced 1c; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1400 bbls. at $41@$42·25 for mess. Lard quiet at 20@21c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat firm, but scarce. Corn advancing; sales of white at $1·72 and yellow $1·[illegible]. Whisky dull and nominal at $1·80. Groceries are heavy.

KILLED AND WOUNDED GENERALS.

General D. D. Bidwell.

This promising officer met his death in the unexpected, nobly contested, but ultimately successful action in the vicinity of Cedar creek, Virginia, on the 19th instant. He entered the service September 21, 1861, as a colonel of what was known as the Buffalo regiment, or, in order of numbers, the 49th New York Volunteers. He early became conspicuous for his bravery and soldierly qualities, and has taken a prominent part in nearly all the campaigns in Virginia. At the time of his death he commanded a brigade in the 6th Corps. His appointment to the rank of Brigadier-General was of recent date, and had not yet received the confirmation of the Senate.

General H. G. Wright.

This officer, wounded in the late engagement in the Shenandoah valley, graduated at West Point, June 30, 1841, and was promoted to the corps of engineers. The next year he became acting assistant professor of engineering in the Academy, and in 1843 was appointed full assistant professor of engineering. Shortly after the commencement of the war he had reached the rank of Major of Engineers in the Regular Army, and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, to date from September 14, 1861. For some time he figured in the Department of the South. In 1862 he was appointed to command of the Department of Ohio. In March, 1863, he was relieved, and was assigned to the command of a division in Sedgwick's Sixth Corps.

After the death of General Sedgwick he was promoted to the command of the 6th Corps. During the campaign in Virginia, under General Grant, General Wright behaved with great gallantry, and was promoted for distinguished services to the rank of major-general of volunteers. He had been appointed before to July, 1862, but was for some reason not confirmed. During Sheridan's successful operations in the Shenandoah valley, it will be remembered the 6th Corps and General Wright have taken a conspicuous part.

General James B. Ricketts.

This officer, also wounded, was a graduate of West Point, in June 30, 1839, and was promoted to the 1st United States Artillery. He figured in the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861, and was wounded and taken prisoner. For meritorious conduct on that occasion he was promoted to brigadier-general. Since that time he has taken a prominent part, as a division commander, in nearly all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac up to July, 1864, when he accompanied his division, in the 6th Corps, to the Upper Potomac.

He was at the battle of Monocacy Junction, Maryland and in the subsequent operations in the Shenandoah valley he temporarily commanded the 6th Corps, during General Wright's command of the army, and upon the appointment of General Sheridan to the chief command, returned to his division. The part taken by General Ricketts in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and in the recent fight near Cedar creek, where he was wounded, has not detracted from the glory of his past record.

General Cuvier Grover,

also wounded, graduated at West Point, June 30, 1850, and was promoted to the 1st United States Artillery, and in 1855 was transferred to the 10th Infantry. When the war broke out he was ordered from Utah, where he had been on duty for some time, and was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. During the Peninsular campaign he commanded a brigade in Hooker's Division, Heintzelman's Corps, and greatly distinguished himself at Fair Oaks and the seven days' battles. He was promoted to Brigadier-General, April 14, 1862. In the Pope campaign in Virginia he commanded a brigade under General Hooker. He was after this time put in command of a division.

In the latter part of 1862 he was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, and assigned to a division in the 19th Corps. He took part in the operations against Port Hudson in the summer of 1863, as well as other campaigns in General Banks' department. In the muster of the 19th Corps to the North in July last, General Grover accompanied his division, and has since seen hard service in the Shenandoah valley.

The Rebel General Ramseur.

The Rebel General reported to have been mortally wounded and captured by General Sheridan is probably Stephen D. Ramseur, of North Carolina. He was born in North Carolina, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, at West Point, from that State. He graduated in 1860, and was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the 3d artillery. When the war broke out Ramseur left the United States service and accepted the captaincy of a flying artillery, a corps raised in North Carolina.

When the war actively opened in Virginia his battery was ordered to the seat of war, and General Ramseur has since been figuring in various positions in Lee's army. He was promoted a brigadier-general in 1863, and commanded for a time a brigade of North Carolina troops in General Early's Division of Longstreet's Corps. When Longstreet was wounded in the battles of the Wilderness, and Early assumed the command of his corps, General Ramseur was temporarily promoted to the command of Early's Division. He was acting in this capacity when wounded and captured on the 19th inst. General Ramseur was a young man.

A Comic Company in London.

A London journal says:—"After the various contradictory stories about Owls, Arrows, and other strugglers, it may comfort the public mind to be set aright upon so important a subject as the possibility of the establishment of a new comic periodical. A circular has been issued, inviting persons to join a 'Comic Literature Company (Limited).' It states that the promoters have been assured by a man of business that if they can only scrape together money enough to advertise enormously, a first number will sell very largely.

"The newspaper is to be illustrated, and the cuts are to be colored, because the '*Illustrated News* colored pictures command a great sale,' and some rather lachrymose and slightly coarse specimens of pictorial fun are given. The writers are, it is announced, to be 'Queer Birds, Funny Dogs,' and the like, and 'Jolly Larks' are promised. Mr. Henry Mayhew is to be the editor, with the addition of Mr. Boucicault, Mr. Peter Cunningham, Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, Mr. F. Robertson, Mr. Wilberforce, and other celebrated wits."

—Wisconsin is said to be the sportsman's paradise just now. There are thousands of fat ducks and partridges imploring to be shot.

—A low woman in Rochester, when about to be arrested, jumped from a fourth-story window and escaped—unhurt.

THIRD EDITION

"WHIRLING!!"

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY

STILL BETTER NEWS.

Second Battle of Fisher's Hill.

LONGSTREET'S ROUT COMPLETE

FIFTY GUNS CAPTURED.

The Flight and Pursuit of the Enemy.

HE ABANDONS ALL OF HIS "MATERIAL."

His Dead and Wounded in our Hands.

LARGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

"Gallant Sherry's" Detailed Account of the Triumph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 21, 11·40 A. M.—Major-General Dix, New York:—The following telegram, received this morning, contains further particulars of the Cedar creek battles:—

Despatch from Sheridan.

CEDAR CREEK, Va., October 20, 11·30 A. M.—Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, City Point:—We have again been favored by a great victory—a victory won from disaster by the gallantry of our officers and men.

The attack on the enemy was made about 3 o'clock P. M. by a left half-wheel of the whole line with a division of cavalry, turning each flank of the enemy, the whole line advancing.

The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, broke and fled, and were pursued with vigor.

The artillery captured will probably be over fifty pieces. This of course includes what were captured from our troops in the morning. At least sixteen hundred prisoners have been brought in. Also wagons and ambulances in large numbers.

This morning the cavalry made a dash at Fisher's Hill, and carried it, the enemy having fled during the night, leaving only a small rearguard.

I have to regret the loss of many valuable officers killed and wounded—among them Colonel Jas. Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command, killed; Colonel J. Howard Hiester, commanding a brigade, wounded; Colonel R. G. McKever, commanding a brigade, wounded severely, but would not leave the field. I cannot yet give you details. Many of our men captured in the morning have made their escape, and are coming in.

Ramseur, commanding a Division in Early's army, died this morning.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

Despatch from General Grant.

General Grant's appreciation of the victory at Cedar creek is expressed in the following despatch:—

CITY POINT, October 20, 8 P. M.—Hon. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—I had a salute of one hundred guns from each of the armies here, in honor of Sheridan's last victory.

Turning what had bid fair to be a disaster into a glorious victory stamps Sheridan what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of generals.

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The Medical Director reports that seven hundred and seventy slightly wounded have reached Winchester from the field, and all the wounded that are able to bear transportation will be forwarded immediately to Martinsburg.

The telegraph line is now working to Atlanta, but no late reports have been received by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—A correspondent at Jefferson City, writing under date of the 19th, says:—"Everything looks much more favorable to-night. The news from General Curtis is most cheering. General Rosecrans took the field to-day, and to-night is many miles from here.

"Price has declared an amnesty to all deserters from his army who have been bushwhacking, and they are joining him. Bill Anderson will join him in a few days. Quantrell has been promoted to a brigadier-generalship, and Jackman is to have charge of a division. Holtzclaw is also to report to Price. This clearly shows that the guerilla leaders of this State are commissioned officers of the regular Confederate service.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Hynes, of the 17th Illinois Veteran Cavalry, who was captured at Glasgow, and paroled, expresses the opinion that the Rebels cannot fight mounted, and that our infantry is more than a match for them. He also says that Price has 30,000 men."

THE STATE ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, October 21.—The result of the election in York county was correct as first announced by the Philadelphia *Age*, but the Return Judges found an error and corrected accordingly. The official vote, however, has not yet been sent to the office of the Secretary of State, but it is the same as published in this morning's papers.

We are as yet unable to get Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, and Wyoming counties.

The following is the official aggregate of the soldiers' vote, as far as received at the Secretary's office:—

Union vote	14,391
Democratic	4,114
Union majority	10,277

THE NEW MARYLAND CONSTITUTION.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 21.—There is still some quibbling about the result of the election on the new Constitution, but it is, undoubtedly, ratified by a handsome majority. The *American*, in footing up the returns this morning, all of which are official, gives fifty-two majority in favor of the Constitution, and about a thousand soldiers' votes to hear from, which will be nearly unanimous in favor of the Constitution; but it is alleged, without even the soldiers' vote at all, Governor Bradford will throw out more than enough of the home vote taken and counted illegally, to carry the Constitution. Several prominent lawyers are already making preparations to test the Constitutionality of the vote, and overthrow the new Constitution. I imagine they will only have their trouble for their pains.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 21.

Draft Skulkers Not Credited.

Provost Marshal-General Fry has given a formal reply to the city authorities in reference to the draft. His principal point is as follows:—Persons who are drawn and fail to report are not considered by the law officers of the Government, nor by the bureau, as obtained, in the meaning of the law. They will not, therefore, be credited, unless they shall subsequently be arrested and held to service. The Washington local authorities will proceed at once to apprehend deserters.

Public Rejoicing.

A grand torchlight procession takes place to-night in honor of recent political victories.

Sheridan.

Everything is going on well with Sheridan at the latest dates.

How the New York Soldiers Vote.

Several of the New York regiments with General Grant have already cast their votes for President. All the Connecticut regiments have done so.

Government Finances.

No new loan is contemplated by the Treasury Department at present. The last loan did not quite nett the Government par.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 47. Noon, 58. One P. M., 58½. Wind, N. N. W.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL BIRNEY.

OBSEQUIES TO-DAY.

RESOLUTIONS OF HONOR.

THE MILITARY CORTEGE.

This afternoon the mortal remains of the hero, Major-General David Bell Birney, were interred at Woodland Cemetery. The great success which has characterized the career of this military chieftain, and the honor reflected upon his native city by his glorious achievements, rendered it fitting and proper that his burial should be marked by the most imposing ceremonies. The funeral cortege this afternoon, besides the military, was composed of the most prominent of our citizens, many of whom have for a number of years past enjoyed an intimate social relation with the deceased.

Besides the Mayor and members of Select and Common Councils, members of the Bar of this city, Union League, and National Union Club, numerous officers now in this city, who have served under the lamented deceased in the various campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, took part in the obsequies.

THE LAST ACT OF LOYALTY.

General Birney reached his home in this city on the 11th instant, the day of the State election; and notwithstanding his extreme physical prostration, he insisted upon being taken to the polls and casting his vote in the contest. To this point he was conveyed in his carriage, and supported by two of his aids who had accompanied him from the army, he stepped up to the polls, and there deposited his vote for the country that he had so long and honorably served. How sublime the act! for even at that time the stamp of death was impressed upon the brow of the warrior.

HIS LAST WORDS.

During the progress of the insidious malady which was the cause of the death of General Birney, he was frequently delirious. During these moments, when reason was temporarily unseated, he constantly was under the hallucination that he was still in the field at the head of the proud legions that he had led so often to victory. He was frequently heard to exclaim by the anxious watchers at his bedside:—"Bring up the guns;" "Advance on the left;" and other military orders, the counterpart of those issued on the battle field. His last words spoken in the delirium that preceded his death were, "Boys, keep your eyes on the flag!" Thus the brave soldier "kept the bird in his bosom" to his dying moment, and his final utterance will ring as a battle-cry in the coming fight by the starred veterans who loved their commander so well.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BRAVE.

Last night Mr. Joseph A. Bailly, the sculptor, took a cast of the face of the deceased. We understand that it is already in contemplation to erect a monument to the memory of the General, and we cannot but indulge a hope that the design may soon be put into execution. Surely Philadelphia owes a debt of gratitude to her brave son, which not even a "monumented pile or sculptured bust," no matter how imposing, can liquidate.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

One of the daughters of General Birney, who has been attending school in Pittsfield, Mass., only reached this city yesterday, she having been summoned to this city by telegram announcing the death of her father.

CITY COUNCILS HONOR THE BRAVE DEAD.

At a meeting of Councils yesterday, the following message was received from the Mayor:—

To the President and Members of the Common Council of Philadelphia:

Gentlemen:—Major-General David Bell Birney, United States Volunteers, died on the night of Tuesday last, at his residence in this city.

Four weeks ago your Chamber adopted a joint resolution of welcome to General Birney, tendering to him the Hall of Independence that he might receive the merited congratulations of his fellow-citizens.

The conspicuous and successful military career of General Birney, since the beginning of the Rebellion, has reflected honor upon the city of his adoption, and it is proper that Philadelphia should evince a grateful appreciation of his eminent self-devotion and patriotism, and should manifest a sense of public loss in the decease of this able soldier and honored citizen.

Respectfully, ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Sulger then offered a series of resolutions, deploring the loss of the deceased, and tendering the use of Independence Hall to the family of the deceased for the purposes of a public burial. A copy of the resolutions were also ordered to be engrossed, to be presented to the consort of the late General.

INVITATION TO THE FUNERAL.

The following invitation to attend the funeral was also received and accepted by Councils:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.—To Hon. A. J. Harper, President of Common Council.—Dear Sir:—The officers and members of the Common Council are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of Major-General D. B. Birney, from his late residence, No. 1920 Race street, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. By request of the family.

CHARLES H. GRAVES,
Assistant Adjutant-General and A. D. C.

MILITARY NOTICE.

The following notice was issued yesterday:—

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.—The officers of the Army and Navy, and of the Marine Corps, and officers of the Volunteer Service, are invited to attend the funeral of the late Major-General D. B. Birney, from his residence, No. 1920 Race street, to-morrow (Friday), at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of Major-General Cadwalader.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Adjutant.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

A meeting of the officers who have served under General Birney was held at the Continental Hotel last evening, at which Colonel C. H. T. Collis, of the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided, when, on motion, it was resolved that the officers who have served under General Birney shall attend his funeral in full dress uniform, and shall assemble at the house of Captain J. M. Davis, No. 2021 Arch street, at 1 o'clock to-day.

It was also resolved that they would attend the funeral of General Birney in a body, and wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

On motion, a committee of two were appointed to wait upon Colonel John F. Glenn and extend the same invitation to the officers of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The officers and men of the 23d Regiment, General Birney's original command, met last evening at the Commonwealth Building. Colonel Glenn was called to the chair, and stated that the military escort would be confined strictly to the army regulations. Therefore it would be impossible for the regiment to parade as a body. The officers subsequently received an invitation to participate with those who had held the meeting at the Continental. A series of resolutions, expressing their regret at the decease of their old commander, were passed.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

is displayed at half-mast at the several military posts of this department to-day, and half-hour guns will be fired until sunset.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES

at the house, delivered by Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D., though short, were of the most affecting character, and drew tears from almost every one within sound of the speaker's voice.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE

moved by the following route:—From the residence of the deceased, No. 1920 Race street, down Race to Eighteenth, down Eighteenth to Arch, up Arch to Twenty-first, down Twenty-first to Market, out Market to Thirty-ninth, down Thirty-ninth to the Cemetery.

The members of the civic associations formed on Twentieth street, and, under direction of their respective marshals, took their places in the procession as designated, after the funeral escort moved from the house. A large crowd was congregated in the neighborhood of the residence of the deceased, but through the admirable police arrangements of Lieutenant Henderson, the greatest order was preserved.

At 2 o'clock the coffin was brought from the house borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers below mentioned, and placed in the hearse. Then followed the cortege in the following order:—

I. Detachment of police. Platoon of sixteen Reserves, fully equipped, under command of Lieutenant Henderson.
II. Funeral escort, consisting of one regiment of infantry, four pieces of artillery, and a squadron of Cavalry. The infantry and artillery were under the command of Brigadier-General Ellett. The cavalry consisted of First Philadelphia City Troop, commanded by Captain Samuel J. Randall.
III. Officiating clergyman, Rev. H. A. Boardman, D. D.
IV. Pall-bearers, Major-Generals Cadwalader and Sickles; Brigadier-Generals Gwynn and Neill; Commodores Engel and Mervin.
V. Hearse, with guard detailed from 1st troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, of which the General was a member.
VI. Family—Mrs. D. B. Birney and children; Mrs. Jas. G. Birney; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Jennison, parents of Mrs. Birney; his brothers, Hon. James Birney, of Michigan, and Brigadier-General William Birney.
VII. General's personal staff, and officers who have served on his staff during the war. Captain Graves, of Boston; Captain Ford, of New York; Captain North, of Philadelphia. These were joined by members of the staff of General Sickles—Colonel Hart and Captain Fry.
VIII. Relatives and friends followed in carriages. Among them we noticed our well-known fellow-citizens Clement B. Barclay, Esq., and His Excellency Governor Curtin.
IX. Officers and soldiers of the 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—the regiment having been organized and commanded by General Birney as Colonel.
X. Officers and soldiers who have served under General Birney's command during the war. General Joshua T. Owen we noticed among the number.
XI. Officers of the navy.
XII. Officers of the Army.
XIII. Franklin Lodge, No. 134, A. Y. M., (of which the General was a member), and other members of the Masonic Order.
XIV. Bar of the city of Philadelphia.
XV. Mayor and Members of the Select and Common Councils.
XVI. Union League and National Union Club.
XVII. Citizens.

THE BODY

of the deceased was laid out in the front parlor. It was contained in a silver mounted coffin, covered with black cloth. The lower portion of the coffin was covered by the American flag. The sword of the deceased was displayed adjoining the coffin.

THE CROWD, ETC.,

that besieged the house before the funeral moved was very great, and, in many cases we saw, noticed the most intense sorrow exhibited among those who had come to take their last view of the good citizen and brave soldier.

Three bands and one full drum corps furnished the music for the sad escort.

G. W. Davis, Esq., the law-partner of General Birney, had charge of arranging the details of the funeral.

POLICE CASES.—This morning Francis Reilly was before Alderman Welding, charged with riot. The affair occurred a week or two since. A party of men, armed with clubs, made an attack upon a lager beer saloon at Fifth and German streets. Sergeant Magee, who was in the neighborhood, arrested Reilly, and was about taking him to the Station House. One of the roughs struck the sergeant over the head with a club, rendering him insensible, and inflicting such injuries as to confine him to his bed ever since. Yesterday the prisoner was rearrested. He stands committed. The villain who struck the murderous blow has not yet been arrested.

Catharine Nelly, employed as a servant in the family of Mr. B. H. Bartol, S. Tenth street, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of robbing a fellow-servant of about a hundred dollars and three dresses. The money and dresses were removed from the owner's trunk before daylight on Thursday morning, and suspicion fell upon the defendant, because nothing of hers was disturbed. After a messenger had been despatched to the police office, Catharine went into the yard; and soon after an apron, in which the stolen money had been wrapped, was found in a well; also a box which had contained articles of value. Catharine was held to answer.

THE LATE STABBING AND SHOOTING AFFAIR.—William Whitney, who was recently stabbed at Tenth and Arch streets, is still very low. His friends claim that the published reports, heretofore, have been *ex parte*. They state that Whitney went to Petted's to look for an acquaintance, and not to create a difficulty; and that after coming out he was attacked and stabbed in the back while going up Sansom street. He then fired a pistol at his assailant, and was immediately knocked down and stabbed again by Petted's friends. This is the other side of the affair, and it is but just that it should be published. Petted is slowly recovering from his wounds.

DISPUTE SETTLED.—The Committee on Railroad of Councils, to whom was referred the dispute between the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company and the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, in reference to the use by the Fairmount Company of that portion of the road on Second and Third streets, reported that it was agreed that the Fairmount Passenger Railway Company should pay in cash the sum of $8500, and an annual rent of $600. The ordinance passed both branches of Councils.

EXTENSION OF THE WHARF LINES.—The Board of Port Wardens have addressed a communication to Councils in reference to the extension of the wharf line along the river front, in accordance with the act of Assembly adopted at the last session. The act did not provide for the expense of the survey. The Wardens also suggest that the piers be numbered north and south of Market street, so as to conform with our system of house numbering. Referred to the Committee on Port Wardens.

POSTPONED.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, the Mayor was to have rendered his decision in the case of the Actuary of the New York Jewelers' Association, who was arrested upon the charge of setting up and carrying on the lottery business. The decision was postponed for the present.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire between 10 and 11 o'clock to-day was caused by the burning of the back portion of a dwelling in Lombard street, below Eighth, occupied by colored people. The damage was slight.

ADDRESSES BY MAJOR-GENERALS DIX AND SICKLES.—Major-Generals Dix and Sickels will both deliver addresses at the Academy of Music to-night, upon the occasion of the celebration by the Union Campaign Club.

CASUALTIES.—In the fire at Seventh and Lombard streets, a child was severely burned.

Amelia Sheppard had her arm broken yesterday by a blow from a crutch.

DEPOT FOR UNITED STATES COMMISSARY STORES.—The old Eastern Market House, in Tenth street, is now being used as a depot for United States Commissary stores.

INCREASE OF THE CITY REVENUE.—An ordinance was introduced into Councils yesterday, and referred to the Finance Committee for their consideration, providing for an increase of the city revenue. The ordinance provides that after January, 1865, the charge for water shall be increased twenty-five per cent.

That in pursuance to a further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, passed August 25, 1864, the following annual tax is assessed on personal estate in the city of Philadelphia:—One per cent. on the principal of all mortgages, to be paid by the mortgagee; one dollar on each horse or mule; ten per cent. on the value of each pleasure carriage not used for hire; one per cent. on the salaries and income of all officers not Federal; one per cent. on all incomes not derived from real estate in the said city over and above three hundred dollars; and one mill on each one per cent. of dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company incorporated in pursuance to any law of this Commonwealth.

That the Commissioners shall appoint a competent person, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars, payable monthly, to assess all personal property.

An income tax for city expenses is something entirely new in the history of municipal taxation.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.—A resolution was introduced in Councils yesterday and referred to the Finance Committee, to revise the tax laws of the city of Philadelphia, by the appointment by the Mayor of a commission of five citizens, whose duty it shall be to revise such laws, and be directed to fix upon and report some uniform standard; to ascertain the *bona fide* value of all property made taxable, so that the same relative value in the aggregate amount of property may be obtained in all the wards of the city; and that the said commissioners be instructed to report to Councils at as early a day as possible.

CITY GAS WORKS.—An ordinance providing for a loan of $1,000,000 for the further extension of the Philadelphia Gas Works is now pending before Select Council, having passed Common branch.

Another authorizing a loan of $100,000, to enable the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works to take possession of the Northern Liberty Gas Works after the 1st of July, 1865, is also under consideration.

ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—A meeting of the ladies of our city, favorable to the cause of aiding the orphans of our soldiers, was held last night, at Sansom Street Hall. It was determined to hold a festival on the 1st of December, at the hall, and they hope to realize $3060 towards the erection of a home for these needy wanderers, who have such strong claims on the sympathies of the loyal North.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

"ECONOMY ALL THE GO."—One man advertises you to "save your matches and temper by purchasing the new electric gas bracket;" another to "save the pieces" by using his glue and cement; and another, with a new burner, asks you to "save your gas." Now, we think this last advice the most sound and applicable of any thing we have lately seen in print. We commend it to those who are yet discussing whether "war is right or not." Next in order is the saving of money, and that can be done by always purchasing your clothes at the one-price store of Charles Stokes & Co., under the "Continental."

"A FEW MORE PLAIN FACTS."—More of the Florence Machines are not in use than all other sewing machines combined; 50,000 are not sold in a year; 5000 are not in use in Philadelphia. But there are enough in use to establish its superiority over all other family machines, and gain for it a host of friends who regard it as the Queen of Sewing Machines. No other machine covers so large a range of work as the Florence. The sales of the Florence during the first year have been more than double those of any other sewing machine for a like period, showing that a discriminating public can and do appreciate the advantages of the Florence over all others. Full instructions given without charge, whether you wish to purchase or not. Every machine warranted to give entire satisfaction, or the money returned. Obliging lady operators, with or without machines, sent to any part of the city, by the day or week. Call or send your orders to the Florence Sewing Machine Company, No. 630 Chesnut street.

SOMETHING NEW.—In Germon's splendid temple of art, No. 914 Arch street, the walls are covered with beautiful specimens of Photographic skill, which are attached thereto without the aid of cords or any of the usual fixtures driven into the walls, and can be arranged and rearranged in every possible form without any injury to them. It is a patent arrangement of H. Hoon-traaser, of this city. Persons who delight in decorating their walls should see it. Every one interested in the improvement of Photographic art should see the admirable arrangement of colored light in this establishment to suit the ever-varying conditions of the atmosphere, whereby the obstacle of light is rendered instantaneous in its action in all weathers.

PHOTOGRAPHS, fine and accurately executed likenesses of all styles, life-size Photographs colored in oil, Ivorytypes and Cartes de Visite. See specimens. H. F. Keimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

MR. A. P. SCHONEMAN, Gas-fitter, No. 537 Race street, has just shown us his new method of lighting gas by electricity.

The Bracket is made in a highly ornamental style, and forms a novel and useful gas fixture.

The Bracket can be seen in operation by calling at the establishment in person.

HO! HO! YOU'RE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that is a misfortune, and not a crime; but to remain bald when so fine an opportunity offers to restore your hair, by a faithful and liberal use of Dr. D. Jayne's Hair Tonic, is but little short of crime. This valuable preparation excites the scalp to a new and healthy action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures those eruptive diseases which often appear on the head, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair. It also gives the hair a rich and beautiful appearance, unequalled by anything of the kind. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, October 21.

Sheridan's victory yesterday unsettled the Gold and Stock Markets. Early in the morning the Washington and Baltimore bankers, who had early intelligence, were large sellers of gold in New York, having advised their correspondents there by cypher messages; while New York, Boston, and Philadelphia bullion dealers were heavy buyers. Secesh, it seems, got a little ahead, and made good use of the golden moments. When the news became public, by being posted on the bulletin boards, gold took a stampede, and fell from 3 to 5 per cent. In the afternoon a strong effort was made to rally the market, and the price at 5 P. M. had been marked up again from 207 to 208⅝, at which price there were large transactions, the effort being to pay off the Baltimore sellers of the morning. Thus the singular anomaly was presented of Republican bulls in gold for a few hours. This will show our readers how the tide of battle ebbs and flows at the gold boards, setting all reasonable calculations, for the hour, utterly at defiance.

The tendency of the price of gold is, however, downward, and the persistent bears will reap large profits on their transactions. We may expect such news, in a few days, from Grant, as will settle at once and finally the present combat in the bullion market, when we hope the tide of trade will once more resume its calm and steady flow, and business men may make calculations in commerce which they may reasonably hope will be fulfilled. At present all is at sea, and prices of all commodities are unsettled each hour.

At the Fifth Avenue Board, last evening, gold fell to 207½, and after many fluctuations closed finally at 208¾.

There is a better feeling in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady, but the transactions continue limited. [illegible] bonds are unchanged, with sales [illegible] tice at 101½@102, coupons off, an[illegible] 105¼.

In Railroad shares there is ve[illegible] but prices are rather better. Rea[illegible] @60·44, which is an advance; and [illegible] kill at 44¾@45; 69½ was bid fo[illegible] Railroad; 59½ for Philadelphia [illegible] town; 59½ for Minehill; 29½ fo[illegible] sylvania; 76 for Lehigh Valley; [illegible] wissa common, 36½ for preferred [illegible] delphia and Erie; and 48 for Long [illegible]

New City 6s are selling at 102½.

City Passenger Railroad shares [illegible] and we hear of no sales. 60 was b[illegible] and Third; 20 for Green and Coate[illegible] Girard College; 61 was asked [illegible] Sixth; 36 for Spruce and Pine; [illegible] Chesnut and Walnut.

Coal Oil shares are in better de[illegible] former rates, with sales of McElhe[illegible] bid for Irving Oil; 8½ for Dalzell; and Delamater; 4½ for Rock Oil; 16 for Maple Shade; and 2 for Mineral Oil.

Bank shares continue firm, but there is little or nothing doing. 163 was bid for North America; 146 for Philadelphia; 66½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 29½ for Mechanics'; 47½ for Girard; 28¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 47¾ for Commonwealth; and 46 for Union.

A general meeting of the stockholders of all but three of the city banks was held yesterday, "for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding on the question whether or not the said banks shall become associations for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled 'An act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking, under the laws of the United States,' approved the 22d of August, 1864." There was not a dissenting bank, as far as we could learn, and hereafter they will all become National banks.

Canal shares continue dull; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 35 for preferred; 97 for Morris Canal common; and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

The Money Market continues easy, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum. Good paper is scarce, and quoted at 9@10 per cent.

There is less doing in gold this morning; the market is dull and rather lower, opening at 208⅛, fell off and sold at 207¾ at 11 o'clock; advanced and sold at 207⅞ at 12; and 208 at 12½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 21.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Read. R. R...c 60	100 sh Bull Creek..... 4⅝
200 sh do.......b30 60¾	100 sh do b30 4⅝
100 sh do........ 60¾	100 sh Union Pet...... 2 56
100 sh do...2d&int 60¾	100 sh Oil Creek...... 5
500 sh do......s10 60¾	100 sh McElheny Oil... 5⅝
50 sh Excels'r Oil.... 1⅜	200 sh Hibbard...... 1⅝
200 sh Corn Planter...c 6⅞	300 sh Bruner......b5 1⅜
100 sh do....... 6⅞	150 sh McClintock 6
200 sh do.......b30 7	

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 U. S. 6s, '81......105¾	$650 Penna 5s........ 91¼
$300 U S 5-20s......102	$1200 City 6s, new 101¾
$1000 U. S. 5-20s, new loan.s10 int.100¼	100 sh N. Y. & M..b30 14¾
	200 sh Penn Min..b30 20
$5000 do......100⅛	60 sh Shamokin..b30 12

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	208⅛	12 M.	207¾
11 A. M.	207½	1 P. M.	208⅛

Market steady.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	207	209
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	195	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	190	..
Spanish Quarters	185	..
Penn. Currency	⅛ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7½	8	Seneca Oil	1⅜	1½
Big Mountain Coal	6	6½	Organic Oil	¾	1
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	13	15	Franklin Oil	..	1½
Green Mt. Coal	4½	5½	Howe's Eddy Oil	..	1½
N. Carbondale	2	3	Irving Oil	7½	7¾
New Creek	1	1½	Densmore	..	8
Feeder Dam Coal	¾	1	Dalzell Oil	8¼	8½
Clinton Coal	1	1⅜	McElheny	5⅝	..
Butler Coal	12	14	Roberts Oil	..	3 1-16
Diamond Coal	20	21	Olmstead	2⅛	2¼
Swatara	..	12½	Noble & Delamater	..	12½
American Kaolin	..	3	Hibbard	1⅝	1¾
Penn Mining...b30	..	20	Story Farm	2⅞	3
Connecticut	½	⅝	Bruner	1⅜	1½
Keystone Zinc	2⅝	2⅞	Petroleum Centre	2½	2⅝
Excelsior Oil	..	1½	Egbert	2⅝	2¾
Big Tank	1½	2⅛	Hoge Island	..	1½
Continental	1	2	Allegheny River	1¾	2
Farrell	2½	2¾	Curtin	4	4¼
Oil Creek	5½	5⅝	Phila & Oil Creek	1	1¼
Maple Shade Oil	16	17	Bull Creek	4½	4⅝
McClintock Oil	..	6	Germania	1⅜	1½
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	3	Corn Planter	6⅞	7
Perry Oil	..	4	Briggs	1⅝	2⅛
Mineral Oil	..	2⅛	Rock Oil	4¾	..
Keystone Oil	1⅛	2	Tarr Farm	..	3¼
Venango Oil	3-16	¼	Globe	1⅜	1½
Union Petroleum	2½	2 5-16	Sch. Oil Co.	..	2
Beacon Oil	..	1⅜			

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

Crude, bbls	2030
Refined, bbls	3155

The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal for the week ending October 20:—

Half barrels superfine	97
Barrels superfine	12,192
" fine	6
" middlings	6
" Rye Flour	17
Total	12,318

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls	12,950
Wheat, bushels	48,800
Corn, "	23,200
Oats, "	43,100

—The Cincinnati *Times* of October 18 says:—"The discount market is still working close. The demand for money continues good, and as currency is in rather light supply, the bankers are very cautious about discounting freely, and are turning their attention almost entirely to regular customers and depositors. To them the rates remain unchanged at 10@12 per cent. for unexceptionable names, and 15 per cent. for good mercantile paper. Exchange is reported by all of the houses as working very close, and many dealers are paying 50c. per $1000 premium, in order to keep up their balances. The nominal rates, however, are par buying and 1-10 premium selling. There is still an active inquiry for orders on Washington, and as there are but few of them offering, the market rules very firm at 4½@5 per cent. off. Vouchers remain dull and nominal at 90, which is the best figure that can be obtained for them. Holders, however, do not seem inclined to sell freely at that rate, and are using them to a considerable extent as collaterals for the securement of loans."

—Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week	10,272
Same week last year	29,522
Decrease	19,250

The following shows the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending October 20, 1864:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Port Carbon	16,339	05
" Pottsville	2 [illegible]	02
" Schuylkill Haven	10,437	06
" Auburn	[illegible]	12
" Port Clinton	6,093	15
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	0	00
Total Anthracite Coal for week	37,131	11
Harrisburg, total Bituminous Coal	6,248	03
Total of all kinds for week	43,379	14
Previously this year	2,555,560	15
Total	2,598,940	09
To the same time last year	2,625,432	04

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, October 21.—Holders of Quercitron Bark demand $40 ℘ ton for No. 1, but without finding buyers.

Cloverseed is scarce, and sells at $9·25@9·50 ℘ 64 lbs. Timothy is quoted at $5·25@5·75. Flaxseed is selling slowly at $3·10 ℘ bushel.

Cotton is nominally held at $1·20 for Middlings.

The inactive condition of trade noted in the Flour market for some time past still continues, but there is more firmness in prices. The demand for export is extremely limited, and the only sale worth noticing is about 1000 bbls. Pennsylvania and Western extra family at $11 ℘ bbl. Sales for home use are making at from $9·75 for superfine up to $12·25 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue unchanged.

There has been no improvement in the market for Wheat since our last report, and prices are weak. A sale of 5000 bush. prime Pennsylvania and Western red is reported at $2·25@2·30; white is selling at $2·50@2·60. Rye sells in small lots at $1·65. Corn is but little sought after; yellow is offered freely at $1·68. Oats are in limited request at 85 cents for Delaware. Barley and Malt are [illegible]