

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.
 Wednesday morning, Sep. 28, 1864.
 W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.
 FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
 OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
 OF TENNESSEE.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.
 Morton M'Michael, Philadelphia.
 Thos. Cunningham, Beaver co.

REPRESENTATIVE.
 1 Robt. P. King, 13 Elias W. Hale,
 2 Geo. Morrison 14 Chs. H. Shirior,
 Coates, 15 Jno. Wister,
 3 Henry Bumm, 16 D. M'Conaughy
 4 Wm. H. Kern, 17 D. W. Woods,
 5 B. H. Jenks, 18 Isaac Benson,
 6 Chas. M. Rank, 19 John Patton,
 7 Robt. Parke, 20 S. B. Dick,
 8 W. Taylor, 21 Ev. Bierer,
 9 J. A. Hiestand, 22 Jno. P. Penney
 10 R. H. Coryell, 23 Eb. M'Junkin,
 11 Ed. Halliday, 24 J. W. Blanch'rd
 12 Chas. F. Reed.

UNION DISTRICT TICKETS.
 For Congress,
ABRAHAM A. BARKER of Cambria.

FOR SENATE,
LOUIS W. HALL, of Blair co.
KIRK HAINES, of Perry co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOHN N. SWOOPE, of Hunt., co.
JOHN BALSACI, of Juniata co.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.
 Prosecuting Attorney,
JAS. D. CAMPBELL, of Huntingdon.

County Commissioner,
JACOB MILLER, of Onida.

Directors of Poor,
HENRY DAVIS, of West, 3 years.
HENRY A. MARK, of Juniata, 1 yr.

County Surveyor,
HENRY WILSON, of Onida.

Auditor,
LIVINGSTON ROBB, of Walker.

Mr. Barker, only a "Plain Man."

The Jeff. Davis Democrats object to Mr. Barker being elected to Congress because "he lives in the woods" and is "only a plain man," a common kind of a man, a man without the polish of their candidate Bob Johnston, the lawyer, the political gambler. If the white flag worshippers expect to defeat Mr. Barker because he does not at all times wear as good and as clean clothes as Mr. Johnston, they will find themselves very much mistaken. Mr. Barker is a hard working man, both with his head and with his hands, and by honest industry for many years he has become a man of considerable means, and with it he is as liberal in the support of poor men, the soldiers, and our country's cause, as any man in the State. Mr. Barker is a "plain man" and we like him the better for it. He feels himself a man, and a man amongst men, just as every other honest man should feel, and when he takes his seat in Congress, as he certainly will, the people of this Congressional District who know the man best, will be sure of having a representative honest and true to their and their country's interests.

Mr. Barker was not our first choice for Congress, but he received the unanimous nomination of the Conference of which we were a member, and we are free to say that he will not make as noisy a member as Johnston would, but we believe he will make a more laborious, and a more honest member, and believing this we ask every Union man to vote for him and secure the election of a reliable Union man.

Swoops and Africa.

The white flag party of this county knowing that John N. Swoope, the Union candidate for Assembly from this county, is a full team and hard to beat, put J. Simpson Africa on the track again as their strongest man to defeat him. Simpson "used to was" a pretty strong young man, but that was because he kept better company than he does now. He should receive the votes of every rebel sympathiser, but not a vote from a truly loyal man. His heart has never been with our brave soldiers, but instead, has been operating with their worst enemies. We hope to see him a wiser and better man. Perhaps the clean defeat he will experience at the next election will open his eyes slightly. Mr. Swoope is an excellent business man, has a big heart for the soldiers and his country, and is popular everywhere, and will be elected by a heavy majority if Union men do their duty.

Mr. John Balsachi, on the ticket with Mr. Swoope, is spoken of by those well acquainted with him, as a man in every way deserving the unanimous support of the Union party, and we hope he will receive it.

Three times three for Sheridan! Glorious news! Uncle George hasn't time to hear of it, and the smaller reptiles take to their holes. A few more such arguments as Sheridan has been sticking at the Robs and "Little Mac" won't be anywhere.

Charge along the whole line on Friday next.

GRAND UNION MASS MEETING.

A grand Union demonstration will be held in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 30th inst. Eloquent speakers from abroad will be present, and announce the great principles for which we are contending. An Excellent Brass Band will be in attendance, and discourse charming Union melodies. Among the attractions will be a balloon ascension in the afternoon, a torch light procession and fire works in the evening.

Come one, come all.
 Come from every town and hamlet in the county. Come in numbers and show by your strength, that treason will not be tolerated. Whole families come—husband, wife, son, daughter,—and don't forget the baby. Come on foot, in wagons, on horseback, in the cars,—any way, every way, so you come. Come in crowds, and hurl back the lie into the teeth of the White Feather Party, that they are daily growing in strength. Our "Democratic" friends come and hear loyalty and truth declared. Everybody come and hear what loyal men have to say. We guarantee there will be no treason to disgust the crowd.

"Come from the east,
 And come from the west;
 Come from every nation—
 Come from every way."

How the Soldiers will Vote.

The following is a vote of the 13th West Virginia Infantry:

Lincoln	425
McClellan	15
Frederick	21

The following is a vote taken at the United States Army General Hospital, at Frederick, Md:

Lincoln	327
McClellan	15
Frederick	21

The rebel sick and wounded in this hospital expressed their choice as follows:

Lincoln	5
McClellan	15
Frederick	21

The 4th brigade of the 2d division of the 19th corps, all Indiana troops, now with Sheridan, voted as follows:

Lincoln	501
McClellan	53
Frederick	21

At the U. S. A. G. Hospital, Newtown University, Baltimore, the following vote was taken:

Lincoln	147
McClellan	15
Frederick	21

At Headquarters Detachment 1st E. S. Md. Vol., Buckeystown, the following vote was had:

Lincoln	50
McClellan	15
Frederick	21

At the West Building Hospital, Baltimore, the following vote was had:

Lincoln	50
McClellan	15
Frederick	21

At the York Hospital, on the 21st, a vote was taken and resulted as follows:

Lincoln	120
McClellan	38
Frederick	21

IT WON'T HELP YOU BOB.—It is very well known that Cambria is a very strong Catholic county, and as Robt. L. Johnston has been trying to get forward in the world politically for some years, and after failing several times, he, about a year ago, to strengthen his claims, joined the Catholic Church. Since then he has been able to "boss" the county, and expects to get every Catholic vote in the District. Bob is all over a politician, and would do desperate things to make votes.

Only Two Weeks.

Only two weeks until the first election! Have the friends of soldiers had them assessed, their tax of ten cents paid and the receipts sent on? If not attend to it immediately.

Only two weeks! We call upon every Union man to work from now until the polls close. See every man who wants to vote honestly for his country; give him a ticket—a Union ticket—a ticket that will count against Jeff Davis and his Northern friends. Give him the full Union ticket, all good and true men, whose success will be a victory over the enemies of our country.

While our brave boys are fighting the enemy in front, we certainly sh'd not fail to fight vigorously the enemy in their rear.

A great victory we must have—a "Thousands in Council" headed an article in the last Monitor speaking of the mass meeting. As desperate as the majority of the party are we don't believe there was one present who would be willing to swear there were over five hundred of their party, men and women, in town on that day. Three columns of more desperate lying we never saw in print. The stuff was intended for a Southern market to cheer up "our Southern brethren."

Rally to your country's call! Come with your banners! Come with a will to teach home traitors a lesson they will not soon forget. Send the glad tidings to our brave boys that their friends are wide awake and ready and anxious for an opportunity to show their strength, and when you return home from the meeting prepare your paper bullets and be ready for the first contest in October. Treason must be put down, and the "home guard" must do its full share of the work. Then up and at the enemy in the rear.

Who voted to deny our brave soldiers in the field, and the sick and wounded in the hospitals, the right to vote? The candidates on the ticket supported by the Monitor can answer.

The Glorious Victories.

Since our last issue we have had a continual run of brilliant victories by Gen. Sheridan over Gen. Early in the Shenandoah Valley. We give the news in another column.

The glorious news also from the Maine election, the success of the Union candidates by an increased majority over last year, indicates what the loyal people will do at the elections soon to take place.

The continued success of the Union cause everywhere is destroying the rebellion and crushing out the heartless speculators who have been living sumptuously on the miseries of the people. Day is dawning.

John C. Fremont has withdrawn from the Presidential contest. He might as well have continued on the track, as the number of votes he would have received could easily have been counted.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That every man on the so-called Democratic ticket supported by the Monitor of this place, opposed the amendment to the Constitution giving the brave soldiers the right to vote. Such conduct is nothing less than an effort to put the white soldier on an equality with the negro. What soldier, or friend of a soldier, can vote that ticket in whole or in part? And keep it before the people.

That every man on the Union Ticket at the head of this paper, worked for and voted for the amendment giving the white soldiers the right to vote.

McClellan Before Richmond.

The North American and United States Gazette lately published a most singular statement, in reference to McClellan's campaign before Richmond, by a gentleman connected with the War Department. It corroborates many intimations already before the public with regard to the Chickabombing campaign.

To the Members of the National Union Club, Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I am in possession of your note, in which you ask me if I remember having made assertions at the rooms of the National Union Club in January last, on my return from the rebel lines, in regard to Gen. Geo. McClellan and Clement L. Vallandigham, and desiring to know if I would retract said statement.

I recollect perfectly well having made certain statements in regard to the two persons named, and in presence of several members of the Club.

In response to your inquiry if I would repeat said statement, I will answer you by saying: First, that while the battle before Richmond, Virginia, in 1862, was still progressing, and immediately after Gen. McClellan had fallen back from before that city, in company with a friend, an officer in the rebel service, who was prevented from joining his command in the fight in question, on account of a wound received at the battle of Seven Pines, and being provided with a special permit from the War Department at Richmond, I visited the fortifications around Richmond, and advanced to a distance of about two miles north of that city, where we met Colonel Gayle of the 12th Alabama (Rebel) regiment, who was a particular friend of the officer in whose company I was; also Lieutenant Colonel Pickens, of the same regiment, in whom I had the advantage of a personal acquaintance. The colonel was superintending the distribution of a number of cases of U. S. rifles, which lay buried in the ground, and in rows, the soil heaped over them as if they were graves. Four of the cases of rifles were already unburied when I reached the spot, and I had the (to me unpleasant) satisfaction of handing some of their guns, which had already been taken out of those cases.

I heard Col. Gale say that the interment of these guns was known at the War Department (Rebel) even before McClellan's retreat before that city.

On my inquiry of my friend and Dr. Kelly, of the rebel army, from Col. Gayle, if he thought it had been intended that said guns should fall into the hands of the Confederates, the Colonel answered in the affirmative, and concluded by saying, "Mac's all right."

Not more than a hundred yards distant from this spot, Lieut. Col. Pickens pointed out to me a number of ambulances—two harnessed and ten in number—and said he had assisted at their capture, and that, when captured, the horses belonging to said ambulances were hitched, some to trees and some to the rear of the ambulances. As I was then in the employ of the United States, it was my business to gather as much information in regard to military matters as possible, and on my inquiry of Col. Pickens if he thought these ambulances had been intended to be in the same "bargain" as the rifles, he said: "I don't see what else they should have been intended for, for they were just where you see them, and the horses, hitched as you see them, while the fight was going on, right here."

Presently some whisky was handed round, and we all drank a toast to "Little Mac."

About the month of April of the same year, as I was going from Richmond to Mobile, in company with Lieutenant Wiltz and Dr. Knood of Missouri, and Dr. Fontleroy, of Virginia, the two latter gentlemen being of the rebel General Price's staff, we met with Brigadier-General Watson of Alabama. Gen. Watson said in my presence that then, or at any time after the war, he could give satisfactory proof that Gen. B. McClellan, of the Federal army, at the outbreak of the rebellion and during the preliminary arrangements for the organization of the Confederate army, had offered his services to the Confederate Government, but that as the Confederate Government had resolved to give rank in preference to officers formerly in the United States service, according to seniority of rank,

they could not give to McClellan what he desired, as other officers ranked him in seniority; and that McClellan, having become offended at this, then offered his services to the United States.

In December, 1862, I had occasion to call on Governor Shorter, of Alabama, who was thenjourning at the Huntsville hotel, Huntsville, Alabama. Governor Shorter, introduced me to General Watson, who was present. The General recognized me immediately. And, as the Governor resumed a conversation with another person in the room, I, while in conversation with the General, had occasion to refer to our trip to Mobile, and I purposely brought about the conversation in reference to General McClellan, and Gen. Watson reiterated the statement he had previously made in regard to McClellan.

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor, I will say during his sojourn at Richmond he was repeatedly closeted with Jeff. Davis, James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State.

During my visit to Richmond at that epoch I learned from reliable sources (rebel officials) that this Ohio traitor had pledged his word to the rebel authorities that if the Democratic party at the North succeeded in electing their candidate at the next Presidential election, he would use all his influence to obtain peace on the basis of recognition of the Confederate States as a separate and independent government.

Moreover, during my stay at Richmond, having called on Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, with a view to obtain an interview on business of a private character, I was told by an official in attendance at the Department of State—who of course believed me to be a loyal Confederate—that it was uncertain when I could chance to see Mr. Benjamin, and that as the visitor of Mr. Benjamin was Mr. Vallandigham, whom this official styled the "Ohio refugee," the conference might be protracted to a late hour. On that day, although I waited until after the hour for transacting business at that department, I did not get to see Mr. Benjamin.

At that time divers were the rumors in private circles among the rebels, that Vallandigham had pledged himself to the Confederate cause, and of this the War Department at Washington was informed in a report made by me and other Government agents.

Great was the expectations of the rebels during my last visit within their lines, if this Vallandigham faction succeeded in electing their candidate to the Presidency.

It is to be remembered that this Vallandigham faction are the men who seek to elect George B. McClellan to an office which none but loyal men should fill.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
EMILE BOURLIER.
 PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14, 1864.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

HARRISBURG, Sept. 21.—A frightful accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad at half past four o'clock this morning. As the train which left Pittsburg at 8.35 P. M. for this place arrived near Thomastown, which is about thirty-eight miles beyond here, it collided with a coal train which was standing upon the same track. The consequences were terrible. The locomotive was thrown off the track and utterly demolished, the tender was shattered into fragments, and the baggage car was jammed into the first passenger car, and then upon upon upon its roof. It is supposed that several persons were crushed to death by this, but the subsequent burning of the car leaves this in doubt. The morning being quite cold, about half an hour before a fire had been kindled in the first car. The stove was instantly upset by the collision, and the hot coals spreading over the floor of the car, the flames burst up and soon enveloped it. Frantic efforts were made by the passengers to escape. They rushed to the doors but found them locked. The key was probably in the pocket of the conductor, who was on this car, and who must have been killed instantly. Many of the passengers were stupefied at the imminency of the danger, and made but feeble efforts to escape. Some endeavored to get out of the windows, but this was difficult, and in some cases impossible.

Some, after having thrust their head and shoulders through the windows, were unable to get further, and found a slow and torturing death from the flames. Others had their limbs broken while getting out. By continued efforts, to which was lent all the desperation of dying men, the doors of the car were then finally kindled open, and a few escaped through it. It is thought that more than twenty, if not thirty, escaped from this car. Probably more than thirty were crushed or burned to death, but in most cases their bodies are utterly consumed, and it will be some time before their number and names can be ascertained. The car was burned to cinders. Of the conductor nothing could be found, except his ticket pouch. His name was John Mallison. He is believed to have lived in Middletown. A sergeant of one of our returned regiments was in this car, and succeeded in getting his head and shoulders out of a window, but could get no further. Every effort was made to extricate him from his fearful position, but in vain, and the heat of the fire finally driving away those who were trying to help him, the poor soldier was left to perish. When the car was so much burned that it fell to pieces, a head and arm rolled out, which are supposed to have been those of this unfortunate man.

A lad of 18 years, from Johnston, who had recently enlisted, had his leg broken and his head cut.

Some of the bereavements suffered are terrible. One woman lost three children, who were burned in this car. Her aunt was also burned. One poor and who was badly injured himself, lost his father in the flames. Many parents lost their children, and their agony exceeds the power of words to picture.

The second car caught fire from the first, but from this, although the doors were also locked, I believe all passengers escaped with their lives, but some of them were badly burned before being rescued. One was a woman. A man had his legs completely burned off. This car, like the first, was burned to cinders. The other cars (four in number) were saved by the passengers, who uncoupled them and pushed them back out of danger. Had there been axes on the train many more lives would doubtless have been saved. As it was, there were but three axes obtained immediately upon the occurrence of the accident, when they would have been of the most use. The engineer of train, by some miraculous chance, escaped. Some of the wounded were taken to Thompston station, and others were distributed among a few houses in the vicinity. Two army surgeons were fortunately upon the part of the train, which was uninjured, and they, with a physician residing near by, rendering most efficient assistance to the unfortunate passengers.

Other physicians were sent from here. The coal train, the stoppage of which caused the accident, was bound in the same direction, but had stopped beyond its usual time, and had only partially observed the precaution usual on such cars. It is customary to place a man upon the track with a light at a sufficient distance from the waiting train to give the coming one timely warning of the danger. In the present case the man who was stationed to give the warning was only about fifty yards from this train, and the morning being very dark and foggy the light was not seen till too late. The engineer reversed the engine, but the collision could not be prevented. The fact seems to rest entirely with the parties in charge of the coal train.

PROTEST OF THE SURVIVORS.

The survivors, to the number of eighty-six, subscribed the following statement:

"THOMPSTONTOWN, Pa., Sept. 21.
 "We, the passengers whose names are affixed here, protest at having the doors locked on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, on any other day. In the great accident this morning many lives might have been saved had the doors been unlocked. This we know to be true. We ask, for humanity's sake, that all railroads forever after see that the doors are kept unlocked. We think it due to the public to publish this our protest, and withhold our patronage from all roads that keep their doors locked while in transit."

Signed, Joseph Gibson, M. D., Indianapolis, Ala.; New York; John Remont, Philadelphia; C. Stone, California; A. F. Brooks, Pennsylvania; C. Frank, Massachusetts; and eighty-two others.

Headquarters,
 Department of the Susquehanna,
 Chambersburg Pa., Sept. 6, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 50.

That portion of the Department of the Susquehanna lying between the Laurel Hill range of mountains on the west, and the Williamsport and Elmira Railroad—the Susquehanna River from Williamsport to the intersection of Blue Mountain and that range of mountains to the Maryland line on the east, will comprise the Juniata District.

Brig. Gen. O. S. Ferry, U. S. Vols. is assigned to the command of this District. Headquarters temporarily at Bedford, Pa.

By command of Maj. Gen. Couch,
 JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
 Assistant Adj. General.

Headquarters,
 Juniata District,
 Bedford, Pa. Sept. 10th, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 1.

Pursuant to General order No. 50, (Headquarters, Department of the Susquehanna Sept. 10th, 1864), I heret by assume command of the Juniata District.

The following Staff Officers are announced, viz:

Capt. Henry L. Johnson, A. A. G.
 Lieut. Geo. C. Ripley, 10th Regt., Conn. Vols. A. D. C.
 Who will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ORRIS S. FERRY.
 Brig. Gen. U. S. Vols.

Headquarters,
 Juniata District,
 Bedford, Pa. Sept. 12th, 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 2.

Commanders of troops in this District will exercise a strict supervision over the discipline of their commands, and will be held personally responsible for any pillage, marauding, waste or other wanton injuries committed by their enlisted men, unless they can exonerate themselves from any imputation of negligence therein.

Soldiers guilty of offences against the civil law will be turned over to the civil authorities for trial and punishment.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ferry,
 H. L. JOHNSON,
 Capt. and Asst. Adj. Gen.

Headquarters,
 Juniata District,
 Bedford Pa. Sept. 12th 1864.
GENERAL ORDERS,
 No. 3.

Impressment of supplies from citizens for the troops in this District is forbidden.

The Quartermaster's subsistence department will furnish all useful supplies upon requisitions duly approved at these Headquarters.

By Command of BRIG. GEN. FERRY,
 H. L. JOHNSON,
 CAPT. AND ASST. ADJ. GEN.

GEN. LOGAN AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The Chicago Tribune says that this noble officer, the friend of Douglas, was importuned by several leading Democrats to allow his name to be used for the Vice Presidency at Chicago, but Gen. Logan unqualifiedly refused. He told those gentlemen he did not treat with that crowd; that he was a war Democrat, not a peace sneak; that he was opposed to bowing down and supplicating for forgiveness at the feet of Jeff Davis; that he was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing rebel rebellion, and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and that he would never consent to make peace on any terms that did not embrace a complete restoration of the Union, in all its territorial integrity.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

GREAT VICTORIES

IN SHENANDOAH VALLEY.
 SHERIDAN TAKES THE STUMP!
 Bad for the White Flag Party!
 Early and Breckinridge Defeated and Driven from the Valley!
 Five Rebel Generals and 2,000 Privates Killed and 3,000 Wounded—With 5,000 Prisoners—15 Battle Flags—And 5 Cannon Captured!
 The Enemy Completely Routed and Driven from the Valley.

Such was the tenor of intelligence which made every loyal heart rejoice on Tuesday evening, of last week and subsequent official dispatches and details fully confirmed the glad tidings. Unlike most first reports of great victories, this did not dwindle to insignificant proportions, but grew to importance with every flash of the telegraph, until official returns confirm it a victory of the very first magnitude. We have not room for these details, but present the following summary of the great event:

On Sunday morning last a rebel attack was made upon Gen. Averill at Martinsburg. The attack was gallantly repulsed, and the enemy was driven as far as Darksville. Orders were then issued by Gen. Sheridan for a vigorous offensive movement along the whole line, to take place early upon the following morning. On Monday, therefore, at early dawn, our gallant army attacked the rebel forces at the crossing at the Berryville Pike over Opequan Creek, twenty miles South-west of Harpers Ferry. The struggle continued until 5 P. M., and, though our men were driving the enemy, it was one of the most obstinately contested battles of the war. This is manifest from the severe loss of the rebels, the unexampled number of five Generals killed—Gordon, Rhodes, Wharton, Ramseur and Imboden, and Gen. Fitz Heng Lee and Bradley Johnston wounded, with a loss of two thousand killed, three thousand wounded, over five thousand prisoners, fifteen battle flags, and five pieces of artillery. The rebels, at last accounts, were retreating in confusion and dismay, our forces keeping up a vigorous pursuit, which had already extended over thirty miles from the point where the attack commenced on Monday morning. Sheridan was crossing Coar Creek, a short distance this side of Strasburg, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY!

Early's Army Again Defeated!
 SIXTEEN GUNS CAPTURED!
 The Rebels Flying in Confusion!

HEADQUARTERS M. M. DIVISION,
 Six miles from Woodstock, Sept. 22.
 Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the United States, City Point:

I have the honor to report that I have achieved a signal victory over the army of Gen. Early, at Fisher's Hill, to-day.

I found the rebel army posted with its right resting on the north fork of the Shenandoah, and extending across the Strasburg valley westward to North Mountain, occupying a position which appeared almost impregnable.

After a good deal of maneuvering during the day, Gen. Crook's command was transferred to the extreme right of the line, on the North Mountain, and he furiously attacked the left of the enemy's line, carrying everything before him, and while Crook was driving the enemy in the greatest confusion, and sweeping and driving them behind their breastworks, the 6th and 19th Army Corps attacked the rebel works in front, and the whole rebel army appeared to be broken up.

They fled in the utmost confusion. Sixteen pieces of artillery were captured; also, a great many caissons, artillery horses, etc., etc.

I am to-night pushing on down the valley.

I cannot say how many prisoners I have captured, nor do I know either my own or the enemy's casualties. Only the darkness saved the whole of Early's army from total destruction.

My attack could not be made until four o'clock in the evening which left but little daylight to operate in.

The 1st and 3d Cavalry Divisions went down the Luray Valley to-day, and if they push on vigorously to the main valley the result of the day's engagement will be still more signal.

The victory was very complete.

A more detailed report will be made as soon as I can obtain the necessary data.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
 Major General Commanding.

It will be remembered that Early's command embraced the Stonewall Brigade, and troops constituting Stonewall Jackson's corps, and was the elite of the rebel army.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
 Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 10 A. M.—Major-General Dix New York:—The following official despatch has just been received from General Sheridan, detailing some of the particulars of the battle at Fisher's Hill.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WOODSTOCK, Va., September 23d.—A. M.—Lieut. General U. S. Grant, City Point.—I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday.

Our loss will be light.

General Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, advancing along their lines.

Rickett's division of the 6th Army Corps, swung in and joined Crook, Getty's and Wheaton's divisions taking up the same movement, followed by the whole line and attacking Beau-

tifully, carrying the works of the enemy.

The rebels threw down their arms and fled in the greatest confusion. It was dark before their artillery. I pushed on after the battle ended. The night to this point with the 6th and 19th corps, and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations.

If Gen. Torbert has pushed down the Luray Valley, according to my directions, he will achieve results.

I do not think that there ever was an army so badly routed.

The Valley soldiers are hiding away and going to their homes.

I cannot at present give you any estimate of prisoners.

I pushed on regardless of everything.

The number of prisoners of artillery reported captured is sixteen.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
 Major-General.

You are directed to cause a national salute to be fired of one hundred great guns for the victory.

General Stevenson reports that three thousand prisoners from the field had reached Winchester last night.

Reinforcements and supplies have been forwarded to General Sheridan.

E. M. STANTON; Sec. of War.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE VICTORY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Republican extra makes the following announcement:

The Government has received despatches from General Stevenson this morning, dated at Harper's Ferry, announcing that 2,000 Strasburg prisoners reached Winchester last night.

He also states that 100 of the prisoners captured on the 19th, near Winchester, arrived at Harper's Ferry this morning, and that 1,600 more are yet to come.

A later despatch received from General Stevenson this morning, announces that 1,000 more prisoners, captured at Strasburg on the 22d, reached Winchester this morning.

When heard from, Early's army was flying down the Valley panic stricken. Sheridan is in hot pursuit, and near Woodstock.

LATEST NEWS.

Unconditional Surrender of Mobile.

Cairo, Sept. 25.

The Memphis Bulletin of yesterday publishes on what it regards as reliable authority, the substance of a dispatch received at Holly Springs, announcing the unconditional surrender of Mobile to our gunboats. No details are given. The gunboats had approached the city so close that they could have destroyed it without difficulty.

Later from Sheridan.

He Continues to Pursue the Rebels—No Engagement since Thursday—Torbet Captures a number of Prisoners—The Rebels are flying down the Valley panic stricken.

Washington, Sept. 26.—10.30 A. M. Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan, dated 11 o'clock, Sept. 25, announce that south of New Market, have been received.

I had driven the enemy from Mt. Jackson, without being able to bring on an engagement.

General Torbet had attacked Wickham's force at Luray, and captured a number of prisoners.

General Sheridan found hospitals in all the towns from Winchester to New Market, and was eighty miles from Martinsburg.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, 1100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., a large amount of entrenching tools, small arms and debris. No list of captured material has yet been received.

The small towns through the Valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded.

Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty-six captured guns, and eighty additional captured officers.

Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel department of the South-west.

E. M. STANTON,
 Secretary of War.

PHIL KEARNEY'S PROTEST.—When Gen. McClellan issued his extraordinary order for retreat to Harrison's Landing after the battle of Malvern Hill, the noble and gallant Phil Kearney exclaimed to the officers around him:

"I, Philip Kearney, an old officer, enter my solemn protest against this order for retreat; I would, instead of retreating, to follow up the enemy and take Richmond. And in full view of all the responsibility of such a declaration, I say to you, all such an order can only be prompted by cowardice and treason!"

Gold and high prices in everything else is going down with a crash. Nobody will be hurt but the speculators.

The largest stock and greatest variety of styles of Pocket Books and Currency Holders, outside of Philadelphia, can be seen at Lewis' Book Store.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS.—Persons in want of these stamps can get them at Lewis' Book Store. Orders by mail will receive attention.

DECEPTORS' NOTICE

(Estate of John Green, dec'd.)
 Letters testamentary upon the estate of John Green, late of Erie co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them for settlement, and those owing the same, will make payment to JOHN C. MILLER, Executor.

East Huron, Sept. 7, '64. G.

DECEPTORS' NOTICE

(Estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, dec'd.)
 Letters testamentary upon the estate of Hon. Thos. F. Stewart, late of West Va., Huntington co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those owing claims, to present them to the undersigned for settlement.

JAMES G. STANTON,
 BENJAMIN HARMAN,
 Executors.

Petersburg, Sept. 7, '64. G.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.

THE undersigned having purchased from T. Newell his interest in the Alexandria Brewery, the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm of E. O. COLDER & CO. All customers and the public generally are informed that all orders will receive prompt attention.

E. O. COLDER & CO.
 Sept. 1864.