The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING.....SEPT. 23, 1864.

PRINTERS WANTED.

Two good newspaper compositors can obtain permanent situations, at the highest wages, by making application at this office, or addressing Foreman Gazette, Pittsburgh.

IMMENSE MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

Speech of General James H. Lane

The meeting which assembled in the Diamond Square, Allegheny, last evening, was a "roaring" one. The announcement that Senator Jas. H Lane, of Kansas, was to deliver an address, drew out, as was anticipated, thousands of the loyal voters in the community, who were anxious to hear what he had to say.

After several popular airs had been played by the band, J. F. Jennings, Esq., called the meeting to order, and announced the following officers:

President—Gen. Wm. Robinson. Vice Presidents—John Wright, Wm. B. Pusey, A. N. Burchfield, John Ramsay. The Reporters present acted as Secretaries.

The Chairman then introduced Major A. M. Brown, who had kindly consented to occupy the attention of the audience until the arrival of Gen. Lane. He then delivered a very spirited and effective address, and kept the audience in a good humor until the orator of the evening made his appearance upon the platform, when he gave way to him.

SPEECH OF GEN. LANE.

The General, on being introduced to the audience, was received with vociferous applause, and when silence had been restored he spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: The clouds of war have lifted, and the political horizon has become bright since Vallandigham, Voorhees, Pendleton, & Co., held their convention in Chicago. Since then Farragut has seized the fortress on Mobile Bay, upon which his ships now float. Sherman has taken the stronghold of Atlanta, and last, and most glorious, Sheridan has taken Gen. Early and his army in the Valley of the Shenandoah. (Tremendous applause.) And this is not the only or the best news upon which we should congratulate ourselves. The draft is being successfully prosecuted throughout the country, and we have the cheering assurance that our armies are to be reinforced by 500,000 brave and loyal men. (Loud applause.) The gallant Fremont has declined. (Cheers.) For this act a political heroism he deserves the thanks of his countrymen. And now we have an open field and a fair political fight. In contending with the Copperheads we are now sure of the direct support of our loyal German friends. With the loyal men united the contest cannot be doubtful. (Applause.)

Is there is a peace man within the sound of my voice, I wish to ask him this question: Was there ever before, in the history of this country a time when God was thanked for a defeat of the Federal arms, and when there was mourning over their success? (Cries of No, Never!) From Vallandigham down to the smallest copperhead in the land, there was mourning over the victory achieved by Gen. Sheridan, because he had taken from their platform one of its most favorite planks. (Applause.)

Jeff Davis has to-day less than 200,000 man east of the Mississippi, and, (as Gen. Grant has aptly said,) he has already robbed the cradle and the grave, and cannot get another man to reinforce his armies. How many men have we in the field? With the present draft, not less than 1,200,000. (Cheers.) I believe it is conceded that we have now more able-bodied men in the North, over the age of twenty-one years than when the war commenced. With Sherman in possession of Atlanta, with Grant holding the rebellion by the throat at Richmond, and with Sheridan driving the remnant of Early's shattered forces up the Shenandoah Valley, Vallandigham & Co. sue for peace! They propose under such circumstances as these to offer the rebels an armistice. An armistice to these rebels in arms simply means the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. It means to say, "We can't whip you," when we know we can. The idea of proposing terms of peace to traitors in arms is an insult to your manhood and to mine. So far as the candidates of the Baltimore Convention are concerned, the firm resolve is never to propose or receive terms of peace from traitors in arms. The sole condition is that they must lay down their arms and submit. (Applause.) Abraham Lincoln never will consent to any terms which do not include the giving up of the leaders of this rebellion for trial and punishment. The Baltimore platform declares no peace can be accepted, which does not include the emancipation of every slave in the United States. (Cheers.) There can be no permanent peace, except upon the basis of universal freedom. I prefer this government to-day, with all the agony which is felt throughout the land, with all the bloodshed and carnage which we have witnessed, and with all the wailings of widows and orphans—with all these, I prefer this government today to any other period of its history. Now we feel that we are men; before we felt as though we were slaves to slaveholders. When in the House of Representatives a few years ago, I felt as though I could not take a chew of tobacco without the fear of some Southern hotspur rising out—"Lane, if you take a chew is that way again, I'll dissolve the Union." (Laughter.)

In 1860, without excuse, the Southern leaders begin this rebellion. Yes, without excuse—and, so far as I am concerned, I do not intend to give it up until we whip them. The only way by which we can obtain a permanent and honorable peace is to conquer it.

When I first went to Kansas in 1855, I got into a personal difficulty with a Southern hotspur, who asserted that one Southerner could whip a dozen Northern men. This was the feeling generally among them. We took issue with them there, and so far as Kansas was concerned, we took the stand out of them. (Laughter.) We have only got to prove to them that we can fight as hard and as long, and as confounded slight longer than they can, and then we can live in peace with them. I am in favor of granting an amnesty to the masses of the South—to those who have been either duped by their leaders or forced into the rebel ranks—but so far as Davis, Breckinridge & Co. are concerned, they swel die. (Loud applause.)

Suppose, fellow-citizens, that we grant them an armistice, and what follows? They at once enter into foreign alliances, and their independence is virtually recognized. They will go to work at once to build up a navy, and replenish their armies. Give them three months of armistice, and they will be able, according to their own declaration, to fight us for three years longer. Not one! We have got Rebellion by the throat—we have got the twin sister Slavery by the throat—and I propose to hold on till the breath leaves the infernal carcass. (Applause.)

Is there any man here who loves the institution of African Slavery? I do not believe there is such a man in the loyal city of Allegheny. If there is such a one, he has a disease which is harder to cure than the small pox. (Laughter.) I hate slavery, because slavery is nothing but treason, and treason nothing but slavery. Every dollar expended, and every drop of blood shed in this unholy rebellion is chargable to the cursed institution of African slavery.

The first impression made upon my mind against the system of slavery was while trading in a boat on one of our Western rivers. A young man and a good mechanic, desired to obtain work, and seeing the material for a building upon a plantation he concluded to apply there for a job. I went with him to the planter, recommended the young man and he told his story. The planter threw himself back upon his seat, and said: "I feel for you, and would like to employ you, *but I bought a couple of carpenters yesterday!*" Think of that! Bought carpenters yesterday! Bought coal diggers yesterday! How can any preacher ask the blessing of God upon such a country? Slavery is a sin against God, and when we appear before His throne, we will be held responsible for that hell-born institution. (Applause.)

I was in St. Louis lately, and while there a physician from Springfield came to me and said, "General, you carried off fourteen of my slaves sometime ago." I replied, "I guess you are right." The Doctor said, "Among them was a little boy named Pete, fourteen years of age." I replied, "That's very probable, for I took them without regard to age." The Doctor then, with tears in his eyes, informed me that *Pete was his only son* and he begged me to assist him in regaining the boy. I then agreed to aid in getting him back, on condition that he would enter into a bond to educate and take care of him.

There may be some Democrats here who, like myself, voted for Richard M. Johnson, when it was charged by the Whigs that Johnson was living with a negro wife. I said, "Don't mind these lying stories, but vote for Johnson, wench for no wench." (Laughter.) It is now well authenticated that Gen. Butler at New Orleans, released from slavery a child of Richard M. Johnson, *which had been sold into slavery by himself!* In the light of such facts as these, we owe it to God and to ourselves to continue this war until the last vestige of such an institution shall be blotted out, and it will not be long—the time is near at hand. (Applause.)

Already we have sacrificed one hundred thousand precious lives, and expended seventeen hundred millions of dollars, and where is the citizen who dares to say that all this sacrifice shall go for naught, and that we must now acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy? No! Not one! We shall have a period a few months longer, and we shall have a permanent peace. Our soldiers will conquer peace in the time, and we have our duty to perform in the triumphant re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency next November. (Loud applause.)

And now, fellow citizens, let me tell you, Abraham Lincoln will be elected as certainly as the Keystone State elects her members of Congress in October next. (Cheers.) Let no man stay at home on the second Tuesday of October. Better a thousand times stay away from the polls in November. Give us Pennsylvania in October, and Jeff. Davis, Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pendleton are doomed. (Loud applause.)

Heretofore, in Presidential elections, we have allowed men to tamper with our votes, and to wear out our button holes in the attempt to influence us. Let me tell you to stand by your principles, and if any blackhearted Copperhead tries to tamper with your vote, you will never have a better chance to tear out his black heart. (Applause.)

With the rebellion almost conquered, with foreign nations purchasing our bonds with new vigor, with our armies victorious in the field, we have nothing to fear from the military situation. And now, fellow-citizens, there are the two political armies organized and in line of battle—the loyal one having upon its banner the name of Lincoln and Johnson, with Freedom and Permanent Peace. The disloyal one, with McClellan and Pendleton—Slavery and Interminable War. Choose ye between them. Bear in mind that there are no degrees in treason. The sympathizer who feeds the bushwhacker, the copperhead, who rejoices over the defeat of the Federal army, are as guilty of treason before God and the country as the rebel soldier in the armies of Jeff. Davis. Remember that the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy makes Pennsylvania a border State, and the barbarities of Kearney will be repeated within your borders.

Hoping, fellow-citizens, that our bleeding country will soon be blessed, and wishing each one of you prosperity and happiness, I bid you all farewell.

Gen. Lane was followed by Wm. M. Moffett, Esq., after which Major Brown was called upon to finish his speech, which he did. The space which we surrender this morning to the excellent address of Gen. Lane, must be our excuse for not giving a synopsis of the remarks of the other speakers.

Breach of Trust.

One day last week, a man named John Foukes, who had just served a term of three years in the Eleventh regiment, re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Cavalry, and received $500 bounty. The man after enlisting was not permitted to visit his family, so on Saturday last, in the presence of several witnesses, he gave $300 of the money and a silver watch to an acquaintance named James Buckley, a coal digger, and formerly a resident of this city, to take to his wife, paying him besides $10.00 for his trouble. Buckley took the money, and since then he has not been heard of. As soon as the wife heard of the enlistment of her husband she laid the case before the Mayor, but up to the present no traces of Buckley's whereabouts have been discovered. It is stated that he left on Monday for New York, for the purpose of taking the steamer for Liverpool, and with the hope of preventing his sending the Mayor telegraphed to New York asking the authorities there to be on the look out for him. No reply has yet been received, and though he may be caught, the chances for his detention are slim indeed. The worst feature of the transaction is the fact that the poor wife has a large family, who are now in a state of complete destitution, and this Buckley knew when he absconded with the money.

Book Notices.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT: a history of the Great Rebellion of the United State of America. 1860-64. By Horace Greeley. Vol. I. Hartford: O. D. Case & Co.

This is the first volume of a great work. It contains 648 octavo pages, brings the war narrative down to the close of 1861, (closing with Gen. McClellan's formal prohibition, in a regular Order of the Day, of the Hutchinson family singing in the camps to the Union soldiers,) and it concludes with an excellent analytical index. Mr. Greeley sketches American history from 1776 to 1862, more especially with the national toleration of Slavery. He traces Secession to that "peculiar institution," and his narrative, while full and decided, is calm and forbearing. The illustrations of this book are of a superior order. There are twenty wood engravings, representing memorable places, conflicts, maps, and plans of battle; and there are, finely cut on steel, portraits of the President and his Cabinet, of eminent opponents of the Slave Power, of Confederate Chieftains, of Union Generals, and of Union Naval Officers—twenty portrait in all. The book is dedicated to Mr. John Bright, and is printed with clear type on good paper. Already, we understand, fifty thousand copies have been subscribed for, the mere weight of which exceeds one hundred tons. It is sold only to subscribers, by agents.

The publishers state that the great demand for this work is such that they have hitherto found it utterly impossible to furnish the books promptly, or without serious disappointment to many of their agents and subscribers. The subscription list already numbers about 50,000, while less than one-fourth part of the Free States have been canvassed. This success, we believe, is without a parallel in the history of bookmaking—certainly, if we consider the size of the work, and the fact that the country had been canvassed for several other popular histories of the Rebellion previous to any public announcement of this.

THE MANUFACTURE OF VINEGAR.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all manufacturers of vinegar from an alcoholic base obtained from distilling, though the product be far below proof, is to all intents and purposes a distiller, and subject to all the provisions of the internal revenue act relative to that class of persons. The rise of vinegar made by this process directly within the last provisions of the 55th section of that act, and the Solicitor of the Treasury has decided that the product of all such distillations below proof should be assessed on the wine gallon.

ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—On Wednesday afternoon the locomotive at a bad to the mail train on this road, died in this city at seven (7) o'clock, p. m., was thrown off the track about six miles west of Kittanning and rolled down a steep embankment, injuring it considerably. Fortunately the coupling gave way, and the balance of the train was not removed from the track. Another engine was procured, and the train arrived about six hours after it was due. No person was injured.

THE 23D DISTRICT.—This district has concluded the draft, and arrangements are now being made for the reception of the parties conscripted. Reserve township is the first on the list, and will report on the 24th inst. Enlistments are still progressing, fifteen recruits having been received yesterday. Allegheny town ship, Armstrong county, has succeeded in filling its quota, and is now released from the draft.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning Luther Shrenfeldt, a young man sixteen or seventeen years of age, son of the Rev. A. G. Shrenfeldt, of the Lutheran Church of Johnstown, slipped under the fly-wheel in the rolling mill, and was severely injured. His left leg was much torn, and the right one mashed and mangled in a horrible manner. Dr. Lowman amputated his right leg. His recovery is considered doubtful.

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—Very early on Wednesday morning just a singular phenomenon was witnessed at Johnstown. One of the papers published at that place says: "A bow, to all appearance a rainbow, arched over the town in all its splendor. That which makes it remarkable is that *the sun was not then shining*, and the bow extended in a direction from due east to west.

LAYING THE TRACK.—Parties commenced yesterday to lay the track of the passenger railway on Penn street, so that now—weather permitting—the public may soon expect the cars to be running down to the station, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. But we will not be too sanguine, "The best laid schemes of mice and men, gang aft agley."

DARING ROBBERY IN HARRISBURG.—On Tuesday night the dry goods store of Daniel Epsley, in Harrisburg, was entered by thieves, and goods to the amount of three thousand dollars stolen. The thieves succeeded in making off with their plunder without being discovered.

THE SYNOD OF ALLEGHENY.—The body of the O. S. Presbyterian Church met in Meadville yesterday, in Dr. Reynold's church. The Synod is composed of 150 members, ministers and laymen, and will be in session several days.

ADVANCE IN FREIGHT.—It is reported that there will soon be an advance made on the present rate of freight charged by our Railroad companies, but we are not advised how much the advance will be.

PITT TOWNSHIP.—A meeting of the enrolled citizens of Pitt township will be held this evening at the Oakland School House. The final report of the recruiting committee will be read, and other business of importance transacted. A large attendance is desirable.

STATIONERY of all kinds and best quality, at Frank Case's book, stationery and news depot, 76 Fifth street.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.—Campaign envelopes of all kinds, at Frank Case's news depot, Chronicle buildings.

VEHICLE LICENSES.—Several vehicle owners have been arrested and fined lately for not having their numbers on their vehicles. The police are instructed to enforce the law against all offenders in this respect.

FIRED.—Two drayman were fined to-day, by Mayor Lowry, for leaving their drays standing on the street over night.

96 Federal street, Allegheny, is the cheapest place in the two cities to buy good boots, shoes and gaiters.

1865.—Diaries, a full assortment at Frank Case's book and news depot.

OCTOBER.—All the Magazines can be had at Frank Case's news depot.

The Italian Opera.

Last night the Italian Opera Troupe made their last appearance in Mozart's celebrated opera of "Don Giovani." The audience, although not so full as on the two preceding nights, was quite large. Mr. De Vino, the present manager of the troupe, has succeeded in getting together a perfectly efficient corps of artistes, all of whom have established themselves as favorites with the opera-going public of Pittsburgh. It is the intention of Mr. De Vino to return to Pittsburgh shortly with an entirely new repertoire of operas, together with appropriate costumes and properties. With these new appliances Mr. De Vino promises superior performances to anything yet offered in this city.

Death of a Printers' Union.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says: The Printer's Union of this city is practically defunct. At a meeting held on Monday night, the majority of the members were released from their obligations to the Union, and it was understood that they will hereafter be allowed to make the best bargain they can with their employers. A few of the members, who are not dependent on type setting for a livelihood, still adhere to the Union. The seceding members state that the control of the Union was in the hands of the men of two or three offices, and that it was their stupidity and want of foresight that led to this disruption.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS PARRY, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Shop at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

New Goods just received at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Graham & McCandless, 75 Smithfield street. We would most respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public in general to our new stock of fall and winter goods. They consist of all the very latest styles of English, French and American cloths, cassimeres and vesting, all of the finest quality, and is selected with the greatest of care. Gentlemen desiring fashionable and well made clothing would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Every garment is warranted to give full satisfaction in both prices and quality. GRAHAM & McCANDLESS, Merchant Tailors, No. 75 Smithfield street.

ALL know the lurking nature of bilious diseases. The warnings of a sallow complexion, high colored urine, depression of spirits, and occasional pain in the side, should not be unheeded. These ailments are but notices to the sufferer, that there is a morbid agency at work within, undermining the secret springs of life, sooner or later to break out in open disease. Dr. Wood's India Cholagogue is the great preventive and restorer for such affections.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

DENTAL NOTICE.—The attention of our readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Spring and Summer Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weier, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a very beautiful assortment of Fancy Tweeds, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

CURTAIN and carriage calls will be [illegible] at the earliest office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above place will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

INSURANCE.—A word in season, &c. Insure your umbrellas by purchasing Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stand. Sold at the Wheeling Union Agency, No. 37 Fifth street. [illegible]

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Smithfield street, has received Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine, for October. The ladies will find in this number the latest fall styles.

CHILDREN'S shoes of all kinds at 96 Federal street.

Don't fail to call at 96 Federal street.

RUN OUT YOUR FLAG,

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY

CAMPAIGN FLAGS

OF

BEST ENGLISH BUNTING,

From 15 Inches to 60 Feet,

SEWED MUSLIN FLAGS,

From 7 Feet to 30 Feet,

PRINTED WITH NAMES,

From 8 Inches to 20 Feet,

SILK FLAGS, ALL SIZES,

ALSO,

CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND PINS!

WITH PORTRAITS OF CANDIDATES

By Single, Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.

OTHER CAMPAIGN ARTICLES

SUCH AS

SILK BADGES, ENVELOPES SONG BOOKS, BADGE FOR CHARMS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

DEPOT FOR CAMPAIGN GOODS.

JOHN W. PITTOCK,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8, 1864. Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz: York Pa., Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864; Altoona, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864; Lebanon, Pa., Thursday, Sept. 29, 1864; TWO HUNDRED CAVALRY HORSES AT EACH PLACE. These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army. For road and farming purposes many good bargains may be had. Horses sold cheap. Terms cash, in United States currency. By order of the Quartermaster General, JAMES A. EKIN, Colonel in charge First Division Q. M. D.

OIL STOCKS FOR SALE. 1 share Merchant's Oil Co., original stock, 100 do do do incorporated; 500 do Hemlock do; 200 do Cherry Run do; 200 do Shells do; 100 do Federal do; 100 do Baisell do; 200 do El Dorado do; 400 do Beinstalled Petroleum Oil Co; 200 do Allegheny Valley Oil Co., Incorporated. Apply to RANDALL KENT, Dealer and Broker in Oil Stocks and Real Estate, over Irwin street. Best Lubricating Oils always on hand.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D., Office, 354 Broadway, New York. W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D., Office 146 Third Street, Pitts., Pa. Devots their exclusive attention to the Medical and Surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel, such as Piles, Fistula, Fissure, Constipation, Falling of the Bowel, Ulceration and Stricture of the Bowel, &c. Also the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, Kidneys, the Bladder, &c.

OIL STOCKS. 100 shares Cherry Run Central Oil Stock, 450 do Columbia do; 48 do Baisell do; 220 do Demrance do; 100 do Maple Shade do; 525 do Union do; 400 do Knickerbocker do. B. McLAIN & CO., Stock Broker.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Constantly on hand at J. E. GILMASON'S, No. 24½ S. cor. Smithfield and Second sts., Pitts.

ONE YEAR MEN. NEW ORGANIZATION. Local Bounty ..... $300, National Bounty ..... 100. E. BIDDLE YOUNG, Recruiting Officer, 138 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

GREEN APPLES AND PEARS.—Received to-day: 145 bbls Apples; Pears, for sale by P. H. VOIGHT & CO.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SHERIDAN'S GREAT VICTORY.

EARLY RETREATING TOWARDS LYNCHBURG.

Sheridan's Headquarters One Mile Beyond Strasburg.

OUR CAPTURES OVER 4,000.

One-Third of Early's Forces Captured.

DEMORALIZATION OF EARLY'S TROOPS COMPLETE.

THE REBELS AT FISHER MOUNTAIN.

The Enemy Pressed on Both Sides.

FIGHTING GOING ON AT FISHER MOUNTAIN.

Our Cavalry to Operate on the Rebel Rear.

FEDERAL TROPS DRIVING THE ENEMY.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FAMOUS BRIGADE.

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 22, 1864.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The *Gazette's* special correspondent in the valley, sends the following to this bureau:

Harpers Ferry, Sept. 22, 2 p. m.—Early's forces are in full retreat toward Lynchburg. Sheridan's headquarters, last evening, were one mile beyond Strasburg. Many rebel straggler have been and are still being captured, which will swell the total number of our captures to over 4,000, exclusive of wounded, which numbers about 3,200.

It is a fair estimate that Early lost at least one third of his entire force in the battle of Monday. We captured about 150 commissioned officers, from Colonels down to 2d Lieutenants. The demoralization of Early's forces is complete, and he is making Richmondward as fast as his legs can carry him. It is possible that Sheridan, by his close pursuit may succeed in bringing him to a stand and force him to deliver battle, but judging from present indications such will not be the case.

The only point this side of Stanton where the rebels can make a stand with any hope of success, is at Fisher's Mountain, two and a half miles beyond Strasburg. The position there is naturally a very strong one, and admirably adapted for defence. It cannot be flanked except by a column marching through the Luray valley, a work of some days. The disadvantage of such a movement would be in the weakening of our centre and the liability of the flanking party to defeat and rout, unless it was very strong, and Sheridan cannot spare any considerable force for any such expedition.

If Early continues his retreat the demoralization of his army will continue to increase, for he will be vigorously pressed on both flanks and rear by our cavalry, who are comparatively fresh and in excellent spirits. The rebels lost nine general officers in the recent fight, three of their best were killed, Rhodes, Lowe and Godwin. All of them were noted for their dashes. The spirit de corps of their commands fully attested their ability as fighting men.

The number of rebels killed already buried by our troops is over 500. They are not all buried yet. Our loss in killed and wounded will not fall short of 4,000. The rebel grape and canister told terribly on our ranks on the repeated charges they made.

Market supplies in large quantities are being rapidly forwarded to the front. Thirty wagon loads were sent to Winchester yesterday. More will go to day. The Sanitary Commission, as usual, is on the ground, alleviating and ministering to the sufferings of the wounded. They have sent a large corps of nurses and attendants to take care of the wounded. Our badly wounded will be kept at Winchester for the present, the less seriously wounded will be sent to Baltimore as soon as possible.

A large number of surgeons went to the front this morning, and more will go during the day. The rebels left their wounded without any surgeons. They are strewn all over Winchester lying in every conceivable place. Their condition is pitiable in the extreme. Though they do not deserve it they will receive the same attention as our own men. They number about 3,200. The churches and the residences of secessionists in Winchester have been converted into hospitals, and our wounded are being rapidly made comfortable.

Gen. Upton, who was wounded in the fleshy part of his leg, has arrived here on his way to Washington.

LEESTOWN, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 22.—The rebels have halted in their retreat at the impregnable position of Fisher's Mountain. Heavy cannonading and some infantry fighting took place there yesterday afternoon, continuing till dark. Our cavalry have gone into the Luray valley to operate on the rebels rear.

Woodstock is the point aimed at, that is now the rebel depot of supplies. I leave for the front immediately—a ride of fifty miles. Nothing later than this dispatch from our own correspondent has been received in Washington. In a private message he complains of the scarcity of ambulances at Winchester.

REMORSE PRICK PROPOSITION.

A rumor is in circulation here so circumstantial as to merit repitition, at least, if not full credence, of which the following is the substance: It is said that Jeff. Davis has forwarded to ex-Secretary Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, now residing at Niagara Falls, authority to submit a proposition to our Government, to disband armies and return to allegiance, and universal amnesty be granted, and slaves, still held as such, to remain in slavery; but slaves actually freed by the operations of the war to remain free. The same letter by Davis on this subject, the rumor goes on to state, was given to a leading Democrat in New York, to be presented to Mr. Lincoln. Nothing has yet been heard of it here, and nobody knows whether or not if there is the slightest foundation for the rumor.

THE STONEWALL BRIGADE.

The famous Stonewall Brigade, recruited in the Shenandoah Valley, originally five thousand strong, and reinforced at various times by three thousand troops from the Valley, has been reduced to about one thousand men. It was totally annihilated in Sheridan's fight, every color being captured and the whole brigade either killed or captured.

MATTERS IN THE SHENANDOAH.

There is a report brought in by a Surgeon just arrived from Winchester, that our forces have driven the rebels from Fisher's Hill. The report lacks confirmation. Ten thousand men could hold that place against treble their number, and it is well known that Early has halted there; that they will be compelled to evacuate, is certain, but it will be some days before our forces will be able to get into the proper position to affect that result; the movement of our troops in their rear may expedite matters.

NEW PEACE RUMORS.

Something more definite may be learned later in the evening about the peace rumors, but up to this time general uncertainty still prevails. The prevailing remark however is, that there is a vast amount of peace smoke of late.

GEN. FREMONT'S LETTER.

The letter from Gen. Fremont, telegraphed by the Associated Press, was a reply to one from Major Gen. L. Stearns, and other leading radicals of Boston, who, themselves intending to support the Baltimore ticket, asked Fremont to speak at Faneuil Hall on the political aspect, as affected by the action of the Chicago Convention. The following is his letter to the Committee of the Cleveland Convention, formally withdrawing from the candidacy:

NAHANT, Sept. 17, 6 p. m.—*Gentlemen*:—I enclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends, to meet them at Faneuil Hall, in declining their invitation. I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition, I enclose you this letter, in communicating to you more officially desire to withdraw my name from the list of the Presidential candidates. In this decision, I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult, urged by the near approach of the election, I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of consulting others, but I have reason to believe that they will unite with me fully on the propriety of the steps I have taken. But in withdrawing from the position of candidate, I do not in any way withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure the triumph of the idea represented by the radical Democracy. Whatever the next Administration may be we owe it to ourselves to form a phalanx compact and capable by its thorough unity of exercising a pressure strong enough to assure the original success of the principles for which we have been contending. The re-establishment of the Union, the abolishment of slavery, and practical respect for liberty in the present composition of parties. It is indispensible that earnest men should devote themselves to watching the progress and insuring the success of these issues, regardless of names or parties. Mr. Lincoln says he does not lead but he follows the will of the people. It remains then for the people, in the event of his re-election, vigilantly to require this following at his hands, and further to require that in the execution of his duties he keeps scrupulously within the Constitution and the laws. To make him recognize that he holds his place and his power not as belonging to himself to be used at his pleasure, but as a really faithful servant of the people. This is the important duty which we have now to perform, although as representatives of the Cleveland movement, we surrender our functions. The duty of watching party policies in the interest of Liberty and the Constitution remains. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty must be the subject for future consultation. I am, gentlemen, respectfully and truly yours,

J. C. FREMONT.

To Messrs. Worthington, G. Luthen and others, a committee, &c.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Assurances have been given by the very highest military authorities that during the Lieut. General's continuance in command the Baltimore & Ohio Road will not be permitted to be cut again. It is understood, it be definitely resolved upon to shut up the Shenandoah Valley by means of fortifications near Strasburg, with strong garrisons. This will effectually stop the incursions upon Northern soil.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

LATER FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Rebel Cavalry Driven Back.

STILL PURSUING THE REBELS.

The Enemy Make a Stand at Strasburg.

THE FIRST CREST CARRIED BY OUR TROOPS.

MOSEBY'S GUERRILLAS CAPTURING DISPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—9 30 p. m.—*To Major General Dix.*—Dispatches dated 9 to 9 o'clock last night have been received from Gen. Sheridan. A portion of his cavalry having turned off to Front Royal were pursued, attacked and driven by our advance cavalry, which were still pursuing the enemy. The rebel infantry made a stand at Fisher Hill, a strongly entrenched position beyond Strasburg, which was attacked by our forces last evening, and the crest carried and held by our troops.

There is reason to believe that later dispatches were captured last night by Mosby, near Winchester.

Gen. Stevenson reports that Sheridan's supply trains arrived safe y at Winchester last night. (Signed) E. M. STANTON.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reception of Sheridan's Victory.

UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM OF THE TROOPS.

A Salute of 100 Shotted Guns to be Fired.

THE REBELS FEEDING OFF THE CAPTURED CATTLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Sept. 22.—The news of the victory in the valley of the Shenandoah, was read to the troops along the lines this evening, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm, and repeated cheering. A salute of one hundred guns will be fired tomorrow at daylight in honor of the event.

Deserters say that the rebels were receiving rations of fresh beef from the drove captured from us last week, by Hampton's cavalry, by which accomplished feat they took 250 prisoners, and 2,500 head of cattle, besides trains, horses, guns, &c.

Some of the rebel pickets offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles. On September 21st, 8 o'clock, a. m., the guns along our entire line opened fire, and kept up the roar for half an hour; since that time occasional shots have only been heard at various points.

W. D. M'GREGOR.

Cochran's Withdrawal from the Cleveland Ticket.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—General John Cochran published an address to the War democrats of the United States, withdrawing his name from the Cleveland ticket. In the course of his address he says: While therefore General McClellan resolves upon an impossible Union as it was through war, the Chicago Convention resolves upon an impossible Union as it should be, through peace. The Baltimore platform, he says, however objectionable, does not fail to refer to the establishment of Constitutional liberty; and the restoration of the Union, to the arbitration of arms, in which, and in which alone, the national safety is to be found. He would prefer to have the people brought to a vote on the Cleveland platform, but before the principles embraced in that platform is our country, and he cannot stand in a position, which, by dividing, hazards the success of those who agree that union cannot be restored without the uninterrupted continuation of the war.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says that the First District of Columbia Cavalry, who lost their cattle the other day, were greatly disaffected at being taken from Washington, being unpaid, and had declared they would not fight.

It is believed here that Early will make a stand at Strasburg. The disadvantages are great there, but Sherman's cavalry will be able to outflank their position.

Treasury Notes Fraudulently Obtained

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Twenty-five 7-30 treasury notes, new issue, No. 69 to 93, of 1,000 dollars each, were fraudulently obtained to-day from a bank here. Payment at maturity has been stopped at the treasury department, and dealers and others should be upon their guard against receiving them.

Trophies of the Late Battle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Eight battle flags taken in Sheridan's fight, came through to day to the War Department, brought by the men who took them. Gen. Custer also arrived for more careful surgical treatment.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—At 4 o'clock, Gold fell to 218¼; at 4 30 it was quoted at 219.

MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—Cotton irregular and unsettled, and lower.

Flour—State and Western, opened heavy, and closed dull at 10@15c lower. $8 40@8 60 for Superfine State; $9.75@9.85 for Extra State; $9.85@10 for choice do, and $8.70@9 70 for Superfine Western.

Whisky heavy; $1.81 for State, and $1.82 for Western.

Wheat quiet and closed heavy and unsettled, and 2c lower; $2 21 for No 1 Milwaukee; $2.35 for choice Amber Kentucky, and $2.60@2 70 for White Michigan.

Corn $1 05@1.01 for mixed Western.

Barley dull and nominal.

Oats a shade firmer at 87½@88c for Western.

Coffee dull and nominally unchanged.

Sugar very dull, and no sales.

Petroleum heavy; 43@44c for 6 mos, 74@75 for Refined in bond, and 85 for Refined free.

Wool quiet.

Hops quiet.

Pork was stiffer and lower; $41@41.50 for mess; $44.50 for shoulders, and 19@c 65½c for lard.

Lard dull and lower at 22@23, the latter being an extreme price.

Butter heavy and to limited demand at 40@46c for Ohio, and 48@54c for prime.

Cheese dull and heavy at 19@20c for Common to prime.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Money easy and steady at 7 per cent. Sterling, 109¾@109¾ for gold.

Gold heavy and lower; opening at 222, declining to 221½, advancing to 224½, declining to 218, and closing at 220½.

Stocks heavy—Erie, 103½; Reading, 138; New York Central, 125¾; U S 6s '81, registered, 108½; do Coupon, do, 108½; U S 6s, 5 20 Coupons, 105½; do 1867, 107½; U S 10s, 5 20 Coupons, 99½; 7-30s, 11 2-32; One Year Certificates, 98¾; Hudson, 113½; Rock Island, 105¾; Illinois Scrip, 126¾; Pittsburgh, 105½; North Western, 60½.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—Flour declining and dull; sales 2,000 bbls Extra family at $11.50@12.50.

Wheat dull; Old Red at $2.40@2.45; New Red at $2.30@2.35; White at $2.70@2.80.

Corn very dull; sales of 3,000 bu Yellow at $1.05; Mixed Western, $1.01.

Petroleum steady; Sales 1,000 bbls Crude at 44@45c; Refined in bond, 69@70, do free 85@87.

Whisky dull; Prime bbls, $1.84, and Ohio $1.86.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Flour dull and very heavy; Superfine $11.20@11.37½.

Wheat steady; sales of 500 bushels Red at $2.40@2.45.

Corn declining; White, $1.03; Yellow dull at 1.05½.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Flour has declining tendency.

Wheat, 3c lower; sales of No 1 at $2.15; and No 2 at $2.05, closing dull and declined 2@3c; sales at $1.95 at 1.95½, Winter.

Corn, 1c lower; sales of 3,000 bu Yellow at $1.09; 51,000 bu, 1.08@1.09.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river yesterday was about on a stand, with about 6½ feet in the channel by the Monongahela pier marks. The weather was warm and cloudy, and indicated rain.

The Revenue arrived yesterday from Wheeling, and returned to this port on the evening tide.

The Lima left for Louisville, and the Pittsburg left this evening for Brady's Bend.

The Glide, Capt. Anderson, will leave this evening at 4 o'clock for Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Silver Cloud, Capt. Conway, is the regular packet to-day for St Louis. She will leave punctually at 4 o'clock p m.

The T. C. Dumont and Starlight are due from Cincinnati, and may be expected at the