THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

The Exiled People of Atlanta—Letter of Gen. Sherman.

We published on Friday last a petition to Gen. Sherman from the Mayor and two Councilmen of the city of Atlanta, (Georgia,) requesting a revocation or modification of his order for the removal of the inhabitants of the city. Since then we have received the reply of Gen. Sherman, denying the request, for reasons stated in his letter, which we here insert:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, September 12, 1864.

James M. Calhoun, Mayor, H. E. Rawson and S. C. Wells, representing City Council of Atlanta.

Gentlemen: I have your letter of the 11th, in the nature of a petition to revoke my order removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order, simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanities of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yea hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only in Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this, we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop the war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution, which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses, provided with the arms and instruments which enable us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactories, commerce, or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to go. Why not go now, when all the arrangements are completed for the transfer, instead of waiting till we plunging what of contending armies will rend the scenes of the past month? Of course I do not apprehend any such thing at this moment, but you do not suppose that this army will be here till the war is over? I cannot discuss this subject with you fairly, because I cannot impart to you what I propose to do, but I assert that my military plans make it necessary for the inhabitants to go away, and I can only remove my effect of services to make their exodus in any direction as easy and comfortable as possible.

You cannot qualify war in harsher terms than I will. War is cruelty, and you cannot refine it; and those who brought war on our country, deserve all the curses and maledictions a people can pour out. I know I had no hand in making this war, and I know I will make more sacrifices than any of you to secure peace. But you cannot have peace and a division of our country. If the United States submits to a division now, it will not stop until we reap the fate of Mexico, which is eternal war. The United States must assert its authority wherever it has power; if it relaxes one bit to pressure it is gone, and I know that such is not the national feeling. This feeling assumes various shapes, but always comes back to that of Union. Once admit the Union, once more acknowledge the authority of the National Government, and instead of devoting your homes, streets and roads to the dreadful use of war, I and this army become at once your protectors and supporters, shielding you from danger, let it come from what quarter it may. I know that a few individuals cannot resist a current of error and passion such as swept the South into rebellion, but you can point out, so that we may know, those who desire a government and those who insist on war and its desolation.

You might as well appeal against the thunder-storm as against these terrible hardships of war. They are inevitable, and the only way the people of Atlanta can hope once more to live in peace and quiet at home is to stop this war, which can alone be done by admitting that it began in error and is perpetuated in pride. We don't want your negroes or your horses, or your house or your land, or any thing you have, but we do want and will have a just obedience to the laws of the United States. That we will have, and if it involves the destruction of your improvements we cannot help it.

You have here to rest your public sentiment in your newspapers, that live by falsehood and exclamation, and the quicker you seek for truth in other quarters the better for you. I repeat, then, that by the original compact of Government the United States had certain rights in Georgia which have never been relinquished, and never will be; that the South began the war by seizing forts, arsenals, mints, custom-houses, &c., long before Mr. Lincoln was installed, and before the South had one jot or title of provocation. I myself have seen in Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi hundreds and thousands of women and children fleeing from your armies and desperadoes, hungry and with bleeding feet. In Memphis, Vicksburg and Mississippi we fed thousands upon thousands of the families of rebel soldiers left on our hands, and whom we could not starve. Now that war comes home to your own doors, you differently; you deprecate its horror, but did not feel them when you sent the blade of assassins and ammunition, and rebelled shell and shot to carry war into Kentucky and Tennessee and desolate the homes of hundreds and thousands of good people who only wished to live in peace at their old homes and under the Government of their inheritance. But these comparisons are idle.

I want peace and believe it can only be reached through Union and war, and I will ever conduct war purely with a view to perfect and early success. But, my dear sirs, when that peace does come, you can call on me for anything. Then I will share with you the last cracker, and watch with you to shield your homes and families against danger from every quarter. Now, you must go, and take with you the old and feeble; feed and nurse them, and build for them in more quiet places proper habitations to shield them against the weather until the mad passions of men cool down, and allow the Union and peace once more to settle on your old homes at Atlanta.

Yours, in haste,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General.

General Burnside on the Situation.

General Burnside passed through Salem, Mass., last week on his way to the front. He received a most cordial and gratifying welcome from the citizens and from the artillery company from the fort, which included many soldiers who served under him. The General made the crowd a little speech from the platform of the car, saying: "My Friends: I thank you for this kind reception. It was unexpected, but I am glad to meet you to-day, and congratulate you on the news of the glorious victory just achieved by our glorious General. I have known Gen. Sheridan long and well, and, while some were perhaps impatient, thinking that he was slow, I felt assured that he was only waiting an opportunity to deliver a heavy blow—and that he has done—one of the severest of the war. I am happy to express the belief that other blows will follow in the course of the next three or four months. We may meet with occasional reverses, but the military situation is such that the loyal armies will be triumphant and the rebellion will be crushed. Again I thank you for this reception."

A DESPERATE PLAN.—The Boston *Traveller* of Friday evening says: "We are informed that a plan of prisoners from here reached this city lately, have been offered for eighty cents per bushel. The price at Boston in the New York markets on the same day was upwards of $3 a bushel.

The Fall and Winter Fashions.

Thursday was the "Opening Day" among the New York milliners and dressmakers, but in consequence of the condition of the country, the enormous prices, and the growing spirit of economy among the ladies, there was less animation in the way of trade than usual, and the display of goods was very much diminished, especially of imported fabrics, which are now too costly to offer. For these reasons the prevailing disposition is to renew old bonnets and dresses, and the dealers in those articles do not expect half their usual custom.

Bonnets are made of velvets, silks, and laces; they are very small, the brim round, the crown and curtain forming a graceful droop at the back of the head, and less elevation over the forehead than formerly. The new colors introduced are the "Violine," a tint between purple and blue, and the "Prince Imperial," a bright peach blossom tint, in velvet. Round hats are in great demand, in consequence of the costliness of other styles. Prices range from $20 to $200.

For dresses, the richest materials are corded and water silks and satins costing $10 a yard; Irish poplins in large high-colored plaids, $5 per yard, and Aberdeen Winsey (thread and wool,) a revival of the old fashioned linsey woolsey, $2 50 per yard.

Double-breasted bodies, high up in the neck, are used for house and street dresses; they are generally made with vest points in front, and a deep square basque, or long slender lappets at the back. Gored dresses are not used by tall figures. Flat trimmings take the place of fizzing. They are made of velvet, braid, or silk. Sleeves are shaped to the arm, and loose at the wrist. Wide belts, with large gold buckles, large hanging buttons, scarfs, and ribbons are all freely used.

For cloaks, all the former materials are used, trimmed with flat braids and heavy cords, held as chains, or in festoons.

"An in the Future."

Resolved, That in the future as in the past we will adhere to the Union."—*Democratic Platform.*

That reminds us of a little story. Once there was a "Democrat." His name was Jefferson Davis—and is now. He was a leading Democrat. He was Secretary of War in a Democratic Administration. He was a Democratic member of the United States Senate, and while serving "the party" in that capacity he made a summer tour of New England (1858), and in his speeches at Portland and Augusta and other Eastern cities he made repeated protestations of his devotion to the Union. At Portland, Maine, he wound up an elaborate eulogy of the Union with these words:

"If, at some future time, when I am mingled with the dust, and the arm of my infant son has been inured for deeds of manhood, the storm of war should burst upon your city, I feel that, relying upon his inherited the instinct of his sire, and mine, I may forget him in that perilous hour to stand by your side in the defense of your hearthstones, and in maintaining the honor of a flag whose constellation, though torn and smoked in many a battle, by sea and land, has never been stained with dishonor, and will I trust, forever fly as free as the breeze which unfolds it."

The author of this sentiment, we need scarcely remind the reader, is now the "President" of the slaveholders' "Confederacy," Commander-in-Chief of an army which is engaged in tearing to pieces the flag which "in the past" he prayed might "fly forever" ("in the future") "as free as the breeze which unfolds it."

So much for the Democratic adherence to the Union "in the future," as promised "in the past."—*Chicago Journal.*

Down! Down! Down!

There is a general breakdown of prices. An auction sale of wool, Wednesday, showed a decline of 8 cents a pound from last month's quotations. The present exorbitant prices for articles of food and clothing, in a great majority of cases, result from pure avarice, rather than any necessary reason. A manufacturer of beaver cloth for overcoatings remarked a few days ago that three years ago it cost him $3 a yard to manufacture his goods, and he sold them for $3.50. Now it cost him $4 a yard to manufacture them, and he sold them for $8. And that is not a solitary instance, by any means. The time was when men were content with fair and remunerative profit, and that time must return. The people are beginning to understand that it is not the price of gold or the scarcity of articles that causes much of the advance in the price of necessary articles, but the greedy thirst for greenbacks. They are not willing to put 100 per cent. profit upon what 10 per cent. was considered ample a short time ago, and manufacturers and dealers will have to shape their course accordingly. Prices of everything must come down, and business men will prepare for the emergency.

Free Fight in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *News* gives the following account of a Copperhead attack on the Union procession in that city last Thursday night:

When the head of the line passed Sixth and Chestnut streets, and the advance guard had entered Independence Hall, some one fired a pistol horizontally, it seemed from the sixth to front of the Keystone Club House, and the report was that a soldier was shot. This part of the line halted, and the groaning crowd on the sidewalk had a free fight. About fifty lanterns were destroyed, and an attempt was made to break down the life-mess of McClellan and Pendleton. The returned soldiers shouted "Bring the Johnnies down." For a time the excitement was of the most thrilling character. Fifty fights occur, but anybody was severely injured. The likeness of McClellan was somewhat disfigured. There were hundreds of citizens standing there awaiting the arrival of the procession, who can testify that the attack made at Sixth was on the line, was without any provocation whatever. The police mingled in the crowd; the horse of one of the marshals fell down, and this added to the excitement. Just before twelve o'clock the large piece of fire-works in Independence Square was exploded, the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," and the clock striking twelve, the neighborhood was on a dreadful quiver.

Another Outrage.

The New York *Times* says:

"We heard a very intelligent and sagacious Chicagoite yesterday declare that he believed Lincoln, Stanton and Grant were leagued together in an infernal conspiracy *to take Richmond* in October, so as to carry the November election! He thought they were "none too good to do it!" A Government that had suppressed free speech, suspended habeas corpus, and proved itself so utterly reckless of the sacred institution of Slavery, would not hesitate an instant about taking Richmond or any other rebel town, if it could thereby perpetuate its power and keep its minions in office! He had become so disgusted with the whole thing that he felt like quitting the country. Things had come to a pretty pass when the Democratic party could not go ahead and work its political machinery in peace and quiet, without being constantly interfered with by a set of upstart Generals who did not care a dime about the time honored institutions of the country, and were only bent on fighting rebels."

We half suspect there is some truth in all this.

REBEL NEWS.—A gentleman who came from Halifax in the last steamer has a Wilmington (N. C.) paper of the 17th, containing a fleming account of Lee's recapture of the Weldon railroad, his defeat of Grant, and capture of large numbers of Federal prisoners. This paper was sent to Halifax by a blockade runner, to be sent to England by the first steamer, to bolster up the rebel cause abroad.—*Boston Journal.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Case of J. Charles Dicken—Opinion of the Court—His Name to be Stricken from the Roll.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, Judge Mellon delivered the opinion of the Court in the matter of charges against J. Charles Dicken, preferred by members of the bar, with a view to have his name stricken from the roll of attorneys. The charges were substantially these:

1. That being the proprietor of a certain panorama, the success of which it was his interest to promote, he got upon a scheme to make the public believe that valuable gifts would be presented at the close of each performance, while he had a private arrangement with confidential agents to obtain the gifts and return them to him. A silver coke basket, furnished by himself, was so given and returned.

2. That he had procured a judgment against a client of his to be purchased and assigned to a brother of the client in order to obtain its control, and thereupon had so managed the execution issued on said judgment as to result in an extension of his client's real estate, which according to the amount of judgments existing in favor of other creditors, it clearly ought to have been condemned; and that he had appeared in the case for the plaintiff, and issued a misleading notice which he had procured his client (the defendant) to accept, in order to put the look of an extension upon the other judgment creditors.

3. That in a case pending in Court, and about to be called for trial, wherein he was counsel for the defendant, he made overtures to other members of the bar, to procure the intoxication of the opposing council, and offered money to defray the expense, and made other efforts to accomplish that object, with a view to defeat the adverse party in the cause. We now quote from the opinion:

"In regard to these charges, we have carefully considered the answer of the respondent, and the testimony on both sides reported by the Commissioner, and we are constrained to say that we are unanimously of opinion that the first and third charges are proved. Applying the rule and judged rules of evidence to the testimony, we are impelled to this conclusion."

The question of jurisdiction, which had been raised by the counsel for the respondent, is discussed at considerable length in the opinion, and the following conclusion reached:

"We have no doubt, therefore, of our jurisdiction over these charges, in the manner they are brought before us; and, as the first and third charges are substantially proved, it becomes our duty, however unpleasant, to make absolute the rule which was entered upon J. Charles Dicken, Esq., on the 9th of July last, to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this Court."

The following is the decree: "And now, Sept. 26th, 1864, it is ordered that the name of J. Charles Dicken, Esq., be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this Court; and it is further directed that the same order be entered on the records of the Orphans' Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of Quarter Sessions."

Judge Stowe delivered a dissenting opinion, which, while he freely admits that it does not require a very high sense of honor to preserve that the conduct of Mr. Dicken, in reference to the "gift exhibitions," was disgraceful in the extreme, he is compelled to dissent from the views expressed by his brother, Mellon, in reference to the juridical side of the Court upon this point. In his opinion, the power of the Court to punish members of the bar in the summary manner accepted in this case, extends only to acts referable to the "office of attorney." This point is considerable length by Judge Stowe, who is of opinion that the objection to the jurisdiction of the Court in the matter set forth in the first specification, was well taken.

As to the second specification, he holds that it is not pretended that Mr. Dicken was wanting in fidelity to his clients, and the record does not show him to have been guilty of a fraud upon the creditors of the party alleged to. The evidence may, perhaps, indicate what is commonly called "sharp practice" upon the part of Mr. Dicken, but he does not appear to have acted fraudulently. The second charge is, therefore, not sustained by the evidence.

In reference to the third specification, that Mr. Dicken endeavored to make Jacob Whitesell intoxicated, in order to render him unfit properly to try his cause, and with a view of obtaining an unfair advantage over him and his client, Judge Stowe declares "that the facts stated are fully sustained by the evidence, and the charge of Mr. Dicken that he was *merely in jest*, is so essentially inconsistent with the facts that it fails to raise the least doubt in my mind as to the intent. Acted by all the principles suggested by our observation and experience, his acts and declarations, as established by the testimony, bear unmistakable marks of serious, well considered design and earnestness, and compel me to the conclusion that J. Charles Dicken is guilty of the third charge alleged against him; and that, upon this ground, this rule should be made absolute."

Meeting in Temperanceville.

The loyal voters of the borough of Temperanceville are hereby held a grand rally on Monday evening, in front of Ferguson's store. Wm. G. Warden, Esq., presided, assisted by John Bryant, John P. Vierheller, Andrew McCarney, George K. Gamble, John Graham, James Ross, and Cons. Geiger as Vice Presidents, and Capt. Irwin and James Colvin, Secretaries.

Previous to the organization, an excellent brass band discoursed some excellent music, and a bonfire was destroyed, and an attempt was made to burn down the life-mess of McClellan and Pendleton. The returned soldiers shouted "Bring the Johnnies down." For a time the excitement was of the most thrilling character. Fifty fights occur, but anybody was severely injured. The likeness of McClellan was somewhat disfigured. There were hundreds of citizens standing there awaiting the arrival of the procession, who can testify that the attack made at Sixth was on the line, was without any provocation whatever. The police mingled in the crowd; the horse of one of the marshals fell down, and this added to the excitement. Just before twelve o'clock the large piece of fire-works in Independence Square was exploded, the band played "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," and the clock striking twelve, the neighborhood was on a dreadful quiver."

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BEVERLY ISLAND.—Robert Thompson, a painter employed in painting Herwig's Hotel, corner of Penn street and the canal, accidentally fell from the scaffolding, three stories high, Monday noon, breaking his leg above the knee and otherwise injuring him. He was conveyed to his residence near Minersville.

IF you want to save money, buy your boots and shoes from M'Clintock, at 96 Federal street, Allegheny city.

Terrible Disaster on Lake Erie.

On Saturday afternoon last, a most heart-rending disaster occurred on Lake Erie, about nine miles from Cleveland. The brig Sultan, having on board two hundred tons of grindstones, left Cleveland for Buffalo, in charge of Capt. Webster—the wind at the time blowing very heavily. The crew consisted of eight men: Nelson Webster, captain; Elisur Spear, first mate; Douglas Webster, second mate; C. Cox, steward; and Ellsworth, Greer, Johnston, and a man named Barney, seamen. In going out she got aground on the bar just outside the light-house, and pounded once or twice pretty hard. After getting out into the lake and making sail, the pumps were tried and no water was found in the hold. The wind increased in severity and the vessel labored heavily, the seas at times completely washing her decks. The Captain ordered a portion of her deck load to be thrown overboard for the purpose of easing her.

About this time one of the seamen came up from the forecastle and reported she was sleak and filling rapidly. More of the deck load was thrown off as she commenced settling. It was soon discovered that there was no use to do any thing more, as it was evident she must go down, so she was headed for the shore, in hopes she could be beached before she sunk.

This was about two o'clock; and the brig was working down the lake, which she continued to do, rolling and laboring violently. She gave a lurch and settled on her beam ends. The boat was cut away but it immediately filled. The mate got in and attempted to bail it out but did not succeed, and gave up the attempt. As he got out two of the men, Barney and Ellsworth, jumped in, and the boat drifted towards the shore.

The men had stripped off their clothes and prepared for the worst. It was now between three and half-past three o'clock, and all became convinced that the brig would not live many minutes longer, and the six men left on her commenced rapidly climbing the rigging, but they were too late enough, for the vessel's time had come, and she went to the bottom so fast that they were submerged, but they finally managed to reach the upper rigging, which as she struck the bottom still remained above the water. As the last parting sea, the lake, the waves rolled over them, whitling them through and through. When she went down to sell Euclid, about nine miles from Cleveland, and in about six or seven fathoms of water. After sinking she worked down the lake about half a mile, and also moved somewhat toward the shore.

On the mainmast were the Captain and first and second mates, and on the foremast the seaman, and seamen Greer and Johnson. Those on the foremast stuck on till between 7 and 8 o'clock, when the mast gave way, and they were all drowned.

Of those on the mainmast the first to give out was Douglas Webster, the second mate, who disappeared about 10 o'clock. Mr. Spear took he precaution of lashing himself fast to the rigging.

The Captain had a piece of halyard, but whether he lashed himself is not known. He remained in the rigging until somewhere between two and three o'clock in the morning, when he supposed he must have become exhausted in the cold and swept off. The Captain talked but little during the night. When his brother went, he felt very bad, and said, "What will his poor mother say? It will be our turn next." And he remarked to the mate shortly after, "My God, I our wives only know where we were now, what would they think."

Mr. Spear was then left alone on the wreck. As the sea broke down considerable, and the waves did not reach his perch, he had strong hopes of being able to stand it till daylight, when he was relieved and come. He was very cold, but managed to get about half an hour's sleep. When he awoke it was about daylight, and he strained his eyes towards Cleveland, to catch the first sign of coming relief, and soon he was gladdened by the sight of a coming steamer.

The Morning Star and the City of Cleveland both started out about seven o'clock to rescue those that might be left on the wreck. The Star was the first to reach the wreck, but did not succeed in getting close enough to rescue him. At this time the City of Cleveland came up, and running close under, Mr. Spear jumped upon the mizzen chains, the only survivor of a crew of eight. He was received by the owners of the Sultan, who were on board the City of Cleveland, prepared with everything necessary for the comfort of those that were left, if any were found.

There are faint hopes that the two men who left the boat may have reached the shore. They were seen near dark about half way to the city, in a position on his left, one mile back into the woods, and held him there while Crook's corps, which had been concealed during the day, was transferred from the rear of Averill's division to the enemy's extreme left.

At 5 p. m. Crook and Averill stormed and carried the work of the enemy, the cavalry leaping over the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing two battle flags, four guns and over 100 prisoners. While Crook swept toward the enemy's centre, the 6th corps attacked, followed by the 19th, while Averill sweeps along the base of the North Mountain covered for several miles, and captured 175 cavalry horses, 4 caissons, 14 wagons, 8 ambulances and a number of fugitives.

The enemy having probably learned of the movement up his right and rear, had commenced leaving his position some two hours before our attack, and his departure was so hasty, that he was compelled to leave sixteen guns and over 1,000 prisoners in our hands.

Yesterday morning, the pursuit of the enemy was promptly continued by our cavalry, and he was found in position at Mount Jackson, twenty five miles south of Fisher's Hill, where he seems disposed to offer a stubborn resistance.

Yesterday morning Early's rear was overtaken near Hawkin's bridge by Averill, with a cavalry division, and a brigade of Gen. Davis's, and were driven into the town of Mount Jackson, where his entire force was formed into a position.

Major Laddy, commanding two battalions was captured with several privates.

Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great vigilance and success until he brought an infantry division with artillery, and they held them in check until the arrival of the 6th corps, which found them in the same position, offering stubborn resistance.

General Averill was relieved from duty with his division this morning, and granted leave of absence for twenty days. This order has caused a universal feeling of amazement in this army, and it is generally thought that some question of rank between Averill and General Torbett is involved, the former being the senior officer, but the latter Chief of Cavalry of this military division.

There is a prospect of an engagement in front.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

25,000 Rebels Moving Toward Missouri.

LOUISIANA U. S. SENATORS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* New Orleans correspondent has the following: The Trans-Mississippi rebels, numbering 25,000, are moving towards Missouri.

The Louisiana Legislature meets in two weeks. The United States Senators to be elected by it will be Gov. Hahn, and perhaps Gen. Banks.

It is rumored that Major Gen. Hurlbut will be assigned to the command of the Gulf Department.

Strength and Condition of Lee's Army.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Tribune* learns from a rebel capitalist that Lee's army, a month ago, was from 65,000 to 70,000 strong, including the whole of Early's command. Lee was the only general in whom the Southern people had any confidence, but his army is full of disaffected men.

OPERATIONS OF GENS. FORREST AND RODDY.

Athens Attacked and Surrendered.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE GARRISON CAPTURED.

Rebel Forces Advancing.

WHEELER GONE TO JOIN HOOD.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 26, 1864.

The main force of Forrest and Roddy crossed the Tennessee near Florence on the 23d, and passed through Rogersville, and attacked Athens on the evening of the 25th, the fight continuing until after dark.

On Saturday morning the attack was renewed. The garrison, Col. Campbell commanding, held out till twelve o'clock, when the place was surrendered. No particulars of the fight and surrender have been received.

A force of three hundred and fifty men sent out to reinforce the garrison at Athens, are reported captured near the city after a hard fight.

Yesterday heavy firing was going on at Sulpher Brooch Trestle, eight miles this side of Athens, which place is reported to have been captured in the afternoon, and Forrest is moving slowly up toward Pulaski.

Heavy firing was heard near Duck River Bridge into yesterday evening, but it is thought that the enemy will not be able to take the place.

There is no doubt that Forrest commands in person. His forces are variously estimated at from 4,000 to 8,000, with several pieces of artillery.

Wheeler has gone with his force to join Hood in Georgia.

The 173d Ohio regiment arrived here yesterday forenoon and reported for duty.

FROM SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

Particulars of the Battle of Fisher Hill.

THE REBELS IN POSITION AT MOUNT JACKSON.

A Stubborn Resistance Offered.

GEN AVERILL RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The *Herald's* special correspondent at Sheridan's headquarters, says: After the defeat at Winchester, Early withdrew his forces to Fisher's Hill, leaving most of his wounded of the battle of the 19th, and 1500 which had accumulated from the various combats of Crooks and Averill, in our hands. At Fisher's Hill he rested his right upon the Massanutton mountain, and his left upon North mountain, having his front about three miles in length, covered by strong natural and artificial defenses. His right, which was about one mile in advance of his left, was considered almost impregnable.

On the 21st a most important position to front of the enemy's works was gained by Wright's corps.

On the 22d the main attack began by a strong demonstration by Emory's troops on the enemy's right. About noon, or a little later, Ricketts' division of the 6th corps advanced and secured some important heights in front of the centre, while Averill's division of cavalry attacked and drove the enemy at a gallop, from his advanced position on his left, one mile back into his main works, and held him there while Crook's corps, which had been concealed during the day, was transferred from the rear of Averill's division to the enemy's extreme left.

At 5 p. m. Crook and Averill stormed and carried the work of the enemy, the cavalry leaping over the barriers erected by the enemy, capturing two battle flags, four guns and over 100 prisoners. While Crook swept toward the enemy's centre, the 6th corps attacked, followed by the 19th, while Averill sweeps along the base of the North Mountain covered for several miles, and captured 175 cavalry horses, 4 caissons, 14 wagons, 8 ambulances and a number of fugitives.

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Our cavalry pressed the enemy with great vigilance and success until he brought an infantry division with artillery, and they held them in check until the arrival of the 6th corps, which found them in the same position, offering stubborn resistance.

General Averill was relieved from duty with his division this morning, and granted leave of absence for twenty days. This order has caused a universal feeling of amazement in this army, and it is generally thought that some question of rank between Averill and General Torbett is involved, the former being the senior officer, but the latter Chief of Cavalry of this military division.

There is a prospect of an engagement in front.

PRICE'S INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Attacks on Pilot Knob and Ironton Repulsed.

THE REBEL PLANS UNDEVELOPED.

Militia Organizing for Home Defense.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.—Official information still puts Price's main forces at Fredericktown, with the advance at Farmington, St. Francis county. The main body is estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 strong, principally cavalry. The advance is about 4,000 and are mounted.

Light attacks were made on Pilot Knob and Ironton, which were easily repulsed. It now appears that Pilot Knob was not evacuated, as previously reported.

Price's plans are yet undeveloped, but he seems to be massing his forces in Arcadia valley.

General Mower, who left Brownsville, Ark., two weeks ago, with a strong force of cavalry and artillery, is still moving northward in Price's rear, and will be heard from in good time.

Considerable bodies of troops are arriving here. The cavalry and infantry are coming rapidly assigned to their proper positions. The militia are responding promptly to the call of the commanding General. The citizens generally manifest a strong disposition to organize for local defense.

The rope walk of Gold & Higby in the Southern part of the city, was burned last night, together with the very extensive quarters in process of erection by the government for refugees and contrabands.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

The City Not Yet Attacked.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION UP FISH RIVER

Rebel Torpedoes Removed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The gunboat Fort Morgan, from Mobile Bay on the 16th, has arrived. Our iron-clads and gunboats were then near Mobile, but no attack had yet been made on the city.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The Navy Department has received details from Admiral Farragut of the successful expedition up Fish river. On their return, the vessels were attacked from Peter's Bluff, at one of the sharp bends of the river, by fifty or sixty rebels, who had felled trees across the stream. The fire was returned, and our vessels passed through, with a loss of one officer and two men killed.

Admiral Farragut says he is successfully engaged in the removing of torpedoes, and has thus far, succeeded in taking up twenty-one.

From Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore from Liverpool on the 14th and Queenstown on the 16th, passed here on the 27th.

The Spanish Ministry has resigned.

The *Times* argues that the Chicago Convention will lead to peace.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—Cotton opened firmer, but closed flat and irregular, with a slight decline.

London, Sept 14.—Consols closed at 89¾. American Stocks—Erie, 43; Illinois Central, 42@42¾ discount.

The Postmaster Generalship—Governor Andrew Not an Aspirant.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27.—Ex-Gov. Dennison was in the city yesterday. The *Gazette* says he has decided to accept the position of Postmaster General.

The Tumble in Prices.

With the prospect that the war is about drawing to a close, prices have commenced to give way, and a general depreciation may be anticipated. This will be a desirable change for the great mass known as consumers, but it will at the same time bear heavily upon certain classes, and especially upon those engaged in merchandising. The general belief is that prices have now reached their highest figure, and hence further speculation is unsafe. The prices of many of the leading articles of every day necessity, were unreasonably high, and called forth the execrations of the people and the blame. Consumers kept up the incessant cry, "Now is the time to lay in your stocks, as prices will be higher;" and sure enough, prices went up, week after week, and people were induced to purchase large supplies, fearing a still further advance. The turning point has been reached, and we may now expect to hear the cry, "Don't buy now—prices will be lower."

Under the cry of "higher prices," the merchants and shop keepers have had their harvest and the business of "marking up" will now have to be abandoned for that of "marking down." This is already commenced in this city, and if prices continue to fall, that merchant will act wisely who runs on this stock as soon as possible at reduced rates. Dry goods have already fallen about twenty per cent., and the cry "lower prices next week" is keeping purchasers out of the market. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says: "The retail dealers and jobbers in dry goods have already felt the change in the condition of trade, and are acting in their future purchases with extreme caution. Those caught with large stocks on hand, should this downward tendency continue, will find themselves getting poor, by from week to week marking their stocks down, much as for the past year or two they have weekly grown richer by marking them up. The commission houses have not yet felt the change from up to down, mainly, from the fact that the jobbers and retailers under the fear of higher prices in June and July, laid in their stocks usually bought in September and October. But, if the idea of lower prices prevails, the revolution will sooner or later run through every pursuit and production, and as prices running up did not stop at the just point warranted by a changed currency, so will they not stop at the just point of depreciation."

HOOP SKIRTS have recently decreased in size, and are more acceptable to the wearers on account of their compactness. A new skirt, recently patented, has been very generally introduced, bearing the title of "Duplex Elliptic." They are much worn, and regarded as a decided improvement over other styles, in regard to their flexibility.

INCREASED RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The various New England railroads will show an increase of gross earnings for the year 1864, but the enhanced cost of running the trains, with the advance in the cost of locomotives, cars, the government tax, &c., will make the net results about the same as in 1863. A first class locomotive now costs $25,000, against $8,000 before the war.—*Boston Post.*

FOR SALE—FOR RENT.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 118 acres, in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, Pa.

Also, the best Coal Works on the Monongahela river, situated in Pool No. 2, containing two hundred and fifty acres.

Also, a very valuable farm in Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing about 156 acres, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation.

Also a tract of land of about 30 acres adjoining the borough of Elizabeth, Allegheny county, Pa.

Also, a FARM OF 114 ACRES, on the Monongahela River, in Elizabeth township, a short distance from the borough of McKeesport.

Also, a very valuable FARM in St. Clair township, Westmoreland county, containing 160 acres.

Also, 12 BUILDING LOTS in the borough of West Elizabeth, 60 by 180 feet.

For particulars inquire at No. 168 Fourth street.

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent.

FARMS FOR SALE.—One consisting of about 105 acres situated in Burrell township, Indiana county, about 17½ miles from Black Lick Station on the Indiana Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, the balance well timbered, the land being unscathed with coal; on which is erected a dwelling house, stable, &c., a fine well of water, the place being easy of access.

Also a farm of 160 acres, about two miles from Black Lick Station and five miles from Blairsville, Pittsburgh and Huntingdon turnpike passing through it, of which about eighty acres are cleared, fifteen in meadow, valuable timber on the remainder; a farm house and barn, erected thereon; a well of good water at the door; also two never failing springs on the farm, a young orchard, &c. For terms, apply to

W. C. ADGUISBAUGH,

sulk:tf No 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE

In the village of Mansfield, four miles from the city. Lot No. 64, containing between six and seven acres; upon it is erected a good two story brick house, barn, ASHLAR AND OUTBUILDINGS; cistern and well of excellent water, four acres of coal with bank opened and in good working order, will be sold in one lot or divided to suit purchaser. If not sold before SEPTEMBER 30th, will on that day be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at 3 o'clock p. m., without reserve. Title indisputable and clear of all incumbrances. Terms of sale will be made known on application to GEORGE FORSTER, Temperanceville.

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FOR SALE—One new Steam Engine, 15 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, on heavy iron bed balance valve governor.

One 13 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, second-hand, but will be as good as new.

One 7 inch cylinder, 20 inch stroke, new.

One 6 " " 24 " " "

Two Cylinder Boilers, 36 in. diam., 30 feet long.

" " " 30 " " "

Two Wrought Iron Oil Stills.

A lot, Three Sets of Boring Tools, for Oil Wells.

Cheap for cash. Enquire of H. H. SHIRK,

s25 Allegheny River Bank, near Sky Point.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE—The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consists of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon consist of a good house, outbuildings, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granary, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds, thereon in good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington turnpike runs through the farm.

If the farm is not sold by the first day of October next, said property will be sub divided and sold in lots to suit purchasers. For terms apply to

ROBERT FULLERTON, 70 Wood street,

ROBERT RAMSAY, Directors, &c.

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FOR SALE.—Two desirable lots of ground in Ohio township of ten acres each, being parts of the sub division of the Cemetery Farm. One lot lies in the north-west corner of said farm, being the lot of Mrs. Martin Stauffer, and the other lies in the north-west corner on the Beaver State Road, and is the lot which is the portion of said farm was assigned to Mrs. Jane Stauffer. Both lots within a quarter of a mile from Centreville station on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and about six miles from the city. Title indisputable and terms easy. Apply to J. M. GOORLEY, near the premises, or to H. D. HILTS, Esq., 104 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND desirable locations for country seats around Sharpsburg is now offered for sale, fronting on Highland Avenue about 400 feet, and containing 12 acres more or less; situate near the residence of Alexander Bradley, Esq., and adjoining, and is susceptible of the finest improvements. There are upon the premises a two story brick house, spring house, barn, &c., all in good order; also a fine orchard of young trees, mostly bearing. This property, if desired, will be divided into two, or four acres to suit purchasers. For