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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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GAZETTE ASSOCIATION,
CHARLES McKNIGHT,
Publisher Evening Chronicle;
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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The closing of the Protestant churches during the heated term in many of the large cities is not confined to this faith it would seem from the following paragraph taken from one of the secular papers: "The season of sermons will begin to-morrow in such of the Roman Catholic churches as dispense with them during the warm season, and the musical exercises will also be resumed in those churches where *Low Masses* have really been the order, because of the intense heat." There is one commendable feature in the regulations of the Catholics in the above, that those who were unable to leave their cities in pursuit of health and pleasure, enjoyed at least "Low Masses." The New York *Observer* well says if we cannot have preaching at that season of the year every Sunday, we have our churches open for prayer.

—The *Observer* contains a touching account of the last hours of Rev. Dr. W. J. Hoge, written out of the *Central Presbyterian*, who died in Petersburg, Va., in July last. It will be remembered, Dr. Hege was associate pastor of the Brick Church, New York, but resigned his charge in 1861, and went South. The article from the pen of his brother, Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., of Richmond, Va. Just before death, he joined in singing a hymn with such rapture of soul, remarking at the close, "I know little of music now—but soon I shall be listening to the diapason of the universe!" After remaining silent awhile, he said: "It is dark—dark—but never mind that—it is only spiritual darkness. I am dead, physically dead, but spiritually alive in Christ Jesus—forevermore." He then passed away to the spirit world.

—Punshon, the distinguished Wesleyan minister, at the laying of the corner stone of a church of that connection, uttered the following eloquent passage: He was not there to inaugurate a hall of learning, a palace, a hospital, an asylum for the mentally afflicted; but a building about to be erected would possess claims far superior to any of these institutions—having all their advantages concentrated in one. It would be a hall in which the loftiest science would be inculcated; a place in which the King of Heaven would hold his court; an hospital in which sick of all diseases and also age would be healed by the physician of souls, an asylum in which men could be brought to their right mind and sit at the feet of Jesus.

—Dr. Brownson, says the *Methodist*, who has for several years been attempting to show that a belief in Roman Catholicism, is compatible with the advocacy of the civilization of the nineteenth century, has drawn upon himself the most violent attacks of the Catholic press of this country and Ireland. He is treated as an infidel and hypocrite, for having asserted that a Catholic may be opposed to the temporal power of the Pope.

—The strong ties which have bound the Church of England with the State, are beginning to relax, and many begin to believe in the feasibleness of a separation between Church and State. Among the noticable things across the water, in connection with the Church, is the celebration of the festival of the "Assumption of the Virgin," by the Protestant monks, with procession, not differing from those usual in the Roman Catholic Church.

—In pursuance to authority, granted by the late General Conference of the M. E. Church, the first session of the Central German Conference was held in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 24th, Bishop Morris in the chair. Dr. Nast, the first German convert, was elected Secretary. Cincinnati is the birth place of German Methodism. Heretofore the German preachers met in the English Conferences. The list of ministers numbered eighty-two. During part of its sessions, Bishop Ames and Kingsley were present, and assisted in this interesting epoch in Methodism.

—The Synod of Pittsburgh (O. S.) is to meet at Greensburg, Va., the *third* Friday of October 21st, instead of the fourth, as heretofore announced.

—Rev. J. P. Newman, D. D., Superintendent of the Methodist churches in New Orleans (now under the control of the M. E. Church), who has been spending some weeks in the East, has just left for New Orleans, by the steamer Ariel. The prospects of doing good are very encouraging. Seven churches have been reorganized, in which services are regularly held.

—A congress of clerical and lay members of the Church of England, is to be held at Ipswich, in October, in rivalry to that which commences its sittings the same month at Bristo. The Ipswich meeting is be exclusively under the control of the Evangelical party. The subject of the addresses will be as follows: 1. The Inspiration of Scripture. 2. The Atonement. 3. The Reality and Eternity of Future Punishment of the Wicked. 4. The Breadth, Freeness, and yet Exclusiveness of the Gospel. 5. The Rights and Duties of the Lay Members of the Church of England. 6. The Articles, Liturgy and Subscription. 7. The Faults of the Evangelical Body of the Church of England. 8. The Best Mode of Presenting the Privileges of the Church of England to the Working Classes. As the parish of Brother Ignatius is close to Ipswich, the Congress, will, no doubt, investigate his strange proceedings.

—The work of occupying the prominent towns in Pennsylvania with Baptist churches, is making steady progress. The corner stone of one was laid in Allentown on the 8th, on a lot given by a Philadelphian. The friends of Lewisburg Pennsylvania University are still making vigorous efforts to enlarge its endowments, by raising scholarships.

—From information received by the *Presbyterian*, the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches in the South, have of are about effecting a union. Some opposition was manifested in certain portions of the Old Church, but the majority was decidedly in favor of the union.

—At a meeting of clergymen in Boston a basis for the payment of occasional supplies was agreed upon, which, if we are not mistaken, is not observed in this respect here-about. Twelve dollars per Sabbath, with his expenses, to be paid to clergymen by societies that pay a salary of $500 to $800 per annum; $15 and expenses, by those paying from $800 to $1,200; $20 and expenses, from $1,200 to $1,500; and $25 and expenses, from $1,500 to $2,000. Tariff to go into effect immediately. What will "poor" congregations do?

—The Rev. Dr. Pusey has published a "manifesto," on the subject of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of "Essays and Reviews." By an analogy from French history, he urges that the English crown may stand in need of the aid of the English Church, and the State may wish that it had not weakened her. He calls upon the churchmen to support no candidate for Parliament who will not pledge himself to do what in him lies to reform the Court of the Privy Council and bar clge Parliament until it is reformed.

—The Baptists in the Confederate States recently held a general association in Richmond, from which we learn that during the past year 1,500 soldiers had been baptized; over 100 tracts published; over 19,000,000 of pages printed, and upward of 60,000,000 during the war. In addition, 100,000 volumes of a small hymn book had been circulated. Nineteen missionaries were employed.

—The new Passionist Monastery of St. Michael, West Hoboken, N. J., was solemnly blessed on Sunday afternoon, September 25th, at 5 o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The Rev. Dr. Brown, of Jersey City, delivered the dedication sermon. The monastery is four stories high, of blue stone, 102 feet deep and 37 feet front.

—The receipts for the Foreign missions of the Protestant Episcopal church, for the 1st. of October, 1863, to August 10 1864, were $71,186 00; and for domestic missions during the same period, were $60,328 00.

Excitement at Camp Douglas—Daring Attempt at Escape by Rebel Prisoners—Two of them Shot.

Camp Douglas now contains from seven to nine thousand rebel prisoners, Chicago contains very numerous resident secessionists in full sympathy with the rebellion, and he and she rebels hungry to aid their imprisoned brethren. More than one or two instances have occurred of the discovery of attempts of Chicago residents to furnish arms to the rebels. It is stated on good authority that only a few nights since an arrest had been made, in connection with a conspiracy of the prisoners in Camp Douglas, of a prominent Chicago man, who is charged with promising, at least, to furnish them with arms. The plot miscarried through the treachery of one of the prisoners, however. The matter of the arrest is general a secret, as the party is out on parole.

A thrilling incident took place at Camp Douglas on Tuesday night, in the desperate and daring attempted sortie of a squad of rebel prisoners, some thirty or more in number, only defeated by the vigilance and promptness of the sentinels. The movement took place a little after ten o'clock, toward the north western side of the inclosure, when a sudden rush took place of the attacking party, armed with mallets, axes and clubs. They rushed across the "dead line," the leader throwing a blanket over a light that illuminated that part of the inclosure. With him it was emphatically "Put out the light and then put out the light," for quick as the thought the bullet of the sentry sped, striking the rebel in the throat, inflicting a mortal wound. Undeterred by his fall, his comrads made for the fence, and began a furious battering process upon the boards with their axes and weapons. The long roll sent its echoes throughout the camp. The excitement was intense. The guard rallied and poured their fire indiscriminately in upon the rebel squad furiously at work in the darkness upon the fence, their position under shelter of the parapets, however, giving them undeserved immunity. The whole affair was short-lived, and from the remonstrance, though numerous shots were fired, only two rebels were struck by the bullets. The first was shot in the act of extinguishing the lamp. He will probably die. The other is only severely wounded. The rebel prisoners, it became quite evident, would have been found in readiness to improve any advantage gained, and in fact they had begun early to make a night of it.

Colonel J. B. Sweet, commandant of the post, has issued a general order in which he says that a conspiracy is apparent among the prisoners to effect their escape. He cautions them against such attempts, reminding them of their position as being a necessity of the war, and informing them that in the event of any future attempt he will perform his duty strictly, although in doing so he might destroy the innocent with the guilty. The arrangements at Camp Douglas are so complete for the prevention of such attempts that even had the prisoners got beyond the enclosure they would at once have been exposed to a raking shower of grape, two pieces of artillery being placed at each angle in a position to command every avenue of escape.

More Rebel Rascality—Gen. Stoneman not Exchanged.

A correspondent writing from Rough and Ready, Ga., says: Special arrangements having been made by the commanders of the respective armies, during the progress of the truce, a large number of rebel prisoners came down to Rough and Ready on the 19th, for the purpose of being exchanged for an equal number of Union prisoners. Among the former was General Gerard, who was captured at Jonesboro. This officer was considered an equivalent for General Stoneman, who was taken prisoner near Macon. But the rebels, after getting possession of their officer, coolly informed Maj. Wagner, the officer appointed by Sherman to conduct the exchange, that, though Hood had indeed agreed to deliver up Stoneman on the presentation of Gerard, yet Beauregard had decided that a special exchange for Stoneman would be permitted; and had enforced such a decision. Gerard, as well as other officers, was passed south, and, in return for them, we received private soldiers exclusively. Such conduct on the part of the rebels is on a par with many other deplorable acts which they have performed since this war began.

THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.—The Essex (Canada) *Record* says we have heard it stated on good authority that a battery of artillery and a detachment of troops—probably the 47th Regiment—is to be immediately ordered to this frontier for the prevention of filibustering expeditions. The occurrences of the past week seem to demand the presence of troops here to prevent Americans opposed to the Lincoln dynasty from committing acts on our shores likely to jeopardize the neutrality of England. The Toronto *Globe* stated that the American steamers upon this lake are now under the protection of a heavy military guard, a precaution doubtless prompted by the recent piracy upon Lake Erie.

RESOLUTIONS CONFIRMED.—A number of ladies, with their children and servants, availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the late truce between Gens. Sherman and Hood, to get through the lines to the North. A correspondent says: "I have been informed that one of these ladies is the wife of Brigadier General ——, who came with them as far as Rough and Ready. This officer has been temporarily in command of Cheatham's division. I learn that Mrs. Manns is a cousin of General Hood, of Kentucky, and that it is the intention of the party to make that State their home for the future." Such a lady will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the secesh element in Kentucky.

HERE is another sentiment of the dead Douglas, which we commend to all War Democrats who think of supporting the creature of Mr. Fernando Wood's choice. This paragraph will be found in the last letter ever written by the late Senator:

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may do well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the Constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every Administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad. We should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot."

WEALTH OF CHICAGO.—The valuation of the property of Chicago for 1864 is $43,497,822, against $42,057,593 in 1863. The assessors think that this is about one-third the actual value of the city. If this be so, it would be safe to fix the real cash value of the wealth of that city at $130,000,000.

After three years of war, and another campaign upon us of unsurpassed and smashing vigor, we find gold falling and Government securities advancing. Could there be better evidence of the stability of our Government?

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of all kinds, at McClelland's Auction House, 69 Fifth street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Difficulty in a Street Car.

Yesterday evening, a difficulty occurred in a car on the Manchester Passenger Railway, which might have resulted seriously. It appears that a man named Robert Croker, who resides near Manchester, came to the city yesterday, and became intoxicated. In the evening while going home in a Rebecca street car, he acted very disorderly, so much so that some female passengers left the car. While opposite the Provost Marshal's office, on Federal street, Officer Green, who was passing at the time, was called upon by the driver to arrest Croker. The officer entered the car for that purpose, when Croker resisted, and struck at him. Mr. Green then drew his mace, and struck Croker on the head, who in turn struck the officer in the face. Wm. Croker, a brother of Robert, and one other man named James Warren and Louis Crispin, then interfered, and attempted to take the prisoner from the officer, but did not succeed. During the scuffle which ensued, Croker made an attempt to escape and was struck a second time by the officer. Assistance arriving, the four men were taken to the Mayor's office and locked up.

A short time after the arrest, a citizen appeared before the Mayor, and entered a complaint against officer Green for using his mace, stating that it was unnecessary and entirely uncalled for. The Mayor examined into the facts this morning, and states that he is satisfied that the officer did not use any more violence than was necessary in making the arrest. The Mayor derived his information from a number of gentlemen who witnessed the difficulty, and who speak in high terms of the courage evinced by the officer.

This morning, William and Thomas Croker were fined ten dollars each for disorderly conduct, and James Warner and Louis Crispin five dollars, for interfering with the officer while in the discharge of his duty. They paid their fines and were discharged.

Examination of Frank Robbins and Mrs. Stevenson, for the Murder of James Ward.

On Saturday last, Frank Robbins and Mrs. Lydia Stevenson were arraigned before Almon D. Webb, Esq., Justice of the Peace for Warren township, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the charge of murder, in killing James Ward on the 27th of last July. A number of witnesses were introduced on behalf of the State, and a few on behalf of defendants. The testimony was very conflicting.—Witnesses who pretended to have seen the transaction disagreed materially in important particulars. On full and careful hearing, the Judge became satisfied that, although the proof showed a case of felonious homicide, it did not establish a case of murder in the first degree, and consequently the offence was bailable. He accordingly required the defendants to give bail in the sum of $10,000 each. They were not prepared to give the bail, and were remanded to jail. They will probably be tried at the term of the Court of Common Pleas of Trumbull County, commencing November 14th. E. H. Eastman, Prosecuting Attorney, and Hutchins and Forrest, appeared for the State. Taylor & Jones and Sutliff, and Tuttle & Stull for the accused.

Catholic Items.

We learn from the Pittsburgh *Catholic* that the new large and beautiful church of St. John Gaulbert, at Johnstown, was dedicated on Sunday last by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenic, assisted by several of the Rev. clergy. After the ceremonies of dedication, the Bishop celebrated Pontifical High Mass. At the Gospel, Rev. Wm. Pollard, of Birmingham, delivered an able discourse. The church, though large and spacious, was crowded to excess to witness the ceremonies. In the afternoon, at Vespers, the Bishop also delivered an appropriate sermon.

On the evening of the same day, the Bishop visited Ebensburg City, and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to sixteen persons.

The Rev. Bishop has conferred the Order of Sub deaconship on Mr. Maximilian Wolf and Adalbert Müller, O. S. B. The Order of Deacon-ship was also conferred upon the last named gentleman. The ceremonies of Ordination were performed in the church attached to St. Vincent's Monastery, near Latrobe.

The following clergymen of this Diocese were drafted last week: Revs. Wm. Pollard, of Birmingham; Thomas Walsh, Brady's Bend; Peter M. Boyle, of Coylesville; J. C. Bigham, of Morrisville, and Leadre Walter, O. S. B., of Carrollton.

Assault and Battery.

John Boyle appeared before the Mayor at noon to day, and entered a complaint against a toll keeper on the Monongahela bridge, charging him with committing an assault and battery upon his person. The prosecutor states that as he was passing over the bridge this morning, he was hailed by the toll collector, who requested him to pay his toll. He said he thought that he had been overcharged, and that he was employed in South Pittsburgh on the new gunboat. The collector said that the toll was not paid, and upon Boyle making an attempt to pass, he knocked him down and struck him. Boyle exhibited a fine "black eye" in evidence of the truth of the allegation. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the warlike toll gatherer.

Can Car Fare be Collected from a Passenger Who is Compelled to Stand.

A decision will be shortly given on this question. Recently a passenger purchased a ticket on one of our railroads; but the car being crowded, he was compelled to stand on the platform. When the conductor passed around, the passenger refused to hand over his ticket, on the ground that he had not been supplied with a seat. He was put off the train at the next station, and has since entered suit against the railroad company in one of our eastern counties. This matter should be definitely settled, as some of the railroads scarcely ever run a sufficient number of cars to accommodate travellers.

A NEW LINE TO PHILADELPHIA.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to increase the accommodation of the public, have added another Express train to their lines. The cars upon this route are being overhauled as to their doors. The doors will not in future be locked, but they will open upon the inside of the car, and be furnished with a contrivance preventing any body from opening them from the outside. This will answer the same purpose as locking them. The object of locking the doors was to prevent way passengers from getting into the "through" cars. When this is done, people are obliged to endure the annoyance of producing their tickets at every station.

SICK AND WOUNDED PENNSYLVANIANS.—Among the list of sick and wounded transferred from Chattanooga to Nashville, September 25th, 1864, we find the names of the following Pennsylvanians: E. Bidderick, A, 77th, Pa., rheumatism; O. Brechhart, D; 16th Pa., diarrhea; W. Kelsey, E, 8th Pa. Reserves, right leg; J. W. Bishola, D, 45th Pa., face; S. G. Hanson, D, 9th Pa Cavalry, diarrhea; J. Tigler, G, 77th Pa., shoulder; A. Bostwick, D, 79th Pa., head; H. Tessolridger, G, 46th Pa., left arm; H. Drader, 79th Pa., face.

WILL TAKE THE STUMP.—Dan Rice, the well known circus clown, who has been nominated by the Democracy of Erie to represent that district in the State Senate, is announced to address a meeting at Erie to-morrow evening, and afterwards proceed to different parts of the county. The citizens generally of the district are willing that Dan should fill his accustomed place in the circus ring, but we doubt whether they will permit him to represent them in the State Senate.

FAMILY POISONED.—The family of Mr. James Porter, residing in Perry township, Fayette county, Pa., was poisoned on Monday last by eating mushrooms. The vegetables were gathered and cooked for dinner, the whole family partaking of them. In half an hour afterwards they were taken sick, and before night the oldest son died from the effect of the poison. Dr. E. L. Irving, of Monongahela City, was called in time to administer antidotes to the others, who are likely to recover.

HE DIDN'T DUTY.—The revenue agent of St. Louis the other day, to settle a controversy between shippers and steamboat clerks, decided that the shippers must place a stamp on the bill of lading or dray ticket, and that's clark is right in refusing to sign either, unless the stamp is placed thereon.

FERRAL OPENING.—The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will be formally opened on Wednesday next. Trains will run regularly from Philadelphia to Erie after that day. The citizens of Erie intend giving a public reception to the guests who will arrive in that city during the day.

UNION MEETING.—A meeting of the loyal citizens of Birmingham will be held this evening at the Market Hall. Addresses will be delivered by J. J. Siebenneck, Esq., in German, and Capt. R. Brinkerhoff, in English. Let there be a good turn out.

NEW BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER.—The work on the new wire suspension bridge over the Allegheny river at Franklin, is progressing satisfactorily, and will probably be completed during the present season.

We call attention to an advertisement in our columns of an Orphan's Court sale, to be held on the 8th of October, at the Court House. The property is valuable, and those having money to invest would do well to attend.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, of all kinds, at McClelland's Auction House, 69 Fifth street.

Our Special Dispatches.

LATEST FROM THE VALLEY.

Continued Retreat of the Rebels.

OUR FORCES BEYOND STAUNTON.

EARLY'S PROBABLE DESTINATION.

Sheridan's Reported Retrograde Movement Unfounded.

RUMORED CAPTURE OF A REBEL TRAIN.

The Country Swarming with Stragglers.

REINFORCEMENTS MOVING FORWARD.

Reported Rebel Cavalry Dash on Grafton.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1864.

The following dispatch has just been received from our correspondent in the valley:

Martinsburg, Sept. 29, 8 P. M.—Early is continuing his retreat. It is reported, that on leaving Staunton, he took the great Lexington turnpike, which leads him by the only direct route to Lynchburg.

It has been, however, been thought more probable that he would turn to the eastward from Staunton and make to Charlottesville, in order to join Lee.

Should it prove that he has really gone to Lynchburg, thus leaving Sheridan either to follow him or turn to Charlottesville, and thus plant himself on the interior lines with reference to Richmond, it will serve to show that the rebels regard the possession of Lynchburg and the defense of its stores of ammunition and provisions, of an importance not second to the defense of Richmond itself.

A day or two must settle the question, and go far toward disclosing the future of the campaign against Richmond.

Of course the story that Sheridan is falling back on Winchester, and that the pursuit of Early is to be abandoned, is unfounded.

Sheridan has ample supplies to enable him to continue the pursuit and to subsist his army until he can reach and open up new lines of communication for all practical purposes; therefore he has cut loose from his base, as Grant did when he moved across the Rapidan.

He has already moved out from Staunton in pursuit. We have a rumor that on Sunday General Torbet captured one of Early's trains a short distance beyond Staunton.

Stragglers swarm the whole country and our cavalry continue to pick up squads of them.

A removal of the wounded from Winchester has begun. They are coming here and being sent from here by rail to Baltimore.

Rail-reconnents continue to move forward to Gen. Sheridan.

There is a rumor that several hundred rebel cavalry, probably Imboden's guerrillas, had dashed into Grafton, W. Va.

If it is true, the news of it must have gone by telegraph from Wheeling.

This dispatch from our correspondent is the latest news from the Valley received here up to this writing, 10 30, A. M.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

BRISK FIGHT NEAR PULASKI.

FORREST'S FORCES WORSTED,

Retreat of the Enemy During the Night.

ROSSEAU'S CAVALRY PURSUING.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28, 1864.

Dispatches from Rousseau last evening say that heavy skirmishing between his forces and Forrest's was kept up all day yesterday. At 2 p. m. the skirmishing became so brisk and our forces were so hotly pursued that the telegraph office at Pulaski was obliged to be closed for a time, but opened again late in the day, about five o'clock. At two o'clock p. m. the enemy advanced their line to a point near ours and a brisk fight ensued in which the rebels got the worst of it. About three thousand of the enemy tried to get in Rousseau's rear, but were unsuccessful. Our loss during the entire day will not exceed eighty. Late in the evening Rousseau's line of battle was immediately on the south side of Pulaski, and a general engagement was expected to come off this morning.

A prisoner captured in Marshall county, Tenn., and represented to be on his way to McMinnville with dispatches for Williams, who was to join Forrest and destroy the railroad while Forrest did the fighting, reports Forrest's force at eight thousand men and eighteen to twenty pieces of artillery.

A dispatch from Columbia, this morning, reports a detachment of rebels at Stigmanville, in Rousseau's rear, and Bidles, with a considerable force, in Maury and Williams counties, near Hillsboro, Mo.

A communication from North of Columbia, today, says: Gen. Granger reports from Decatur that Clinton with seven hundred men and part of Wheeler's forces, are trying to cross the Tennessee river near Centerville, with the intention of joining Forrest.

Three p'clock P. M.—A dispatch just in from Rousseau says the enemy withdrew from the vicinity of Pulaski during the night, going south. Our forces are pursuing to-day.

About sixty yards of the track, twelve miles north of Pulaski, has been burned. The enemy's loss yesterday exceeds two hundred.

LATER.—NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—Forrest, upon falling back from Pulaski, took the Fayetteville road, towards the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, Rousseau's cavalry following to watch the movement and harrass the enemy. A scouting party of twenty rebels crossed the road three miles north of Tullahoma at four o'clock this morning, cutting the wires and impairing the track which was soon repaired. Scouts from McMinnville report Williams at Sinking Cave, twenty-five miles north of Sparta, Debrill about forty miles north east of Sparta and Carter with one hundred and fifty men at Spencer, twenty-five miles east of McMinnville.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

Our Advance Near Staunton.

EARLY'S ARMY WHOLLY DISPIRITED.

Gen. Crooks' Charge at Fisher's Hill.

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF GEN. AVERILL'S RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondent of the 29th, says:

We have nothing from Sheridan later than Sunday evening at New Market. His advance was near Staunton, occasionally getting within sight of some of Early's men, and picking them up. They no longer show fight, but seem wholly dispirited. They seem to consider the Confederacy used up.

Some of them say that when Gen. Crook charged upon them at Fisher's Hill, they all supposed for the time, that Gen. Early was captured, but he escaped very narrowly. He was trying to rally his men, and stood to the last.

Gen. Thos. C. Devin pursued Early's flying columns with his three little regiments that night and also the next day, capturing prisoners constantly.

Gen. Sheridan supposed that Gen. Averill was with him until the morning, when he learned that Averill had gone into camp for the night. This is said to have been the cause of the relief of the latter from duty.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Great Enthusiasm Among the Soldiers.

UTMOST CONSTERNATION PREVAILING IN RICHMOND.

"Rats Deserting the Sinking Ship."

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The *Herald's* City Point correspondent of the 28th says: If the tone of the news from the army expresses any unusual feeling of enthusiasm, it is because that feeling is merely the reflection of the buoyancy of every soldier here. The recent victories in the Valley, the straits of the enemy immediately before us, the reinforced and invigorated army now assembled here, are all matters for congratulation, and facts which tend to render the troops exceedingly hopeful as to the result of the present campaign.

From deserters and refugees we know that the utmost consternation prevails at Richmond; that the citizens are packing up their household goods and departing.

The paymaster and clerk, who recently absconded with the funds of the rebel treasury, which they took good care to convert into greenbacks and gold, were the first rats to desert the sinking ship, and now we learn that Jeff Davis himself has left Richmond for the purpose of visiting Hood's army.

THE FIGHT AT PILOT KNOB.

Union Wagon Train Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept 30.—Capt. Hill, author of the dispatches received here last night, has arrived here. He gives a detailed account of the defence of Pilot Knob, but it does not differ materially from the report already telegraphed. At one time the rebels were so near the fort that they got on the draw bridge, which was down, the ropes having broken, but they were driven back with great slaughter and forced to retire.

Our men fired about three hundred rounds each.

A train of 64 wagons had been destroyed by the rebels, between Irondale and Mineral Point. The men were massacred without demand ng their surrender.

One brigade of Gen. Smith's forces is now stationed at the Maramiae bridge, a few miles below the Jefferson Barracks, the remainder of the command being at the latter place.

Nothing more is known this morning of the whereabouts or movements of the enemy.

LATEST FROM GRANT.

Reported Attack in Front of Fort Sedgwick.

THE REBELS BADLY REPULSED.

Heavy Firing Heard at the Front.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The news brought today by passengers from City Point, yesterday had been anticipated by an official bulletin. They say that on Wednesday night the rebels attacked our advanced entrenchments in front of Fort Sedgwick, near the Jerusalem road, but were badly repulsed.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 29.—The hospital steamer arrived this afternoon, and reports that when she left heavy firing was heard at the front, on our left, from 7 o'clock last evening till 1 this (Thursday) morning.

Extracts from Rebel Papers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Late Southern papers contain the following:

The Macon *Confederate*, commenting on propositions for peace, tendered by Gen. Sherman, says:

Gov. Brown replied that their negotiations could not lead to practical results, as Sherman was only General of one of the Federal armies, and he was Governor of only one of the Confederate States.

A correspondent says: Hood is in cheerful spirits, and before many months the federals will hear from him through quite a novel and unexpected channel.

The towns of Ironton, Arcadia, Mineral Point and Potosi suffered great injury. The crops in that country were entirely destroyed. Many citizens were utterly ruined.

A party of rebels were reported to be moving yesterday morning via Richwood, Washington county, towards the south branch of the railroad, but no fighting as yet has been received of damage to the road.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 28d, on the authority of a correspondent, says that an agreement has been effected between the Rebel government and a commissioner representing a certain European population, by which some 30,000 soldiers of approved valor will be added to their armies. They are to receive a grant of land belonging to the Confederacy, but where, is not stated.

A correspondent intimates that these men come from Poland.

The Macon *Telegraph* says that refugees report Sherman's army going north by thousands, and that his force is now very small. Wheeler's men are going out of the service or are reinforcing Grant, they are unable to say.

The Montgomery *Advertiser* says: General Maguire has gone into Arkansas with a very heavy force.

Jeff Davis is on his way to Georgia. He made a speech at Salisbury, N. C., and said, though reverses had befallen them, the spirit of the Confederacy was unbroken, and it would yet bring peace and independence from a hated foe, and called on all to enter the army. He urged the women to marry no man who shirked the duties of a soldier.

Arrival of Gen. Banks and Staff.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Gen. Banks and staff arrived here from New Orleans this morning.

A Curious French Matrimonial Romance.

A Paris correspondent of a Liverpool journal relates the following: The marriage of M. Ernest Cognacq, the banker, to Miss Stidahl, is causing no small sensation. M. Erlanger being just divorced from Mlle. Odelle Lafitta (Chas. Lafitta's daughter) and the divorced lady being about to enter the bonds of matrimony with the cause of the divorce, makes the event of the highest order of matrimonial interest. One of these curious circumstances which can never happen but in France, is recorded of the incident which led to the divorce. The guilty party being pursued by the offended husband was, of course, struck with terror; but philosophy and contempt had done much to mitigate the partner's wrath, and so instead of "chastising the insolence" according to the fashion observed in novels, he quietly placed his pocket book into the hands of the fugitive, exclaiming, "*Ah malheureux!* You have only taken ten thousand francs, and you are going to Rome! Knowing your fair complexion well, I can safely say that such a paltry sum as that, will be devoured before you get to Marseilles. There is double the sum. This will enable you to go further off—to Naples perhaps, and I shall be the gainer, for you will be forced to remain there. And with this consolatory speech the injured party turned upon his heels and walked off. So goes the legend at least.

TENNYSON ON THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION.—Correspondents have ever succeeded in laying Tennyson under tribute to the cause. Here is a bunch of posies culled from "The Lady of Shalott" and "Maud":

THE CHOIR OF THE SEBBANDOAH.

Only reapers, reaping early
In among the bearded barley,
Hear a song that echoes cheerly
From the river winding clearly.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Ah, God, for a man with heart, head, hand,
Like some of the simple great ones gone
Forever and ever by!
One still strong man in a blatant land;
Whatever they call him, what care I;
Aristocrat, democrat, autocrat—one
Who can rule and dare not lie.

JAMES BUCHANAN, after his nomination in 1856, boastfully said he was no longer James Buchanan—he was the Cincinnati platform. This is a good precedent for McClellan, who must have be considered not G. B. McClellan, but the Chicago platform.

SERIOUSLY ILL.—Professor Bache, for twenty-one years Chief of the United States Coast Survey, is dangerously ill with an affection of the brain. He is with Professor Pierce, in Cambridge, Mass.

THE Boston *Transcript* learns that Mrs. Gen. Lander, formerly Miss J. M. Davenport, the soubrette and well-known actress, has decidedly resumed her profession since November.

A LADY has computed that if the women of America would dispense with the extra twelve inch fall place in their crinoline, a saving of 900,000 would be effected.

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