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...ling Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

...oners Paroled to Serve under Gen. McClellan.

...print, as follows, an important statement, ...w to the public, but in its present shape, ...ed by the law, and sworn and subscribed ...a Union soldier before respectable and ...known witnesses, its value as an index is ...

Whatever may be thought of General ...Clellan, it cannot be disputed that even the ...inveterate rebel desires his election to ...residency. The meanness and folly of ...t which a Union soldier's solemn oath puts ...record below are far exceeded by the cruelty ...which our soldiers have been treated in the ...s of the South; and perhaps we shall re... that after all, to use an old idea, knaves ...thing more than fools by a kind of circum...

...omery County, ss.

...onally appeared before me, a justice of ...peace in and for said county, Franklin ...enk, of Upper Province township, Mont...ry county, and State of Pennsylvania, a ...to of Company H, 13th Regiment Pennsyl...a Cavalry, who, on his solemn oath, depose...and says, that on the 9th day of March, ...he was taken prisoner near Brixton Sta...Va., and conveyed to Belle Isle prison, and ...thence to General Hospital No. 21, in Rich...d; that on the last day of August, 1864, the ...tor of said hospital waited on him, and ...ised to parole him and to permit him to re...home if he would promise to vote for ...ge B. McClellan at the approaching elec...; that he, the said Franklin Schwenk, in ...to escape starvation and rebel atrocity, ...make said promise, and therefore was pa...

The said Franklin Schwenk further ...ds, under his solemn oath, that all prisoners ...Rebel hospital who frankly and positively said ...would vote for Abraham Lincoln, were not ...ded, but retained in said hospital.

FRANKLIN SCHWENK

Witnesses present: Dr. Warren Royer, Samuel ...yrocher.

...rn and subscribed to before me, this 10th ...of October, 1864. HENRY W. KRAUS, Justice of the Peace.

...ill men who declare their faith in the Union ...doubt that the best way to serve the ruinous ...ions of the rebels is to vote that faction into ...r which made Gen. McClellan's nomination ...almous?

Death of a Remarkable Man.

...olomon Sturges, Esq., of Chicago, died at ...esville, Ohio, on the 14th instant, in his 68th ...r. He was born in Fairfield, Conn., and in ...moved to Ohio, the far West of that day, ...ten years ago Mr. Sturges went to Chicago ...and built the great warehouses of the Illi...Central Railroad. He led a life of the most ...raordinary activity. Before steamers navi...ed the Mississippi, Mr. S. built and took flat ...ts to New Orleans, walking home, a distance ...twenty-two hundred miles. In 1840, he built ...Wabash and Erie Canal from Terre Haute ...the Ohio, advancing the money for the work, ...ch was afterwards reimbursed by the State. ...Mr. Sturges entered heart and soul into the ...for the Union, organized the company of ...fifes," involving a personal expenditure of ...,000, and his contributions for patriotic pur...es exceed, perhaps, those of any other indi...al. He made repeated journeys to the front, ...when told a few days ago that he could not ...live, he said with something of his old positive ...RGY, "Can't die till Richmond is taken! But ...was only a flat lie of the old fire, tired nature ...ded, the well used machine was worn out, ...d he fell peacefully asleep, surrounded by his ...ildren. All his children—nine in number—...vive him, and, he leaves an immense fortune ...it can only be told in millions. The business ...ations of the House of Solomon Sturges & ...s will remain unchanged, his property hav...been conveyed in trust to them long before ...deceased.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Danish Legends.

...n these days of tercentenary festivals, and ...ve all in the town of Elsinore, it is a great ...ck to one's Shakspearianism to be told that ...*mlet*, properly "Amlet," was not the son of a ...g of Denmark, but of a pirate chief; that as ...egan, living centuries before the Christian ...he did no more than his duty in avenging ...father's death; that he by no means fell in ...gle combat with *Laertes*, but lived to become ...ernor of Jutland, and to marry two wives, ...of whom was daughter of an English king. ...e culminating point of this antiquarian bere...is that there was no *Ophelia*. To have one's ...th destroyed in one of the sweetest characters ...Shakspeare ever drew is a trial; but ...re is this consolation. Leaving behind ...s picturesque town of Elsinore with ...8,000 inhabitants, nothing remarkable ...passed on the road to Fredensborg with ...exception of the ruined castle of Gurre, to ...Danish poet Oehlenschlaeger has given ...ic interest in connection with Eng...h history. In the 14th century, Valdemar ...II., liege lord of Henry II., concealed in this secure...ded nook, from the jealousy of his Queen, a ...Irish Fair Rosamond, known as Tovelil, "little ...ve." But whence Oehlenschlaeger's history has been ...ferred to infer that Queen Eleanor, after the ...covery, proved to her liege lord a sufficiently ...ributive thorn in the flesh, Danish story ...es much fiction, and dooms Valdemar to the ...ge of "Harme the Hunter," for having blas...emously declared that he should not desire ...aven if Gurre were left to him.

Responsible Mobs to be Organized.

If the McClellan Democrats have a choice be...en a responsible mob and an irresponsible ...e, it must be because the latter can be made ...ch more desolating and murderous than the ...mer. We call the anxious attention of every ...property-holder in this city, who hesitates as to ...duty of voting down the Vallandigham Dan...racy, to the following savage avowal in The ...ner of Saturday last:

"The Democracy, however much defrauded, ...depend only upon the spontaneous and de...tory action of *irresponsible* mobs. Firmness ...d determination, under the circumstances, ...ll simply result in *their* being swept down by ...illery and driven with bayonets, if they ven...e upon a practical remedy for their wrongs. ...is at this crisis that the National Democratic ...nvention should reasonably to *organize the ...secutated action of the Democracy.*"

There is no doubt that the chap who wrote ...this inspired that paragraph belongs to the Or...ly, which has in charge the revolutionary con...piracy of which Vallandigham is commander-...chief and McClellan residuary legatee.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT OF PEACE PRINCIPLES.—...is notorious Vallandigham addressed a meet...g of his sworn friends at Sydney, Ohio, on ...the 24th ult., in which he urged them to sup...port Gen. McClellan, and gave this cogent, and to ...em convincing, indicement: Speaking of ...resident Lincoln, he said: "In the hands of a ...emocratic President, his head, and the heads ...those around him, would come to the block." ...We have here an undisguised declaration that ...the event of McClellan's election, the work of ...butchery is to begin. The President and his ...immediate advisers are to be the first victims, ...and every man who has been prominent in his ...notice to the Union, may expect to find his ...name in the list of those doomed to the block. ...This is the language of men who talk of peace, ...and who denounce as tyrannical an administra...tion that offers no hindrance to the proclamation ...of an era of murder, in case the prospective ...butchers can succeed in the Presidential elec...tion.

One of our exchanges makes an excellent com...parison between General McClellan and Jack ...Bunsby. "Little Mac" declares for war and the ...Union, and then tells the Chicago peace party ...that he thinks they must have meant the same ...thing when they voted the war a failure, and ...more to an armistice. Jack Bunsby's position ...is equally clear:

"My name's Jack Bunsby. And what I says ...I stands to. Whereby, why not? If so, what ...is it? Can any man say otherwise? No. Avast ...then! Do I believe this here son and heir's ...come down, my lads? Mayhap. Do I say so? ...Which? If a skipper stands out by Gen. George's ...cannel, making for the Downs, what's right ...head of him? The Goodwins. He isn't forced ...to run upon the Goodwins, but he may. The ...bearing of this observation lays in the applica...tion on it. That ain't no part of my duty. Avast ...then, keep a bright look out for'ard, and good ...luck to you."

A LETTER from Senator Conness, published in ...California papers, puts an end to the calumny ...that this fit successor of the noble Broderick was ...going to vote for McClellan. He says:

"It is not necessary for me to state now that ...I feel the deepest interest in the approaching ...contest. With some opportunities for forming a ...correct judgment, I declare it to be my con...viction and belief that the issue of a united or a ...divided country, with all the blessings of the ...one, and all the horrors of the other, are in...volved. I believe that the election of Mr. Lin...coln will secure the former, and that the election ...of Gen. George B. McClellan will result in the latter; ...union, Freedom, Liberty and National glory on ...one hand; Disunion, continued war, Slavery ...and wretchedness, make the dreadful abyss of ...the other."

AT a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati, one of ...the speakers represented McClellan and Jeff Da...vis as shaking hands—"exhausting all the arts of ...fraternizing."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Important to Distillers.

A case of great importance to distillers has just been decided in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, by Judges Grier and Cadwalader. It is as follows:

The United States vs. John Gibson et al. This was an assumpsit action, which came up for argument upon a case agreed upon by the parties, involving a question as to the payment of certain taxes levied by acts of Congress upon domestic distilled spirits. The facts agreed upon were: First. That defendants are, and have been since July 1, 1862, manufacturers of domestic distilled spirits in Westmoreland county, Pa. Second. That in compliance with the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, they had erected, near their place of manufacturing, certain bonded warehouses, which were accepted as such by proper authority; and under the law, its terms having been complied with, they had deposited therein, from time to time, quantities of domestic distilled liquors. Third: That on the 30th of June, 1864, they had in such warehouses 138,127 gallons of proof spirits, manufactured by them after March 7, 1864, and 20,937 gallons manufactured before said date, and which had been duly returned to U. S. officers as bonded spirits. Fourth. That on the 30th of June, 1864, defendants paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States, for the proper district, the sum of $87,063 70 as tax on the spirits aforesaid, as receipts in form being for "proof spirits being manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale by them during the period commencing the 10th day of February, and ending the 30th day of June, 1864, both days inclusive, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved July 1st, 1862." Eighty-five thousand dollars of this sum was deposited by defendants to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, on the 28 h of June, 1864, and the balance, $2,063, was paid June 30, 1864, when the exact amount of spirits in the bonded warehouses, upon which no tax had been previously paid, was ascertained. Fifth. The 138,127 gallons mentioned after 7th March, 1864, and before July 1, 1864, upon which 60c per gallon duty had been paid, remained in the warehouses until after July 1, 1864, but was subsequently removed therefrom for sale by the defendants without any additional duty having been paid thereon.

The first tax imposed upon domestic distilled spirits was by act of Congress, July 1, 1862, which fixed the tax at 20 cents per gall n. The second tax was an additional tax of 40 cents per gallon, imposed by act of Congress, March 7, 1864, and the act of Congress of June 30 imposed an additional tax of 20 cents after July 18, 1864, and after the first of February, 1865, still a further tax of 40 cents per gallon, making in round numbers a total tax upon such spirits, after February 1, 1865, of $1 20 per gallon. The counsel for the United States cited the act of July 1, 1862, section 44 of which, among other things, provides that "the duty on the spirits shall be paid when such warehouses shall be paid when and as it is sold or removed from such warehouses for sale." And on behalf of the Government it was argued that these liquors being in the warehouses after the 30th of June, 1864, they were chargeable with the additional duty of 90 cents per gallon, imposed by the act of that date. Counsel for the defendants, on the other hand, cited the 55th section of the act of June 30th, 1864, a portion of which reads as follows: "And all spirits which may be in the possession of the distillers, or in public or bonded warehouses, on either the 1st day of July or February aforesaid, *no duty having been paid thereon*, shall be held, &c.," and contended that the duty having been paid before the provisions of the act were to operate, the defendants were clearly not liable for the additional 90 cents per gallon sought to be recovered.

The Court were of the same opinion, and directed judgment to be entered in favor of the defendants. The amount at stake in the case was about $124,315 13, and it is only one of a number in which like questions are pending.

Letters Delivered at Your Doors.

There seems to exist a popular misapprehension in relation to the advantages of the free delivery of letters and other mail packages, by carriers, all over these cities. People cling to their private boxes and crowd the vestibule and delivering windows of the Post Office department. It is a fact to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers, that both in this city and in Allegheny, an efficient and reliable corps of letter carriers is employed by the Department, who immediately select from the mails received all letters and packages addressed to street and number, (unless those owners have private boxes,) and promptly deliver the same to their address, in the shortest possible time thereafter. At the same time, these letter carriers collect all letters and packages which have been deposited for the mail, in the several receiving boxes which have been conveniently located at central points, for that purpose. All this, too, without any increased expense to the public. The time of any of the authors of the free delivery system is, that the increased correspondence consequent upon these increased facilities, will compensate the department for the expense of the letter carriers.

We see nothing to be gained by so frequent visits to the post office. On the contrary, we see much to be gained by encouraging the full development of this great public convenience, by taking the post office to your door, delivering your mail to you at home, and receiving what you have to send at the same time; and this without any other compensation than the ordinary three-cent postage stamp on letters, and two cent city letters or newspapers. We are informed that postmaster Von Bonnhorst has recently increased the number of letter carriers, so as to make three deliveries and collections daily, in all parts of the city. In Allegheny, two deliveries and collections are made daily, in all parts of the city—in each case, immediately after the arrival of the mails. City letters or packages prepaid by a two cent stamp for each half ounce, and deposited in any of the receiving boxes, or at the Postoffice, will reach their destination, if properly addressed to street and number, as rapidly, and nearly as soon, as if delivered in person.

The introduction of this European idea of home delivery of mail matter into all the cities and larger towns of the United States, and the abolishment of the "penny post" charge of one cent each for delivery and collection of letters by carriers, is a great postal reform, which our people will appreciate better as they become more intimately acquainted with its facilities and advantages, and for which we are indebted to our present enlightened and liberal administration.

Progress in Allegheny.

Allegheny Councils held a special meeting last evening for the purpose of acting on the new city code. The City Solicitor was instructed by Councils, some months since, to collate and codify the mass of city ordinances, so as to bring together in a compact form, indexed for convenient reference, the organic laws of the city. Mr. Schoyer has accomplished this most perplexing task, in a very satisfactory manner, and Councils are now reading and formally adopting it's compilation, to perfect its legality. So soon as this duty shall have been performed, the code will be printed and substantially bound, for the use of the city officers and others.

Our sister city is making rapid strides, in municipal reform; already, the beautiful and commodious City Hall is occupied by the several city officers; the New Market House is no longer an experiment—but an accomplished fact and a grand success. The city police has been increased in numbers, and we believe in efficiency and decency. The huge incubus of debt which has hung over the city for years, through the admirable financial management which it has obtained, is rapidly melting away; the ghost of heavy taxation no longer stares the citizens in the face, nor disturbs the slumbers of heavy holders of real estate; the city Water Works is being trebled in size, to meet the increasing demand for that necessary article; the streets and pavements are gradually being paved and improved. In a word, Allegheny city is no longer the little suburb of Pittsburgh which we have been accustomed to call her; she is a great and growing, and a well governed and self reliant city of some 40,000 population—destined at no distant day to rank second in the commonwealth.

A Gallant Exploit.

A correspondent, writing from Col. Gallupe's Regiment, narrates the capture of four pieces of artillery, from the guerrilla Mosby, by a force of the Fifth Heavy Artillery, and a portion of the 13th New York Cavalry. It was ascertained that Mosby had a battery on Cobbler Mountain, and to secure this an expedition, consisting of Company I, Captain Belgier, Company E, Captain Anderson, Company B, Captain Rhodes, and Company C, Captain Ross, of the 5th Heavy Artillery, with the cavalry detachment above named, was fitted out, and is tramp on the 11th inst. After reaching the base of the mountain, Company E, and a portion of the cavalry dismounted, made the ascent. Several miles were traveled in different directions, until finally the top of the mountain was reached, when silence was enjoined and quite unexpectedly the prize was discovered. It consisted of four pieces, two mountain howitzers, one three inch rifle, and one thirteen pound howitzer of very fine construction—a present to "Col. Mosby." Ten prisoners were captured with the battery, including Captain Babcock.

A RICHMOND letter to the Charleston *Mercury*, says: "The institution of respectable families in this city is beginning to be felt quite severely; the sale of dresses, furniture, jewels, rare and costly books, etc., is becoming common."

Supreme Court.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.—Present, Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Strong, Thompson, Read and Agnew.

George B. Cochran, Esq., was on motion of Thomas Ewing, admitted and qualified to practice in the Supreme Court.

The list for Allegheny county was called over, and judgments of *non pros.* entered in the following cases:

Scott vs Johnston, D. C. Vorheller's Appeal, Q. S. Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company vs Erdners, C. P. Commonwealth vs Smith, D. C. Patterson vs Patterson's Administrators, C. P.

House & Co. vs. Adams & Co. Submitted. Shaler for plaintiff in error; Woods and MacDonnell, contra.

Fitzsimons vs. Hemphill. Submitted. Barton, Marshall and Brown for plaintiff in error, and C. B. M. Smith, contra.

Young vs. Patterson. Submitted by Smith for plaintiff in error, and Robb and MacDonnell, contra.

Hill vs. Yoke. Submitted Marshall and Brown for plaintiff in error; Veech contra.

Hutchinson & Co. vs. Gormley, D. C. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error; Burgwin, contra.

Morrow vs. the Commonwealth, C. P. Argued by Brown for plaintiff in error; Woods, contra.

Court adjourned until nine o'clock Thursday morning.

Scarcity of Preachers.

An old Democrat came to the city a few days ago and inquired of a friend if he knew of any democratic preachers in the city, for he could not find one in the country, they have all gone, said he, to preach for Lincoln and the subjugation of the rebels. His friend informed him that he believed he would find the same state of things in the city, for on the evening of the election there were upwards of thirty preachers at the Union Head-quarters anxiously awaiting the returns, and that not less than ten of them made Union speeches. Well, said the old veteran, we used to have good democratic preachers, but if they have left us, "I guess we had better give up."

But this state of things is not peculiar to this locality. It is the same all over the country. We notice that even Princeton College has become infected with the disease of "Political Preaching." A few evenings ago the Rev. Professors Alexander, McIlvaine and Guyot, of that Institution, addressed a Lincoln and Johnson meeting in Princeton.

United States District Court.

WEDNESDAY, October 19.—Before Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. George D. Titman, indicted for passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes, was called for trial. Messrs. Marshall and Brown, and B. F. Lucas, appeared for the defendant, and District Attorney Carnahan for the prosecution. The defendant is a farmer and drover, residing near the city of Erie, and is indicted for passing three notes, of the denomination of $50 each. The passing was proved, but the defendant alleged that he had obtained the notes in exchange for a larger bill, and passed them without being aware of their spurious character. The case is still on trial.

The Grand Jury found a true bill against Edward Howard, of Potter county, charged with passing counterfeit United States Treasury notes, of the denomination of $50.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected especially for the *Gazette*, by Messrs Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*. Rates uncertain at present:

PITTSBURGH, Oct 19, 1864.

	Discount.		Discount.
New England States	½	Virginia—Interior	—
New York State	½	North Carolina	—
New York City	½	South Carolina	—
New Jersey	½	Georgia	—
Penna.—Philadelphia	par	Alabama	—
" Pittsburgh	par	Louisiana	—
Bk. of Pittsburgh, pr	100	Kentucky	½
Bk. of Beaver Co., pr	10	Tennessee	½
Bk. of Fayette Co., pr	10	Ohio	par
Mechanics' Bank, Brownsville	par	Indiana, free	par
Pa. Country Banks	½	Bk. of State	par
Delaware	½	Illinois	½@50
Dist. of Columbia	½	Wisconsin	1
Maryland, Baltimore	par	Iowa	1
" Interior	½	Michigan	2@3
Virginia—Wheeling	1	Canada	pr. 90
Wheeling Branches	1½		

EXCHANGES—Selling—New York and Philadelphia ¼ ct. over bankable funds.

GOLD—Gold, buying rates 1½ and sell at ½ over bankable funds.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday Forenoon, Oct. 19—Present, Judges Stowe and Brown.

John Stewart, charged with surety of the peace, on oath of Jane Steward, was ordered to pay the costs, and give bail in $300 to keep the peace for one year.

Joseph Fisher was acquitted on a charge of larceny.

John O'Brien, charged with the larceny of a sum of money in the hands of a party in his tavern, was tried and acquitted.

Johanna Wagner was convicted of a charge of larceny, but was recommended to the mercy of the Court. She was sentenced to ten days imprisonment in the county jail.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A well executed and very dangerous counterfeit government greenback, of the denomination of $50, has recently been put abroad, and handlers of money must keep a sharp look out, or they will be bitten by it. The general appearance of the bill is precisely that of the genuine, and the signatures are perfect. To the eye, at a close examination, however, discloses that the engraving is coarser, and the printing not quite as well done; while in the vignette of Hamilton the nose is less prominent, and the lower part of the face, which is in the genuine is quite plain, is obscure. The words in scrip, "promise to pay the bearer," are somewhat coarser than in the genuine. The paper is unusually good for a counterfeit note.

REFUGEES FROM THE VALLEY.—Large numbers of refugees from the Valley, both white and black, continue to arrive at various points in the eastern part of this State, and also at Wheeling. As a general thing they appear to be an indolent, thriftless class, without sufficient energy or intelligence to provide for their own wants. Hence they necessarily suffer many hardships, as nearly every one of them comes north in an utterly destitute condition. The late destruction in the Valley, by order of Gen. Grant, will greatly swell the number.

A SWINDLER.—A scamp calling himself "Howard" has been swindling the good people of Meadville. He represented himself as a manager of a theatre, and in that capacity engaged Central Hall, had a large number of bills printed, and after robbing various individuals decamped on Saturday. He is about five feet ten or eleven inches, wore a moustache, cap, light pants and a dark sack coat, and carried a light black cane with an ivory head.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Robert Pearson M'Kean and Absalom Barber were arrested on Friday, on a charge of passing two dollar counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Ohio. The information was made before Mayor Lowry, by Margaret Baumbsmith, of the Fifth ward.

MCCLELLAN DOCUMENTS IN REBELDOM.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 30th ult. contains the following advertisement: "Just published, Rebellion in the North; being the full details of the secret order for the overthrow of Lincoln, containing its declarations, oaths, charges, signs, signals, password, grips, &c., &c., the whole forming a pamphlet of sixteen pages. For sale at all the book stores and at the building of the Whig. Price one dollar. George P. Evans & Co."

CALIFORNIA went Union in 1863 by a majority of 19,936. A letter from Senator Conness upon the prospect in California, says: "I have no fears for the result in California. The value of peace and Union is too well known to the patriotic hearts of our people for them to falter now. The people are too courageous to take a backward step. The name of California stands too high; she cannot afford to lower her crest, to let the ensign down."—*N. Y. Trib.*

SOLDIERS' VOTING.—An officer in the Army of the Potomac writing to a friend in Washington city, says that Connecticut soldiers have commenced voting for the Presidency. Two Inspectors, appointed by the Governor of that State, are present when the ballots are deposited. In two regiments seven-eighths of the votes were for Lincoln; another regiment nine-tenths, and another about equally divided. In one Connecticut other about equally divided. In one Connecticut out Battery the young Napoleon is without a friend, every man of them voting for Lincoln.

THE TRIUMPH IS MARYLAND.—The most cheering result of all the recent elections is the Union triumph recorded in Maryland. Definite intelligence assures us that Maryland has adopted her grand secure us that Maryland has adopted her new Constitution by a clear majority of 839 over all votes, and this may be increased 500 by further returns from the soldiers. More gratifying than any merely partisan or political victory is the great moral result that Maryland is now a free State.

MUCH scandal has been created in religious circles in France, by the fact that two distinguished people who died lately, refused to receive extreme unction. One of these was M. Chevé, a professed skeptic; the other was the youthful Princess Ladislas Czartiska, daughter of Queen Christina.

THE Richmond *Whig* of the 13th is severe on Grant's order to Sheridan to lay waste the Shenandoah valley. It says it is the most infamous order of the whole war. What about the burning of Chambersburg?

LATE FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

The Rebels Retreating Toward Summerville.

FORREST AND WHEELER COVERING THE RETREAT.

Sherman Skirmishing with Hood's Rear.

OUR ARMY WELL SUPPLIED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Herald's* special, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 18th, says: At last accounts Sherman's army was in the vicinity of Villanova Plain. The rebels were retreating on Summerville, and were supposed to be falling back towards the Blue Mountains.

Wheeler's cavalry are hanging about Rome.

Forrest was threatening to cross near Bridgeport, and hold the gaps on Pigeon Mountain, for the purpose of aiding Hood in moving his army to Bridgeport. He is now covering Hood's retreat.

Sherman is skirmishing with Hood's rear.

The result of Hood's movements is favorable to our army. It is thought he will not give battle unless too hard pushed by Sherman. Hood's wagons and a brigade as a guard are at Calladia. He may possibly give battle at this point; if not he will have to fall back on Galena, Ala., where communications are open.

Slocum sent out a foraging party of 1500 wagons towards Rush and Ready and Decatur, and all returned laden with corn. The army has plenty of supplies, both in Atlanta and in the field.

It is thought Hood has all his army with him. It is supposed to be about 35,000 men. Prisoners and scouts state that they are living on parched corn and some dried fruit collected through the country.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Return of General Sheridan.

SUCCESSFUL UNION RAID INTO LURAY VALLEY.

The Rebels 12 000 Strong.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Herald's* Martinsburg special of the 18th, says that Gen. Sheridan returned to that place on the night of the 17th from Washington, whither he had proceeded by way of Piedmont and Manassas Gap, and the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Powell's division of cavalry has been on a raid in Luray Valley, and succeeded in laying that Valley in waste in the same degree with the Shenandoah. Everything of value to the rebel cause was destroyed.

New York, Oct. 19.—A *Tribune* special says: The rebel army is believed to be 12,000 strong, and commanded by Longstreet.

Our loss on the 13th was about 240. The enemy occupies Fisher's Hill.

The *Times'* Washington special says: Rebel deserters report that those who desert and come into our lines are not the only ones. Many leave the army and hide away in the back country.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI.

Glasgow Captured by the Rebels

BRAVE DEFENSE OF THE PLACE.

Towns Burned by Guerrillas.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Glasgow, Howard county, was captured on Saturday by a large rebel force commanded by Gen. Clark. The place was held by six companies of the 43d Missouri (twelve months men, under Col. Harding, who fought bravely for five hours, but were finally overpowered by superior numbers, and surrendered.

The enemy had four pieces of artillery. The steamer West Wind lying at the wharf was sunk, and the City Hall and several other buildings were burned.

Ridgely, Platte county, was plundered by guerrillas on Sunday night, and Smithville, Clay county, was burned on Monday night.

Thornton and Thrailkill, notorious guerrillas, entered Platte county with a large force of rebels on Friday.

Business is suspended at St. Joseph and Leavenworth is being fortified.

Pennsylvania Election.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Tribune* concedes a Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, on the home vote, of 751, but claims a majority, including the soldiers' vote, of 16,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Harrisburg, says: Official returns of 59 counties have been reliably tabled here, showing a Democratic gain of 16 292 and a Union gain of 2,916 over the gubernatorial vote of 1860. Excess of these gains, 13 376; deducted from the Union majority of 1860, viz., 15,322, leaves a Union majority of 1,952, with the counties of Clarion, Forrest, Jefferson, Mercer, Venango, Wyoming and York, yet to hear from.

Peace Convention—Case of Dodd.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—A Peace Convention met here yesterday, with closed doors. Forty delegates were present. Wm. K. Corry was chosen permanent Chairman. A committee on resolutions was appointed. The Convention adjourned to meet to-day. It is understood an independent Presidential nomination is to be made.

The final argument in the case of H. H. Dodd, at Indianapolis, was made yesterday. The finding of the Commission will not be published but submitted to the authorities at Washington.

Wild Rebel Speculations.

NEW YORK.—The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 14th says the prompt response made to the call for men, has already changed the aspect of affairs below Richmond. The federals are erecting mortar batteries on Chaplin's Farm.

The *Enquirer* has an article in which it speculates most wildly on the political situation—winding up with "should a disaster befall Sherman, should Sheridan be withdrawn from the Valley, should Grant assault Richmond and be repulsed, then Gen. McClellan would become President."

Train Attacked by Guerrillas—Montgomery Blair Probably Captured.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Yesterday afternoon's train was fired into, nine miles this side of Paris, last evening, by a band of guerrillas. The train was stopped and the passengers got out, when another volley was fired, slightly wounding one or two passengers. The train immediately put back, arriving at Covington at 11 o'clock. Hon. Montgomery Blair was among the passengers, en route for Lexington, and has not been heard from since the attack.

From Havana and Texas—The Roanoke Captured.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The steamer Columbia arrived from Havana. The yellow fever was prevailing at Galveston. Col. Ford is still in quiet possession of Brownsville. It is asserted that the Roanoke was captured by rebel passengers.

Arrival of Gen. Page and other Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The steamer Continental, from New Orleans on the 13th, has arrived here, bringing the rebel General Page and many other prisoners. No papers received.

French—Rebel Vessels.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Recent advices from France give assurance that rebel vessels building in that country will certainly not be allowed to leave French ports, nor pass into rebel hands.

It is now a settled fact that the First and Second Congressional Districts of this State have been carried by the votes of rebel refugees. If it had not been for the votes of these traitors and the stupendous frauds perpetrated upon the ballot-box, the Union party would have carried every Congressional District in Indiana.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

DRUGGISTS.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Dealer in PURE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, BURNING FLUID, OILS, FAMILY MEDICINES, &c., of strictly prime QUALITY, which he offers at lowest prices. Corner Smithfield and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh. Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours

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BRILLIANT OIL CO.—Books of Subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of HANNA, HART & CO., corner Third and Wood streets, on

Monday, August 8th, 1864.

Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. 1y30:tf

BONDED WAREHOUSE OF Phenix Warehousing Company,

FOOT OF BALTIC & HARRISON Sts., BROOKLYN

For storage of REFINED PETROLEUM,

In Tanks and Barrels. [See Ohio Gl.

Office, No. 95 BEAVER STREET, New York. octl4:1yd

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PITTSBURGH REFERENCES:

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Thompson Bell, Esq., Treas. Commercial Bank. mh10:6m

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WM. McKEE, S. FAWCETT, (Phila.)
J. H. LYDAY, Capt. JAS. GORDON,
Capt. J. P. SMITH, Superintendent.

This Company owns the property known as the "Mingo Coal Works," together with the "Keenan Farm" adjoining, and containing in all about 710 acres. The property is situated on the west bank of the Monongahela river, about one and a half miles above Monongahela City, is the "third pool," on which are situated the miners' dwelling houses, store houses, shops, &c., together with a railway running to the river with tipple attached and all necessary arrangements for loading coal.

The mines are already opened, drained and ventilated and in good working order, with entries driven, and rooms turned, and all necessary facilities for working slightly to one hundred tons, and the coal is well known to be one of the most valuable coal properties in the Monongahela Valley.

The Company now proposes to increase their facilities for mining by the construction of an additional railway, and have set apart $30,000 in cash for the purpose of making contemplated improvements and providing a working capital for the new construction.

With facilities which the Company will possess, the Directors confidently believe that the "Mingo" will prove to be one of the most substantial and remunerative stocks in the country.

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George Parsons, Benj. F. Bakewell,
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1829.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

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Capital	$400,000
Accrued Surplus	971,000
Unearned Premiums	1,086,253
Unsettled Claims	30,000
Income for 1864	4,000,000
Loss Paid since 1829	3,000,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms	

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Tobias Wagner, Edward G. Dale,
Samuel Grant, Geo. Fales,
Jacob R. Smith, Alfred Fitler,
Geo. W. Richards, Fras. W. Lewis, M. D.

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec. Pro. Tem.
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mh29

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