The Pittsburgh Gazette.

SATURDAY MORNING.....OCT. 22, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Andersonville Prisoners.

A few or two since we had a long and exceedingly interesting interview with two escaped prisoners who were confined at Andersonville, Georgia, from February till September.—Mr. Stone, of Vermont, and Sergeant Cook of the 7th Michigan cavalry. Both are highly intelligent and well educated men. Sergeant Cook has already returned to his regiment, now in Sheridan's army, and Mr. Stone intends to return in a few days. He is staying for a short time, to recuperate, with his brother, L. P. Stone, Esq., of this city.

Some time in September last a large number of the prisoners were removed from Andersonville to Charleston, Savannah and other places, the rebel authorities, doubtless, thinking that Sherman was getting too close for safety. The prisoners, before leaving, were assured by the rebel officers, "on the honor of soldiers," that they were to be immediately exchanged; but these two men put no faith in their promises, and resolved, if possible to escape from the train.

The train for Charleston, on which they were put, consisted of sixteen box cars, in each of which there were about sixty prisoners. The guards occupied the tops of the cars. After passing Macon, a few miles, and while the train was winding round a curve, these two men jumped off. Mr. Stone managed to keep his feet when he struck the ground, but Mr. Cook fell violently, but received no injury. After running a short distance, they threw themselves down, just as the guard fired an ineffectual volley after them. But as the train was in motion, and as it was now nearly dark, no attempt was made to rec pture them.

They were now at liberty, but still in a terrible predicament. Two weak, half-starved men, without food or money, far from the Union lines in the midst of enemies. But they had counted the cost and laid their plans. Being highly intelligent, they knew the direction of Atlanta, and they knew that Sherman was there; so they at once set off in that direction, going through the forest as much as possible, and avoiding the roads and dwellings.

For six days they travelled, guided by the sun when it shone; but sometimes, in cloudy weather, finding themselves a second time in the same place. One night they slept, without knowing it, within Hood's outposts; but fortunately they were not discovered, although they saw, from their hiding place, rebel officers riding to and fro. When they saw the coast clear they slipped out of that dangerous place, and resumed their travels. At one time they were kept in great anxiety, and on double quick pace, for nearly half a day by what they took to be the baying of blood-hounds, which they supposed were following their trail. But in this they were happily mistaken.

About the fifth day out they fell in with a negro, a bright, active fellow, who was, like themselves, trying to make his way to Sherman's lines. Of course he became their companion, their man Friday. From this on they traveled more cautiously—first one of the white men, then, about twenty paces in the rear, the negro, then the other white man twenty paces in his rear. This was done, so that if danger should assail, either from the front or rear, the negro might have a chance to escape; for it would have been death to him to be caught in such a place and in such company.

So they travelled until the night of the sixth day. They now caught the sound of drums in the Yankee army. A little after dark they came to a lonely cabin, and determined if possible to get something to eat. Mr. Cook was left out as a guard, while Mr. Stone, with the negro as his servant, boldly entered and professed to be a rebel officer spouting around on some important service. The inmates of the cabin consisted only of an old man, an old woman and two or three girls. Soon the two men were in quite friendly conference on the subject of the war, and Mr. Stone, having had access to rebel papers at Andersonville, was better posted as to Hood's movements than the old man. Presently the old lady proposed to get him and his servant some supper, which was of course thankfully accepted. After eating, he said he had a man outside holding the horses, and would like to give him some. All right; so he took poor Cook as much as he could carry in both hands, and then returned. The old man gave him cautions as to the way he should go, so as to avoid Sherman's cavalry, and thus enabled him to form a good idea as to his route. Finally Stone asked him what he would do if he were a Yankee. The old man laughed and muttered something. The old lady, said when she saw the blue coat under the gray one, she thought that they might be Yankees; but she now seemed to be sure that they were not. "Well," said Stone, "I am a full blood Yankee, from Vermont, and more than that, we are escaped prisoners from Andersonville, and we are going to Sherman's line." The effect of this revelation was indicrous. The old lady's lower jaw fell to an angle of about forty-five, her eyes dilated, and she fat as if petrified. The old gentleman, although greatly astonished, took it quite philosophically, but was in no attempt to give any alarm, or impede the movements of the party.

They then started, and after travelling about four miles, reached the Union pickets a short distance north of Atlanta. After making known who they were, they were at once conducted to head quarters, where they were cordially received by Gen. Sherman and his officers, and supplied with fat clothing they most needed. The next morning, in the quarters of one of the officers, they found their darkie friend and fellow fugitive. He had already engaged as cook. They said he was the most grateful creature they ever saw, and by every little service in his power he expressed his gratitude. He said they saved his life, for he could never have got in without them. After staying at Atlanta a few days to rest and recuperate, our friends set off for the north.

Of the condition of things at Andersonville they give a calm, graphic and harrowing picture. They confirm the truth of the accounts heretofore published; and declare that it is impossible to convey to the minds of people surrounded with the comforts of home an adequate idea of the sufferings endured in that horrible stockade.

When they were taken there in February last from Belle Island, they found but few prisoners; but the number rapidly increased, until it exceeded thirty thousand. There was no shelter whatever provided by the rebels, and only those who were so fortunate as to have blankets, had anything to protect them against the scorching rays of the sun, the rains, and the chilling damps of night. Their food, which was served only once a day, consisted of a piece of coarse corn bread, made of the meal of corn ground cob and all, and not sifted, together with a small piece of ill seasoned bacon. Early in the season, this bacon was tolerably good; but when the weather become hot, it became so rancid that even starving men could not eat it.

This miserable ration was almost always delivered at noon, the cravings of hunger rendering any other course impossible. One wretched and scanty meal a day, therefore, was all they had. The water was abominable for the greater part of the time, being supplied by a foul stream that ran through the stockade. At length they procured from the rebel authorities materials with which to construct windlasses and dig wells. These wells were sunk some 50 or 60 feet deep through a compact clay, and required no walls or cribbing, and when finished afforded an adequate supply of good water. To convey water about the camp, the prisoners made little pails out of pine billets, with no other tools than jack knives.

For a time great confusion and disorder prevailed and the necessity of a kind of police organization forced itself upon the prisoners. Prior to this step a considerable number of desperadoes and scoundrels had banded together to commit depredations upon the little property of their fellow-prisoners. Their ringleader was finally discovered, and the movements of the gang closely watched. When the proper time arrived, the leader together with a large number of his followers was suddenly arrested and put in close confinement by the rebel authorities. The blanket belonging to the leader was searched, and the body of a man found buried near it, and immediately under it a box was found almost filled with watches, knives, money and many other things which had been stolen from the prisoners while asleep. A court was organized, a jury of twelve sergeants empanelled, and a real law; er, a prisoner, assigned to conduct the defence. After a careful trial, which lasted six days, six of these miscreants, including the leader, were found guilty and sentenced to suffer death by hanging. In due time the execution took place. A scaffold was erected, and when all was ready, the six condemned men, together with their accomplices, were sent for. Being nearly one hundred in number, they had plotted among themselves to make fight upon re-entering the stockade, and thus prevent the execution; but when they entered and saw the long lines of determined men drawn up, they cowed down and sullenly submitted. The six were led up and stood upon the fatal plank, the ropes were adjusted, the drop fell, and five were left suspended. But the rope of the leader broke, and he fell to the ground. He begged hard for mercy, but in vain. He was led up again, and as the drop fell. After this they had no more trouble with scoundrels among themselves.

In this stockade there was a plain called the dead line. To cross this line was instant death. One poor fellow dropped a piece of bread, which rolled over that line. He reached out his hand to get it, and had his arm broken by a bullet from the guard. If a man asleep near that line should stretch his foot beyond it, he was sure to have a ball put through them. Some, in despair, committed suicide by merely stepping across that fatal line.

But these men assured us that of all the horrors of that horrible place, nothing equalled the collection of the dead every morning, often exceeding one hundred in number. Wagons and men were sent in. The dead were of bodies was thrown in, with the heads against the front of the body of the wagon, then another with the heads against the hinder end, and so on alternately—the dead extremities overlapping—until the wagon was full. Upon the load would be stretched a few more naked corpses, and the wagon would throw a body off upon the wheels, and under the wheels, which would be thrown on again as men would throw on a rack or a billet of wood. Thus were brave, noble, intelligent Christian men carried to their burial every morning.

A prayer meeting was held every evening by the prisoners, and was well attended. This fact will afford a sweet drop of consolation to many a crushed and sorrowing heart at home. They will see, by faith, what the king of Babylon saw, one walking with their loved ones in the furnace, "whose form was like the Son of God."

The rebel hospital attached to this vast stockade prison was a wretched affair—almost destitute of medicine, totally without comfortable and nourishing food, and poorly supplied with nurses.

To while away the time, which dragged heavily, the resources of these suffering men were taxed to the utmost. Some formed themselves into little clubs for discussion and debate; some engaged in such small games as they could get up; while others taxed their mechanical powers in the construction of bone rings and a thousand other things that could be whittled out of wood or bone with jack-knives.

Their ingenuity, but especially the digging of the wells, astonished the natives greatly, who would collect in crowds from the surrounding country and peep at them through the chinks of the stockade, affording our men no little amusement by their uncouth manners and the oddities of their provincialisms. For example: a fellow would sing out in true Georgia drawl, "What made you uns come down here to fight we-uns?" Or, as another fellow, who was one entered by some of our cavalry scouts, expressed it: "What for you uns come here, critter—back to fight we-uns? We uns don't go up north to fight you uns." These are about fair samples of their vernacularisms.

The common people are extensively ignorant, and can give no intelligible reason why they were at war with the Government. On the other hand, the blacks seem to comprehend the matter perfectly, and know very well that their freedom or slavery hangs upon the issue of the struggle. These gentlemen are very confident the negroes will never fight on the rebel side. One of them asked a shrewd, brisk fellow, that he saw at Andersonville, what they would do if their masters were to make soldiers of them, and set them to fighting the Yankees. With a sly chuckle he replied, "Golly, massa, we would charge—*and forget to come back!*" Both these gentlemen said emphatically that as a class the negroes are much more intelligent than the poor whites.

A large majority of these prisoners have lately been removed from Andersonville to other places, the greater part to Charleston and Savannah, where their condition is said to be materially improved. Let us hope that soon the survivors will all be exchanged.

Messrs. Stone and Cook assured us that the friends of prisoners need not conclude that their captive friends are dead because they receive no letters. They both wrote many letters to friends at home, none of which reached their destination except one that a paroled prisoner managed to carry out; neither did they receive any from home. While at Belle Island Mr. Cook said that he saw a cart load of soldier's letters dumped into the river.

Subsistence Committee.

No better evidence is needed of the amount of good that is being accomplished by the Subsistence Committee, than the following letter from Columbus. Their labors in behalf of the soldiers passing through our city, has given a name to Pittsburgh as the most liberal city in the Union, in its care and attention to soldiers

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 18, 1864.

To the Subsistence Committee at Pittsburgh, Pa:

WHEREAS, The "Meade Rifles," while en route from Washington to Columbus, were partakers of the many good things furnished by the ladies of the Subsistence Committee, at Pittsburgh, Pa; Therefore,

Resolved, That we return them our hearty thanks for their generous repast and kind sympathy extended to us at that time.

Resolved, That to substantiate the above, the Treasurer be instructed to forward, for their use, the sum of fifty dollars, ($50) as a slight token of the gratitude of the company.

In accordance with the above instructions, I have the pleasure of enclosing the above named sum, and allow me to wish you a God's speed in your benevolent work.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALFRED RITNER,
Treasurer of Company.

MEADE RIFLES ARMORY,
Columbus, O., Oct 18, 1864.

Ladies of Subsistence Committee, Pittsburgh, Pa:

It is with the keenest sense of pleasure that we hand you the accompanying as an evidence of appreciation of your efforts to make comfortable those noble soldiers that are daily passing through your hospitable city.

It is with no usual degree of pleasure that we contemplate the generous manner the Meade rifles, in common with the rest of the O. S. G., were entertained by you, while en route from Washington to Columbus.

There is, perhaps, nothing so cheering to a soldier as the fact that friends at home remember and care for him; but when strangers manifest such a degree of care for his welfare, surely a soldier of the Union stands in an enviable position.

Ladies, be encouraged in your good work; your labors are not fruitless, far from it. Be assured, that although those brave men that are indebted to your hospitality, may all be strangers to you, and scattered through all parts of our land, yet in all future time must their thoughts return to the ladies of Pittsburgh, with love and pleasure.

In behalf of the company, your admiring friends, we are respectfully,

Lieut. C. H. PARSONS,
Corporal JAMES GLOVER,
Private JOHN HELSELL.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21.—Before Judges Stowe and Brown.

Catherine Smith was found guilty of larceny, and recommended to mercy. The Court sentenced her to pay a fine of 6¼ cents, and undergo imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Jacob G. Smith was tried for the larceny of a watch from Werner's tavern, in the Diamond. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when he was remanded.

Ernest Herwig and John Keller were tried on charges of selling liquor on Sunday. The informations were made by officer John Herron, of the Mayor's police. As the evidence adduced was not sufficient to convict, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty without leaving the box.

William Garrett and Reuben Neuman were tried on the *fourteenth* charge of burglary. Neuman was acquitted, and Garrett convicted. At the conclusion of the trial, the Court discharged Neuman from custody, and advised him to keep better company in the future.

The Sharpsburg Homicide—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The jury empanelled by Acting Coroner Donaldson, to inquire into the facts connected with the death of William Keyser, re assembled in Sharpsburg yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, but the evidence elicited did not differ materially from that already published. Keyser's wounds were probed, when it was discovered that the balls had passed through the chest and entered the lungs. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being shot by a revolver in the hands of John Westwood.

GOLDEN PARDONED.—A few days ago we stated that Peter Gilner, of Company F, 121 Pennsylvania Regiment, had been sentenced to be shot for desertion, and that the President had approved the sentence. We are gratified to learn that we were in error in the matter. Capt. E. S. Wright yesterday received official intelligence that Gilner, who is now at the Dry Tortugas, Florida, had been pardoned by the President, and ordered to be discharged from the service.

IN A SCRAPE.—On Wednesday last, John Courtin, the proprietor of a tavern on First street, prosecuted Wm. Price in the Court of Quarter Sessions for stealing a number of army blankets from his house. The attention of the military authorities being called to the fact, a warrant was issued yesterday for his arrest. A preliminary hearing will be held before Commissioner Sproull on Monday, when Courtin will be called on to prove how the blankets came into his possession.

PENDLETON GOING TO NEW YORK.—Yesterday, George H. Pendleton, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, passed through our city en route to New York. A passenger who rode in the car with him from Cincinnati, informs us that Pendleton appeared very anxious to keep his movements a secret. An individual, represented to be the editor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, accompanied him, and disgusted the other passengers with his bold avowals of treasonable sentiments.

INTERESTING TO ALL.—Among the many passing events is one to which we would call particular attention. McClintock, at 98 Federal street, Allegheny city, has just received a very large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, and Balmorals—of the most approved styles, and made by the best workmen, which he is selling at prices which defy competition. Give him a call.

IT surprises us to hear of the cures being effected by Reed's Magnetic Oil. It seems to be particularly valuable in curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Old Sores, and what makes it better still, whilst all other Medicines have advanced to nearly double their former prices, the Oil is still sold for 25 cents. For sale by all respectable druggists, we believe. It.

CALL early in the day and avoid the rush at 95, Federal street.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—A man named [illegible] was found dead on the Pennsylvania railroad near Harrisonville, on Friday morning. He was living at the house of [illegible] in this borough. Several friends of the deceased called upon Alderman Donaldson, and requested him to hold an inquest on the body and investigate into the causes of his death. The inquest was held, and a verdict of "death from natural causes," rendered. The deceased was about twenty four years of age, and unmarried.

RAILROADER KILLED.—On Tuesday, as the 3 o'clock stock train on the Pennsylvania railroad was near Lancaster, a brakeman named George E. Harrison, was found dead on the top of some of the cars. It is supposed that he was killed when the train passed through Parkburg bridge, by the timbers striking him.

AN AGED FEMALE.—Mrs. Maria Meek died in Reading, a few days ago, at the advanced age of 103 years, 3 months and 8 days.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—H. L. Norton, of Brownsville, sends us a copy of this excellent Magazine, for November. Also, the *Scientific American* for the current week.

"TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."—The time has come. Pittock, opposite the Postoffice, has this day received a full supply of Campaign Songs, Medals, Badges and Lanterns, which he sells at reduced rates. Favors from the country trade duly attended to. Don't forget our neighbor, John Pittock.

PITTOCK has the Tribune Almanac. It contains the vote of last year and other interesting political items.

PITTOCK has received a large supply of Campaign Songsters.

TO PITTOCK'S go for Albums and Card Photographs.

GO TO PITTOCK'S for Harper, Godey and all the magazines.

PITTOCK has all the Eastern dailies and weeklies.

PITTOCK is ready to supply Flags and Medals in any quantity.

AT PITTOCK'S—Get the lives of Lincoln and McClellan.

AT PITTOCK'S soldiers can get Pocket Albums.

TO PITTOCK'S go for McPherson's Political History.

Remember, 96 Federal street, Allegheny city.

LADIES' gum overshoes selling at 98 Federal street.

GREAT excitement and rush for boots and shoes at 98 Federal street.

THE best stock of ladies' balmorals and shoes, and gents' fine boots, in the cities, at 98 Federal street.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS W. PARRY, practical Slate Roofer, and dealer in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water-proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

NEW GOODS just received at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Graham & McCandless, 73 Smithfield street. We would most respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public in general to our new stock of fall and winter goods. They consist of all the very latest styles of English, French and American cloths, cassimeres and vestings, all of the finest quality, and selected with the greatest of care. Gentlemen desiring fashionable and well made clothing will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Every garment is warranted to give full satisfaction in *both price and quality*.

GRAHAM & MCCANDLESS,
Merchant Tailors, No. 73 Smithfield street.

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

PERSONAL HELPLESS, so common in unexhausted and marshy countries, Neuralgia, that most painful affection of the nerves, are often only symptoms of ague in *disguise*—proceeding from the same noxious influence. Jaundice, Dyspepsia and Diarrhœa, are frequently but disguised forms of intermittent Fever. Even Rheumatism and Kidney affections result from the same miasmatic source. For such, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is an unfailing remedy. By striking at the root of these affections, it applies with equal certainty, as for the cure of Fever and Ague in its simple form.

Sold by Druggists and medicine dealers.

THE word "Bonadent" which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek and composed of two words, *Sono* and *O lontos* "Sonos" translated, means to preserve, "O lontos" the Teeth—ergo Bonadent, to preserve the Teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY.—Whoever is troubled with hoarseness, cough, or severe cold in the breast, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have tried the article, and can safely recommend them to all cases of throat irritation. To singers and public speakers they are of great value.—*Alton (Ill.) Courier.*

ORDERS and carriage calls will be taken at the Omnibus office, No. 410 Penn street, day or night. All orders left at the above office will be promptly attended to. All calls must be paid in advance.

A GOOD MEAL.—Those of our citizens desirous of obtaining a good substantial meal, or any of the luxuries of the season any hour of the day or night, can do well to call at the well regulated establishment of J. P. Dickey, corner of Fifth and Smithfield st eets. It.

MARRIED!

SHAMAN—DUNLAP.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 20th, by the Rev. Chas. A. Dickey, Mr. GEORGE W. SHAMAN and Miss ELLA J., daughter of H. M. Dunlap, Esq., all of Allegheny City. No cards.

ALDRADE—THAW.—On Thursday evening, Oct. 20th, by Rev. Herrick Johnson, GEO. B. EDWARDS and LIDIE THAW, daughter of Wm. Thaw, Esq.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, until TUESDAY, 25 instant, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of—

AMBULANCES.—Wheeling Pattern.

Samples of which may be seen at the Government Inspect o Yard, corner Eighth and Freeman streets, Cincinnati Ohio.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Yard, in this city, with the name of the party furnishing distinctly marked on each Ambulance.

Parties offering Ambulances not in strict conformity to their bids the number they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery; and must guarantee that the Ambulances shall, in every respect, equal to Army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the Ambulances awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, November 1st, 1864, at 10 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Nov 2d 1864.

Blank forms of proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Address envelopes "Proposal for Ambulances," and address

CHAS. THOMAS,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT AND COLOR WORKS.

Manufacturers of

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT AND COLORS of every description.

DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.

BRIDGEWATER METALLIC PAINT,

BRIDGEWATER COLORS FOR VILLAS, COTTAGES, &c.

HOBERW, REYNOLDS,
General Agent, 74 Maiden Lane, New York.

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the Roving and Setting with Corbstone, Penn street, from the western curb of Stevenson's alley to the western crib line of O'Hara street.

SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Street Committee be authorized to contract for the repaving and curbing of Penn street, from the west line of Stevenson's alley to the west line of O'Hara street.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as conflicts with the provisions of this ordinance be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, this 16th day of October, A. D. 1864.

JAMES MCALLEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: R. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

THOS. STEEL,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MANUS,
Clerk of Common Council. octl1:2t

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER.

Last Thursday in November the Day Set Apart.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following proclamation was promulgated this forenoon by the President of the United States of America:

It has pleased Almighty God to prolong our National life another year, defending us with his guardian care against the unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in his mercy, many and signal victories over the enemy, who is of our own household. It has also pleased our Heavenly Father to favor, as well, our citizens at their home, as our soldiers in their camps, and our sailors on the rivers and seas, with health. He has largely augmented our population by emancipation, and by emigration, while he has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labors of our working men in every department of the country, with abundant reward. Moreover, he has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage, and resolution, sufficient for the great trial of the civil war into which we have been brought by our adversaries, as a nation, to the cause of freedom and humanity; and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and affections. Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the last Thursday in November next as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens wherever they may be, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God, beneficent creator and ruler of the universe. And I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of Events for a return of inestimable blessings of peace and union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased God to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

FROM BERMUDA HUNDRED.

The Rebels Erecting a Formidable Battery.

FROM MOBILE BAY.

Scurvy among Our Troops at Fort Morgan.

QUIET PREVAILING IN BOTH ARMIES

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7—The *Herald's* Bermuda Hundred special says: It was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were engaged in erecting a new and formidable Battery on the right of their line of the Appotomax. The battery is situated about fifteen hundred yards from Weisel's famous signal tower. The intention of the rebels, it is believed, is to make a target of the tower. The battery is about completed and mounts four guns. Quiet prevails in both armies; it was interrupted for a moment last evening by a little firing on the Petersburg front.

The *Herald's* Ninth Corps special says: "Loud explosions in the direction of Petersburg, yesterday, gave rise to a report that the enemy were blowing up store houses, railroad buildings and bridges, preparatory to the abandonment of the city."

The *Herald's* 18th Corps special says: "The enemy continue laboring at the line of works on the south bank of the James, commencing at Chaffin's Ferry and running to the Howlett House Battery. Some of Colonel Bin ham's colored regiment, under Lieutenant Johnson, were attacked near Fort Doneison on the the 12th by the guerrillas. Three charges were repulsed, when the rebels fled, leaving forty rebel wounded on the field. Our loss was four killed, and ten wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Johnson.

LATE FROM MISSOURI.

Rebels Recrossing the Missouri River.

TOWNS BEING PLUNDERED BY THEM

Rosecrans in Hot Pursuit of Price.

TROUBLE IN THE REBEL CAMP

St. Louis Markets.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 21.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says: The rebels recrossed the Missouri river, at Brunswick, day before yesterday. They now hold Brunswick, Keitsville, and Carrollton, and are plundering them.

Col. Perkins encountered yesterday at Fayette, Howard county, with a regiment of bushwhackers.

Gen. Pick, while returning by the railroad, west of Jefferson City, heard from Price. His camp was at Waverly, in the northeastern corner of Lafayette county. Rosecrans is following him closely. His train numbers over four hundred wagons, which he is evidently trying to get through the southwestern portion of the State, while he himself goes through Kansas.

Price and the bogus Governor Reynolds are reported to have had two quarrels, the latter thinking it practicable to hold the State, and the former not. There is trouble brewing in Price's camp. Many of his officers swear they won't go back to Arkansas, but will remain in Missouri, whether he does or not.

Flour is dull and lower; Superfine $7; Double Extra, $9 25. Wheat has declined 2c, ranging at $1,85@1,95 for prime to choice. Corn quiet at $1,35@1,65. Oats $1@92c.

IMPORTANT DRAFT DECISION.

Fifty Dollars Reward Offered for Drafted Men Failing to Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Provost Marshal Gen Fry, in a letter to the Mayor of Washington, says that credit will be allowed only for such men as are retained by the draft. Persons who are drawn and fail to report, are not considered by law officers of the Government, nor by the Provost Marshal General's bureau, as obtained in the meaning of the law. They will not, therefore be credited unless they shall be subsequently arrested and held to service. In view of this decision some of our prominent citizens have taken measures to discover the whereabouts of those who have failed to report, offering a reward of fifty dollars for every such drafted man who may be caught and held to service. According to Gen. Fry's communication it would appear that citizens are held responsible by drafted absentees.

WASHINGTON Oct. 21.—Blockade running across the lower Potomac, not long ago was extensively resumed; but within the last few weeks one of the Potomac Sotiglia (Yankee) has destroyed 30 small boats found on the Virginia shore, and which had been used in trade.

Recently several runners have been captured.

THE CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The St. Albans Affair Communicated to the Government.

EXAMPLE TO BE MADE OF THE PERPETRATORS.

QUEBEC, Oct. 21.—It is reported that the Conference has agreed upon the constitution of the lower House, on the basis of representation according to population, the total of members to be 194. The Conference is now discussing the power of the general government.

Information of the St. Albans outrage was communicated to the Government yesterday. A number of detectives and a body of troops were immediately despatched to the frontier, with orders to arrest the parties at all hazards.

The Government is fully determined to use every possible means to put a stop to such abuses of Canadian hospitality, and when an example can be furnished to prevent similar attacks in future. The police are on the track of the robbers.

FROM RICHMOND PAPERS.

Arrival of Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

REBEL PRIES ON ARMING NEGROES.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21—midnight.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says:

Richmond papers of to day, state that the Confederate authorities have withdrawn our prisoners of war from labor on fortification, in consequence of the retaliatory order of Gen. Butler, placing their soldiers in our hands at Dutch Gap.

This concession, on the part of the rebels, will result in the immediate removal of their soldiers from Dutch Gap, when Gen. Butler shall have been officially notified of the truth of this announcement.

Recent delivery here to Confederate authorities under flag of truce, of two thousand sick and wounded soldiers, and the return to us of one thousand of ours, has been imperfectly understood at home. These are not exchanged men, but are delivered up to and by the commissioners as sick and wounded, upon their parolee, through motives of humanity. Their delivery has no bearing on the disputed question of exchange between our Government and the Confederate States.

The morning papers publish a long article from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th instant, advocating the arming of the negroes, recommending that they be freed and allowed to remain in the Confederate States.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of the 18th inst., abuses the rebel government for deceiving the people with false hopes concerning Hood's movements. It announces that Beauregard is with Hood, and that Major General Frank Gardener is ordered to the trans-Mississippi Department, headquarters at Liberty, and has left for his new command.

A dispatch of the 18th announces that Gen. Braxton Bragg, hitherto Commanding General, with headquarters at Richmond, has been relieved, and goes to take command of an important military post in one of the more Southern States.

The *Examiner* of the 17th has a long article on the utter demoralization of the rebel cavalry, and charges the defeat of Rosser to the bad condition of their cavalry.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

Union Majority thus far on Soldiers' Vote, 10,277.

HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 21.—We are as yet unable to get official returns from Forest, Jefferson, Mercer, and Wyoming counties. The following is the official aggregate of the soldiers' vote so far as received at the Secretary of State's office:

Union vote	14,391
Democratic vote	4,114

Union majority thus far on soldiers' vote, 10,277

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The official Union majority in Mercer county is 353; official Democratic majority in Wyoming county, 819.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—Mercer county—The official Union majority is 337.

Wyoming county—The official Democratic majority is 219.

The York county report is correct.

I have sixty-four counties officially tabled. The Democratic vote is 39,813. The Union vote is 39,267. The Union majority fifty four, when Kerson and Forrest counties yet to be heard from. Jefferson is reported at 100 Democratic majority, and Forrest, forty of a Union majority, in which case, the Democratic majority in the State, on the home vote, is six.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

THE RECENT ROBBERY AT GLASGOW.

Guerrillas Routed by Colored Troops

ST. LOUIS Oct. 21.—Samuel Knox accepts the call of nearly two thousand citizens, and announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the 1st district.

The Democratic Congressional Convention has nominated B. D. Kyle to represent the 1st district. There are now three candidates in the field.

The loss of property at Glasgow through its capture by the rebels is about $150,000.

Eighty men of Colonel Bin ham's colored regiment, under Lieutenant Johnson, were attacked near Fort Doneison on the the 12th by the guerrillas. Three charges were repulsed, when the rebels fled, leaving forty rebel wounded on the field. Our loss was four killed, and ten wounded. Among the former was Lieutenant Johnson.

ATROCITIES ON COLORED SOLDIERS.

The Conduct Lawless and Brutish.

TWENTY-TWO COLORED SOLDIERS MURDERED.

The Rebel Fiends Boasting at What They Had Done.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A letter from General Butler's Headquarters to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* contains a long account of rebel atrocities and murders committed on Union soldiers, the facts being gathered from exchanged Union officers and surgeons. The latter states, according to the account of several officers and surgeons, that the conduct of a portion of the rebel troops subsequent to the engagement at Saltville, was utterly lawless, and brutish. In two field hospitals near the scene of the battle twenty-two wounded negroes of the First colored cavalry. All but three of them were murdered in cold blood by the rebel soldiers, and these fiends in human form boasted while doing this hellish deed that they had been engaged in the same work all day.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Surrender of Matamoras.

THE FRENCH IN POSSESSION OF THE TOWN.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Richmond *Courier* thinks that Sherman is right in turning the inhabitants of Atlanta out, as a war measure, and says that Hood ought to have done it.

The Columbia S.C. *Guardian* says that Johnston displayed less generalship than Hoon.

The steamer Emily B. Sander has just arrived here from New Orleans, and brings dates to the 14th. The *Picayune* says: Captain Decoker of the schooner Neptune, informs us that the French took possession of Matamoras on the 26th, the town surrending unconditionally. Gen. Mejia was in command, and everything was quiet when the Neptune sailed.

GEN. CURTIS FIGHTING PRICE.

Our Forces in Good Position.

GEN. SANBORN SKIRMISHING WITH SHELBY.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—The *Democrat's* Jefferson City special says: General Curtis has been fighting Price's advance all day on the Little Blue river, ten miles from Independence. Curtis holds a good position, and will stand for a regular engagement if Price will continue the conflict. Rosecrans will be near or at Lexington.

The Samine bridge will be repaired, and the railroad running to Warrensburg in two or three days. Everything is working finely, and reinforcements will be at the right place at the proper time.

Gen. Sanborn was reported skirmishing with Shelby to day, between Boonville and Waverly.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—President Lincoln has issued a proclamation setting apart the last Thursday in November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for among other things peacefulness among our signal victories over the enemy, and recommending his fellow citizens to humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the Great Disposer of events for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land.

Peace Convention—Indiana Election.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—The Peace Convention has adjourned, sine die, without making any nominations.

Official returns from all but ten counties in Indiana, give Morton a majority of 21,000.

New York Money Matters.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A firmer tone in regard to railway speculative shares at Stock Exchange with rather more disposition to buy in advance, and extended throughout the whole list. There were more shares in Erie said than any other. Stocks were firmer at last board, and Western stocks all improved. States stocks, dull and lower. Railroad Bonds are quiet. A single gold market with only a spasm of activity is generally look for on stock exchange during the pending Presidential campaign. Gold was steady and uniform during the morning with only a moderate business and slight fluctuation; and closed at 208 and closed in the afternoon at 209. Wall street does not give full credence to the news from Sheridan. Speculators consider it a drawn battle and act accordingly. Exchange for to-morrow's steamer is moderately active. The last mail from Europe brings circulars announcing the dissolution of the firm of George Peabody & Co. A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon to take action on the decease of Joshua Bates. A series of resolutions were passed in honor of the deceased. No special change in trade matters since yesterday. Gold closed at the evening board at 211¼.

The Sanitary Commission.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The Sanitary Commission has constantly kept a large and well assorted stock of supplies in the storehouses in Martinsburg and Winchester, and also store wagons of its field relief corps accompanied Sheridan.

An officer, having charge of the work of the Sanitary Commission in the Shenandoah Valley, left Winchester on Tuesday morning with a train of wagons filled with stock for use upon the field. Last night and this morning further supplies, to the value of $16,000, and several additional agents, were sent to Martinsburg. The needs of those wounded in the recent fights, have made heavy drafts upon the bounty of the Sanitary Commission, and show a decrease of stock on hand. Hence an appeal is officially made to the aid societies throughout the land to forward largely to the various branch