The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....OCT. 24, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Meeting in Union Township.

On Saturday evening, a large meeting of the loyal citizens of Union township was held at Sandsbury's Hotel. At seven o'clock the meeting was called to order by appointing B. Young, Esq., President, John Stucker, Noah F. Gilmore, and John V. Auth, Vice Presidents, and W. J. Richardson, Esq., Secretary. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Union township, and the excellent order was highly creditable to those assembled.

On motion, Capt. McCombs was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a most eloquent and masterly speech, and was repeatedly cheered for the heavy blows hurled against our opponents. He was followed by J. J. Siebeneck, in a German speech, which received frequent applause, and proved that he was not only eloquent but witty, and could hold the people by his close reasoning and forcible argument. Mr. Siebeneck is doing good work in this campaign.

Then followed Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., whom all delight to hear, and who, doubtless, can hold a crowd longer than any other man. He was witty and argumentative, and while one moment his auditors were convulsed with laughter, the next they were melted to tears by his strong and pathetic appeals. It was really Marshall's best effort. He may rest his laurels on this speech.

Col. Samuel Young, editor of the *Clarion Banner*, was next called upon, and made an excellent speech, his illustrations provoking repeated cheers from the assemblage. The Colonel has been doing good service in the campaign, and the people of Clarion county may well feel proud of having so able a champion of freedom editing a loyal newspaper in that Copperhead county. We hope to hear from the Colonel again during the campaign in this county.

Prof. Stack's Glee Club was in attendance and enlivened the evening with patriotic songs. Smith's Brass Band was also in attendance, and added much to the enjoyment of those present.

The Late Accident of the Connellsville Railroad—Verdict of the Jury.

On Saturday afternoon, the jury empannelled to inquire into the facts connected with the death of Thomas Charles Mews, who was run over by a train on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, on Tuesday last, re-assembled at Aldermen Donaldson's office, on Penn street, to hear further evidence in the case. Rev. John Wilkinson, of Lawrenceville, testified that he was a passenger on the train; was standing on the platform of the car when the deceased came out and stood beside him; after the train started the deceased put his hands on the railings and commenced swinging his feet over the steps; looked away for a moment, and upon turning around saw the young man fall, witness thought that the deceased swung out too far and striking a post with his feet, lost his balance and fell off; deceased appeared to be acquainted with every one, and from his familiarity, thought that he was an employee on the train; although very lively and buoyant, did not think that the deceased had been drinking; am satisfied that the accident was the result of his own recklessness. No one but witness and deceased were on the platform at the time the accident occurred.

Barnard Winslow, the conductor of the train, testified that the deceased travelled daily over the road, and was continually passing through the train; had cautioned him frequently, and told him that he would got hurt if he did not keep his seat. There were a large number of passengers on the train on Tuesday evening, but could have easily seated twenty more; deceased could have procured a seat inside if he had wished.

After hearing the evidence, the jury came to the conclusion that the death was the result of an accident, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

Casualties in Pennsylvania Regiments.

The following is a partial list of the wounded in regiments organized in this vicinity, during the late battle:

SIXTY-FIRST.

George W. Smith, G, right thigh.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND.

Lieut. Forster Alward, A, left thigh.
First Sergeant Thomas McGrew, A, right arm.
Sergeant Wm. Greenhawk, A, head.
Corporal Samuel C. Bonham, A, groin.
David Gerwig, D, forehead.
George Bergert, B, right side.
Capt. James Patchell, D, right leg.
Sergeant J. T. Brell, D, left leg.
Sergeant Adam Shire, H, left thigh.
F. Wiles, H, left leg.
S. Damp, H, left side.
Albert Miller, H, left arm.
C. Short, H, groin.
J. S. Blakwood, H, throat.
P. J. Gallagher, H, head.
J. C. Hannel, H, fracture of index finger.
James S. Deemer, H, severely.
David O. Ware, I, left thigh.
Oliver Short, I, hip.
Sergeant S. W. Gissaby, I, left leg.
Corporal E. B. Lewis, I, thigh.
J. Bilckner, E, left leg, amputated.
John Bathers, K, finger.
John St. John, K, left shoulder.
John Watson, K, lower jaw.
Thomas Spence, K, groin.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH.

S. W. Worrell, A, arm.
Jacob S. Shorr, B, right shoulder.
John Headland, H, left arm and side.
M. Digman, I, left thigh.

Death of Another Brave Soldier.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city on Saturday evening, from Surgeon Roberts, of the 102d Pennsylvania Regiment, announcing the death of Lieut. Col. James H. Coleman, commander of the regiment. The dispatch stated that Col. Coleman was killed during the battle of Wednesday last, and that his body had been forwarded to Martinsburg. Col. Coleman was a resident of this city, and although not quite thirty years of age, had won for himself the reputation of a brave and gallant soldier. Though a native of South Carolina, he promptly responded to the call of the Government, and enlisted as a private in the old 13th during the three months campaign, but was promoted to a Lieutenancy before leaving the city. At the reorganization of the regiment he recruited company "G," which company he commanded until a few months since, when he was commissioned Major, and only a few weeks ago he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and took command of the regiment. During his military career, Col. Coleman held a number of positions of honor and responsibility. He, was for some months Brigade Inspector, and enjoyed the reputation of being one of the best Inspectors in the army. To the death of Col. Coleman the service has lost an accomplished officer, and the regiment a beloved commander. Like the lamented Patterson, McIlvaine, and Poland, he was brave to a fault, and died while nobly battling for the right. Peace to his ashes!

Died of His Injuries.

John Luther, who was so severely burned by the explosion at Holdship, Bryan & Co.'s oil refinery, on Friday morning last, died the same evening. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, and from the evidence adduced, it appears that Luther was about to clean out a still, and after working around it for a short time, procured a candle and looked into it. Unfortunately it was filled with gas, when an explosion occurred, the roof being blown off in the vicinity of the still, and Luther carried eight or ten feet into the air. A boy who was with him at the time, was also slightly burned. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was thirty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. His funeral took place on Sunday afternoon, from his late residence on Green street, Allegheny. Luther was a member of Allegheny Tribe, No. 57, of the Independent Order of Red Men, and the fraternity turned out in large number at the funeral. They were clothed in the regalia of the order, and preceded by the Washington Cornet Band. The body was interred in Voughley's Cemetery, on Troy Hill. The ceremonies at the grave were conducted in the German language, and were very solemn and impressive.

Death of Col. Thoburn, of Wheeling.

This gallant soldier fell at the battle of Cedar Creek, on Wednesday. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Wednesday says:

We had hoped up to eleven o'clock last night that there might be some mistake in General Sheridan's dispatch of the afternoon, announcing the death of Col. Thoburn. But there is no mistake. A private dispatch at the hour named states that his body, together with that of Captain P. G. Blar, will be here this evening. We are thus reluctantly compelled to accept as true that the gallant and good Col. Thoburn has fallen at last.

The *Intelligencer* goes on to pay a warm and generous tribute to his memory.

LIFT FOR HARRISBURG.—A one hundred days, company of mounted infantry, which has been encamped on the West Common, in Allegheny, for some weeks past, left this city for Harrisburg yesterday afternoon to be mustered out of the service, their term of enlistment having expired. The company numbers eighty-four men, and was raised in the vicinity of Harrisburg.

THEATRE.—This evening the great moral drama entitled "Azael, the Prodigal Son," which has created a great sensation in the eastern cities, will be produced at the Theatre. The scenery and appointments are new, and an effort will be made by the managers to place this piece upon the stage in a manner not surpassed by any Theatre in the Union.

[illegible] on Philadelphia.

[illegible] Oct. 21, 1864.

[illegible] The news of Sheridan's victory in the Shenandoah valley, fell upon our Copperheads like a wet blanket, and many were the muttered curses uttered around the bulletin boards, by the admirers of Jeff Davis in this vicinity. It was a "military interference" of the most "arbitrary" nature, and will place the young chieftain low down in the opinion of the Copperheads. What made the news more unwelcome, was the fact that on the evening previous a "democratic orator," from New York, had assured the motley crowd of rebel sympathizers at the "low concert saloon" in Walnut street, that Sheridan was in full retreat towards Washington, pursued by Longstreet, who had "cut his army to pieces." This welcome intelligence was loudly cheered by the happy audience, who began to indulge in hopes of electing the Gunboat General, and you can imagine with what grace they received the glorious tidings of yesterday! Some consoled themselves with the remark that "it was one of Stanton's lies," and hugged themselves in the belief that subsequent accounts would "make it all right"—that is, that Longstreet would be victorious, and that our brave boys would be driven in disgrace from the valley. Is not the Copperhead party a respectable organization for a young man, who intends to make this country his future home, to become identified with? Is it any wonder that its chief supporters are only to be found among the ignorant and degraded of our own and foreign countries?

The State Central Committee is hard at work preparing for the November election, and in its labors it should have the co-operation of the loyal voters of the State. The venerable chairman, Simon Cameron, is at his post every day, going through his work with the energy and vigor which were his chief characteristics thirty years ago. It may be said of him what was said of the most genial and learned of the Scottish writers of the last generation: "Age has not marred, nor custom staled his infinite variety." If our State does not give a large majority on the home vote, besides some thirty thousand in the army, it will not be his fault, nor that of the committee of which he is the head.

From every section of the State we have assurances that our friends in their respective counties are determined to increase the Union vote next November. That apathy, born of a criminal over confidence in our strength, has given place to an earnest determination and a proper appreciation of the demands of the occasion.

That eccentric, ridiculous and unscrupulous fellow, George Francis Train, is advertised to speak at one of our public halls on Saturday night, in behalf of the Union cause. I hopeand trust that he will receive no encouragement from our friends, as a more unprincipled character never exposed any side of any question. A few weeks ago he was in full sympathy with the Wood and Vallandigham wing of the peace-mongers, and objected to McClellan because he did not come out square in the Chicago platform. I suppose he finds that locomotive on the loyal side pays better than "running the machine" with the Sixth ward crowd, or spouting rabid treason with fanatics like Abbe McVicker, and that is the secret of his "change of base." Jewett, Train, Wesley Greene, Henry Clay Dean, and Chauncey Burr, are all of a piece—all a pack of reckless adventurers, who care not how they are paid, and who will cause more harm by their opposition than by their friendship. To all of them loyal men should say: "Avaunt! ye scurvy brood—well none of ye!"

Alexander McClure, Esq., of Chambersburg, will address the Union men of this city to-night at Concert Hall. Harry White, Esq., will speak on the same occasion, and will receive a warm welcome. The last named gentleman has addressed several meetings here within the last week. He spent one interesting evening at the Soldiers' Campaign Club, where he met a number of his companions in arms. W.

Book Table.

"THE TWO FAMILY BOOKNOOK, or adventures in a desert island. With eight illustrations. New York: Hurd and Houghton.

GUSTAVUS VASA, THE BROKEN SERVANT AND HERMON, By Thomas Day. Illustrated. New York: Hurd and Houghton.

These are juvenile books, which rival Robinson Crusoe in youthful affections. They are standard works, and always in demand. The edition before us from the Riverside press, Cambridge, and is beautifully printed on tinted paper and handsomely illustrated. The publishers constitute a new house, consisting of Mr. Henry O. Houghton, of the famous Riverside Press, of Cambridge, and Mr. Melancthon M. Hurd, formerly of the well known firm of Sheldon & Co. Among the stock in trade of the new firm are found many of the choicest gems—and they are gems—of the Riverside Press, as well as some of the most permanently valuable works in English literature. The books before us are evidence of their skill in getting up books in a substantial and elegant manner. The exquisite typography, paper and illustrations which characterize the issues of the Riverside Press, is so attractive and desirable, that the book cannot fail to be a prime favorite with the juveniles in the coming holidays.

For sale by Davis, Clarke, & Co., Wood street.

"THE FEATS OF BARON TRUDGE." Baron Trudge's Feats.

This is a pocket edition, in blue and gold, and the author may well feel proud at being dressed by his publishers in such attractive guise. We are presented here with all the poems of Mr. Taylor—his fugitive contributions to the press as well as his more ambitious efforts. We recognize many pieces that were favorites with us in by-gone days, and so will every reader of this modest little volume. We do not regard Mr. Taylor as a great poet; but he is a true poet, and his verses have the ring of genius in them. He is also a true man, as all real poets are, and his verses are always in harmony with what is true, good and great.

For sale by H. Miner, next door to the Post Office.

"THE OCEAN WAIFS;" a story of adventure on land and sea. By Captain Mayne Reid, with illustrations. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Every book with the imprint of Ticknor & Fields is sure to have substantial merit, and this book is no exception to the rule. Capt. Reid is a fascinating story teller; and all his works prove popular. The story of the Ocean Waifs is told with a skill second only to that of Captain Marryatt, and all readers, especially young ones, will dwell with breathless interest upon the perils and hair breadth escapes narrated therein.

For sale by H. Miner, next door to post office.

DR. LIGHTHILL ON THE DISADVANTAGES OF DEAFNESS.—Deafness is a misfortune very much to be deplored, for we depend on the sense of hearing for the development of speech in childhood and for our instruction and social intercourse in after life. Speech is acquired by the imitation of sounds; if, therefore, a child is deprived of hearing, it cannot spontaneously or imitatively form articulate sounds, though not the least defect exists in the organ of voice, because it is impossible to imitate a thing of which we have no, ideas, or, in other words, (which the brain is prevented from conceiving; hence such children will be dumb.

Even after speech has been completely developed, it is sometimes lost or forgotten, should total deafness supervene in early childhood. Children have been brought to me for examination, having become totally deaf at the age of ten and twelve years, forgot by degrees the words by which they were wont to convey their ideas, until at length, every recollection of language being obliterated from memory, they were as dumb as those who had been born deaf. Neither hearing themselves or others speak, their memory was unable to retain the knowledge of articulation.

Such cases, though sad in the extreme, need not be wondered at when we consider that individuals of ripe years articulate badly, and are unable to properly pitch their voices, should their hearing become defective; they speak sometimes in a loud bellowing tone, and at other times not above a breath.

Impairment of hearing to any considerable degree interferes seriously with usefulness in almost every sphere of life; consigns the sufferer to solitude in the midst of society, and deprives him of advantages and pleasures which are among the chief enjoyments of our existence.

Considering the circumstances, it is undoubtedly desirable for the public at large to become acquainted, to some extent, with the more important facts pertaining to this precious sense and its delicate organ; how useful will prove a knowledge of those conditions of the ear which are likely to be followed by the interruption of its functions; and how advantageous a general idea as to the manner in which such conditions may oftentimes be prevented.—*A popular Treatise on Deafness, its Causes and Prevention, by Dr. Lighthill.*

Dr. Lighthill still remains at the St. Charles Hotel, and can be consulted until Saturday noon, October 29th, on Deafness, Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear and Throat.

DEAD BODY OF AN INFANT FOUND.—On Sunday morning about eleven o'clock, the dead body of a male child was discovered by some boys in the canal, in Allegheny, near the Anderson street bridge. Alderman Donaldson being notified of the fact, repaired to the spot, and held an inquest, but no clue to the unnatural mother could be obtained. Dr. Trevor examined the body, and stated it to be his opinion that the child had been born alive, and that its death was produced by strangulation. It is probable that the body had been lying in the canal for several days. A hole had been eaten in its neck by some animal, which gave rise to the report that its throat was cut. An effort will be made by the authorities to unravel the mystery connected with this unnatural murder.

THE NEW TRIMMING STORE.—Miss Alice Mowry has opened a new Trimming Store at No. 52 Fourth street, near Ferry, and is prepared to furnish her female friends and the public generally with all the new and varied styles of Dress Trimmings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c., &c. Miss Mowry has been connected for years with several of our principal trimming stores, and her taste on articles of dress has become proverbial. The entire stock is new and well selected, and a sight of the late and beautiful designs of trimmings and embroideries will amply repay a visit to her rooms.

[illegible] Light [illegible] held at Wilkins [illegible] this evening, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements.

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.

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 on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

NEW GOODS just received at the Merchant Tailoring establishment of Graham & McCandless, 75 Smithfield street. We would most respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public in general to our new stock of fall and winter goods. They consist of all the very latest styles of English, French and American cloths, cassimeres and vestings, all of the finest quality, and selected with the greatest of care. Gentlemen desiring fashionable and well made clothing would do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Every garment is warranted to give full satisfaction in both *price and quality*.

GRAHAM & McCANDLESS,
Merchant Tailors. No. 75 Smithfield street.

PERIODICAL HEADACHES, so common in uneleared and marshy countries, Neuralgia, that most painful affection of the nerves, are often only avenues of agony in *disguise*—proceeding from the same noxious influence. Jaundice, Dyspepsia and Diarrhea, are frequently but disguised forms of Intermittent Fever. Even Rheumatism and Epilepsy, often result from the same miasmal cause. For such, OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is an unfailing remedy. By stirring up the root of these affections, it applies with equal certainty, as for the cure of Fever and Ague in its simple forms.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

THE word "Sozodont," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek and composed of two words, *Sozo* and *Odontes* (Sō-zō-dōn-tēz), meaning to preserve the teeth—"the Teeth—Sozodont," a preserver of 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 soreness of the throat, can apply an excellent and safe remedy by using Brown's Bronchial Troches. We have used 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.*

OMNIBUS 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.

MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton a shade firmer; $1,20 for Middling.

Flour—State and Western 10c higher and in fair demand; $8,60@8,85 for Extra State; $9,75@9,85 for Extra S. H. O., and $11,50 @ 12 for trade brands, the market closing firmer.

Whisky 8 nec.

Wheat—Prices 2c higher—Red State and Western, 1,72@1,74; Winter Red Western, 1,80; Choice Michigan 1,85.

Rye, quiet; 1,47 for Western.

Corn firmer; 1,54 for Mixed Western.

Oats firmer and in fair demand; 90c for Western.

Of few quiet.

Sugar firm—Cuba, 10½@10c.

Molasses quiet and steady at $1,15.

Petroleum active, excited and higher; Grade, 45@46c for 40°, and for Shed Free, 78@80.

Pork firm and tending steady; $32,50 for Mess; $19@19,50 for new do; Prime is a regular way, and closing at $26 cash; Thursday for mess, and $25,50 for prime mess; also, 1000 bbls new mess, all for November, at the buyers' option at $27,75.

Lard steady.

Lard dull at 20@22c.

Butter very dull; Stable for Western, and 37@45c for Choice.

Cheese inactive at 12@13c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Gold closed at 210, declining to 209, advancing again to 210, and declining finally to 209½.

Stocks quiet and better.

Sterling 9c Sterling quiet.

The exports of specie today, $[illegible].

Government stocks firmer.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Flour firm.

Wheat active, and advanced 3½c, at $1,22@1,23 for No. 2; $1,42 for No. 1.

Corn firm, and advanced 1c, at $1,33@1,34.

Oats advanced 1c, at 63@63½c.

Whisky dull, at 85c.

Provisions quiet.

Receipts—Flour, 2000 bbls; Wheat, 12000 bush; Corn, 29000 bush; 10000 bush Oats.

Shipments—Flour, 600 bbls; Wheat, 2700 bush; Corn, 10000 bush; Oats, 1120 0 do.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point with about four feet eight inches by a pier marks last evening. The weather continues unusually pleasant for this season of the year, while business we regret to say, is extremely dull and neglected, and there is no apparent indication of any immediate improvement.

There not been a single arrival from below since our last report. The Minerva from Wheeling, had not arrived up to five o'clock last evening, but she will doubtless be found in port this morning, as she left Wheeling on Saturday afternoon. The Cleveland, Zanesville, and the Jones P well from Cincinnati, left for Brownsville, Monongahela City, Cap't John Hoge for Brownsville, The Kate P Ford for Brownsville, Roanoke for St. Louis, and the Jolly for Zanesville, cleared on Saturday evening—all having light trips.

The packet steamer Ben Sherrod, from City, Capt John Neale, bending for Cincinnati and Louisville and will probably be ready to leave this evening. She is one of the neatest and most compact boats of her class that has been built here this season, and we hope she will receive as she deserves, a good trip.

The Glide, with the improvements to which we referred the other day about completed, was hauled up for the landing on Saturday, and will be launched today. In addition to being fitted the Glide now has a full length cabin and can comfortably accommodate quite a number of passengers.

The Pike Grove, and the C Dumont, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Saturday evening. It will be seen by card, the fine passenger steamer, Citizen, Capt Stevens, is announced to leave for St Louis on Wednesday.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE LARGEST,

Most Elegant and Complete

BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE WEST, IS

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

62 Fifth Street,

WHERE YOU CAN ALWAYS FIND THE

Greatest Variety and best Quality,

FOR THE LEAST MONEY,

This is the time to buy, when everybody is excited and goods are low. All work warranted. Wholesale and retail, at No. 62 FIFTH STREET.

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

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 14th day of October, A. D. 1864.

JAMES McAULEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MONROE,
Clerk of Select Council.

THOS. STEEL,
President of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH M'MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council. oct18:3t

MISSES O'BRYAN,

No. 1107 WALNUT STREET, PHILA.,

Have just received a large and handsome assortment of

French Millinery,

To which the attention of the Ladies is invited. Particular care given to orders. oct13:6m

FOR SALE.—A comfortable two-story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Chatham street, conveniently arranged, with hall, two parlors, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; three bedrooms on second story, and finished attic. Good yard, cistern, &c. The lot runs back to an alley. Possession on April 1st. Terms accommodating.

S. GUMBERT & SONS, 51 Market st. w29

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

Dispatch from Gen. Sheridan.

REBEL ROUT COMPLETE.

The Captured Battle Flags.

&c., &c., &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 22.—*Major General Dix*—The following official despatch has been received from General Sheridan:

Cedar Creek, October 21, 6 p. m.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, City Point, Va.:—I pursued and routed a force of the enemy nearly to Mount Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th without an organized regiment of his army. From accounts of our prisoners who have escaped as citizens we learn the route was complete. About 2000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains, on the left, 14 miles on the line of retreat. The road and country were covered with small arms, thrown away by the flying rebels. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than 300 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed. The accident of the morning turned to our advantage as much as though the whole movement had been planned early in the morning. I am now sending to the War Department our battle flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was 7 from Crook, 11 from Emory and 6 from Wright. From all I can learn I think Early's reinforcements were less than 11,000 men.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General commanding.

General Stoneman reports the arrival at Martinsburg of 1500 wounded and 1500 prisoners.

General Custer arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle flags displayed from Railroad engines.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM SHERIDAN'S DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Late Southern News.

Special Western Associated Press Dispatch

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The *World's* account of the snatching of victory from apparent defeat, on Wednesday, is as follows. It is dated on the night of the battle: At 3 p. m., Sheridan, having completed his preparations, awakened his army to action and the enemy from repose, by ordering a grand advance of the left half wheel from left to right, closing in upon the enemy.

The cavalry had previously made a charge, which disclosed the position of the foe, and weakened his flanks.

The attack was slightly checked in the centre, at the outset, by the momentary embarrassment of the 3d division of the 6th corps, which was to pass through the 4th corps. But it was resumed as soon as this difficulty was overcome.

The whole line made an onset upon the enemy, which broke their lines after a stubborn resistance, and it became a rout and pursuit.

The firing was continuous, and withering volleys, aided by every piece of artillery which could be made available in his rear, our now enthusiastic and determined columns pressed the rebels so closely that they were unable to make a decisive stand at any point. On through Middletown and beyond the enemy hurried, and the army of the Shenandoah prevailed. The loss of machinery now had a special, daring sound; the guns fired shotted salutes of victory; Custer and Merritt, one glorious on the right and on the left, doubled up the flanks of the fleeing prisoners, slashing, killing, driving as they went.

The march of the infantry was more majestic and more terrible. The lines of the foe swept and broke before them in terror. Beyond Middletown and Butterfield, the ground had been fought over in the morning. The columns were comparatively overthrown and disorganized.

They fled along the pike and over fields like sheep. Not a shot or a gun in one of his charges escaped from us in the morning, the first gun we had captured during the day. Many more guns were to be ours before nightfall.

Thus ended the whole rebel army, forsaking every inch of ground they had won, west as one Cedar Run pall mall and went flying on to Strasburg. Two brigades, Watts and Lowell's, pursued, capturing them at every chance, increasing the rout before them, and at night our cavalry entered Strasburg while the enemy was still passing through the town, and then, at one, until 8 o'clock, rested themselves with the assistance of a division of infantry afterwards sent forward by Gen. Sheridan, to picking up prisoners and gathering together and dashing to the rear the abandoned wagons and ambulances which had been left by the foe in their headlong flight.

Forty-three guns, including nearly all of those taken from us during the day, have also been secured, and it was said that the number will reach fifty. The medical supplies and wagons captured from the 19th corps was restored, also several of our ambulances and wagons and a number of more belonging to the army. The prisoners taken will number nearly 2000. It has been impossible to provide guards for them as rapidly as they are captured. A large number of them have escaped, and stragglers during the night, but all are so completely tired out with the day's fighting and marching that we shall pick up hundreds by the wayside when the morning dawns.

New York, Oct. 22.—The *World's* special with Sheridan's army says: The opening success of the rebels depended not so much on their strength as upon the skill with which their assault was planned. The army which fought us is about twenty-five or fifteen to twenty thousand strong. It used no cavalry. The infantry consisted of five divisions under Ramseur, Gordon Pegram, Wharton, and Kershaw. It was led by the commander of Early, notwithstanding reports that Longstreet had assumed control.

Returned prisoners say that the rebels put all the Federal deserters to work in the trenches.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special gives an account of a successful expedition of the 20th New York Cavalry, from Suffolk, to break up the contraband traffic with North Carolina. They had a skirmish with the rebels, and destroyed large stores of cotton, tobacco, brandy, shoes, clothing, and small arms, buildings used for their storage, the railroad station, captured one hundred and forty-five beef cattle, several prisoners, telegraph apparatus, and other things of value, and returned safely.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury states that the debt of the Confederacy will be, on the 31st of the coming December, one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars. According to his statement, fifteen thousand dollars in gold is equivalent in Richmond to six hundred thousand dollars of his currency.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The theory of Longstreet's advent in the valley is thus rendered in official circles: Lee became informed that Sheridan was withdrawing his forces, a portion having already reached Grant, proposed for Longstreet, with a reorganized and reinforced army, to fall suddenly upon Sheridan's rear and destroy him before he could get into position.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

Hood Still on the Retreat.

GEN. SHERMAN IN HOT PURSUIT.

&c., &c., &c.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 21.—No engagement is yet believed to have taken place between the armies in northern Georgia.

Hood is reported rapidly moving down the Broomtown valley to Jackson and Taledega, where he will strike the railroad leading to Montgomery. Sherman's army is stripped of every pound of superfluous luggage, in hot pursuit. The rebels have so much the start, and files so fearfully fast, that his capture is not assured.

A train came up to Fulton from Atlanta to-day. The wires are working through to Atlanta.

A small party of rebel cavalry attempted to tear up the track below Ackworth, yesterday, but were driven off by a train guard. Otherwise all is quiet along the Atlanta road.

Price's Army Retreating.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.—A general battle has been fought and a great victory. Price's whole army reported retreating rapidly South, and our cavalry are in hot pursuit, altogether, with Pleasanton. The force, numbering 1,500 men only, may strike for Fort Scott; but they will be too closely followed to do much damage. Pleasanton closed yesterday's battle at Independence by capturing a large number of prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

The 7-30 Loan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The amount of superscriptions to the 7 30 loan for the week ending Oct. 22?, was $322,650.

The Tennessee Raids and President Lincoln

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE DELEGATION

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1864.

To Messrs. Wm. B. Campbell, Thomas A. R. Nelson, James T. P. Carter, John Williams, A. B. Listard, Henry Cooper, Balis Payton, John Leftlet, Emerson Etheridge, and John D. Ferryman:

Gentlemen—On the fifteenth day of this month, as I remember, a printed paper, with a few manuscript interlineations, called a protest, with your names appended thereto, and accompanied by another printed paper, purporting to be a proclamation by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, and also a manuscript paper purporting to be extracts from the code of Tennessee was laid before me. The protest, proclamation and extracts are as follows.

[The protest is here recited and also the proclamation of Gov. Johnson, dated September 30th, to which it refers, together with a list of counties in East, Middle Tennessee; also extracts from the Code of Tennessee in relation to electors of President and Vice President; the qualifications of voters for members of General Assembly and places of holding elections and officers of popular elections.]

The President then says: At the time these papers were presented, as before stated, I had never seen either of them nor heard of the subject to which they relate, except in a general way, only on the day previously. Up to the present moment nothing whatever upon the subject passed between Gov. Johnson or any one else, connected with the proclamation and myself. Since receiving the papers as stated, I have given the subject such brief consideration as I have been able to do in the midst of so many pressing public duties. My conviction is that I can have nothing to do with the matter, either to sustain the plan as a convention as Gov. Johnson has initiated it, or revoke or modify it as you demand.

By the constitution and laws, the President is charged with no duty in the conduct of the Presidential election in any State; nor do I, in this case, perceive any military reason for his interference in the matter. The movement set on foot by the convention and Gov. Johnson does not, as it seems to be assumed by you, emanate from the natural executive. In no proper sense can it be considered other than an independent movement of at least a portion of the loyal people of Tennessee. I do not perceive in the plan any menace, or violence, or coercion toward any one. Gov. Johnson, like any other loyal citizen of Tennessee, has a right to favor any political plan he chooses; and as Military Governor it is his duty to keep peace among and for the loyal people of the State. I cannot discern that by this plan he purposes any more. But you object to the plan, leaving it alone still be your perfect security against it. It is not proposed to force you into it; do as you please on your own account peacefully and legally, and Gov. Johnson will not molest you, but will protect you against violence so far as it is in his power. It seems that the conducting of the Presidential election in Tennessee, in accordance with this old code, is not now possible. It is scarcely necessary to add, that if some one shall be voted, and votes shall be cast in the State of Tennessee for President and Vice President of the United States, it will belong not to the military agents, nor yet to the executive department, but exclusively to another department of the government to determine whether they are entitled to be accounted, in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, or, rejected. It is to give protection against violence, I do not propose to interfere, in any way, with any Presidential election.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

LATER FROM MISSOURI.

Rebel Gen. Price Defeated.

THE ENEMY RAPIDLY FALLING BACK.

Rebel Loss Very Heavy.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 22.—A fight took place yesterday between Little Blue river and Independence, which was a very gallant affair. We drove the rebels entire army for five hours. Mc Lean's Colorado battery silenced the rebels' guns. Col Hoyt made a gallant charge charge with a battalion of 188 men belonging to the 2d Colorado regiment. Colonel Moonlight with the 10th Kansas and several others, was attacked at Byron Ford by a heavy column of the enemy.

About 2 p. m., the rebels forced the Ford, Jennison falling back toward Crestport and the Sailing. Colonel Moonlight went to his assistance, when both commands got separated from the main force.

A portion of the Kansas militia had a fight near Jennison's Mill, but were compelled to retreat, and, falling back to Shannetown, the main body of the militia marched to Kansas City, where Hodge's troops now are, and occupy the entrenchments, and are in good spirits.

Col. Jennison and Major Hart, with General Curtis' body fought the enemy until some time after dark, driving them four miles over the open prairie.

Our loss is inconsiderable, while that of the rebels is more than four hundred. We captured one hundred and fifty stand of rebel colors, and Frank Gobel (Captain Van Valkenburg, brother of the New York congressman.

Jennison and Moonlight is at the State line, and Price at Wagon Farm, moving rapidly on three columns. At midnight a message was received from Gen. Pleasanton, stating he was pursuing Price with 20,000 men. He had fought them yesterday, and drove them from Independence, and pursuing them yesterday. Price had one day's start of Pleasanton, and may cross the State line in his retreat. Our rear was sharp skirmishing with the rebels at Big Blue this evening, capturing 1 and killing 1.

This morning our line formed five miles south of Kansas City, on the Westport road. Skirmishing continued several hours, when the whole force advanced, and heavy fighting ensued. The enemy fell back and formed in a new line a mile and a half from their first position. An artillery engagement then ensued, while our infantry slowly advanced. The fighting was kept up for ten miles from this point, the enemy gradually falling back. Pleasanton then came on our left, and a grand charge followed, resulting in the total rouse of the enemy.

Whom our informant left at the front our whole army was on a vigorous pursuit, the infantry following. Gen. Blunt commanded the volunteer forces on the left, and Gen. Deitzler the centre, composed of the militia who behaved so gallantly. The 2d Colorado, Col. Ford, which was in the thickest of the fight, made several brilliant charges. Gen. Deitzler, Gov. Carney and Gen. Curtis were constantly with the advance. Our loss was not heavy, that of the rebels from numbers of dead and wounded on the field, must have been great.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Great Excitement in the City.

THE REBELS NEAR THAT PLACE.

Gen. Forrest at Bolivar.

CAIRO, Oct. 21.—The steamer Darling from Memphis, passed here with 150 bales of cotton for Cincinnati.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 19th says: The excitement has sprung anew, and the militia is again called out, in consequence of a large rebel force under Dick Taylor being near the city with the avowed intention of taking it.

Forrest is reported at Bolivia with a strong force.

Little Rock advices to the 15th, represent all quiet. Steel has a strong force under his command. Scouting parties had several skirmishes with the rebels south of Little Rock, and quite a number of the enemy were killed, wounded and captured, and some horses mules, and wagons taken.

The steamer Emma sunk above St. Charles on the White river.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Oct. 22.—The steamer Arthur, which left New Orleans on the 16th, arrived with 68 bales of cotton, 1000 bags of coffee, and 1000 bbls. pork, consigned to G. M. Cairo.

No private sales of cotton in New Orleans. A small amount of low middlings brought $1.17½@1.20 at auction.

About 50 rebels entered May