The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY. UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105

Chestant Street.—Our friends in every county and dis-trict in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving platnly the name of each candidate for every office. All this must be done to enable the tickets to be prepared to send to the several regi-County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

The Victory in the Shenandoah Valley. All victories and defeats are in the first reports exaggerated, but there is unlikely to be any unwelcome correction of the detailed account of Sheridan's great success which we print to-day. It is more probable that the glory of the victory will brighten with the fuller statement of the battle. Already enough is known to warrant us in claiming for General SHERIDAN one of the most decisive victories of the war. The battle was splendidly fought, and the enemy completely overwhelmed. His loss could not have been less than seven or eight thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and his whole army has been shattered and demoralized by a defeat which will make the rebellion shudder from Pe-

tersburg to Mobile.

The moral effect of the success must be permanent and universal. The possession of the Shenandoah Valley, the great loss inflicted on the enemy; the enthusiasm it will kindle throughout all our armies, are invaluable results, yet the victory is even more important, as another proof of the growing strength of the Union, and the increasing weakness of its foes. At every point the Union armies outnumber the enemy; in every battle and every campaign since that of the Red river they have been triumphant. GRANT drove LEE from the Rapidan to the James; SHERMAN pursued JOHNSTON through Georgia, and forced Hoop out of Atlanta; FARRAGUT conquered at Mobile; and now, to complete the circle of victory, SHERIDAN sends EARLY "whirling through Winchester." On every side the Union arms are successful, and almost every day vindicates with some new conquest the policy of the people, and makes good the promise of the Government that it will crush the rebellion by the power of war. Triumphs such as this of Sheridan show that GRANT made no boast when he said that with one hundred thousand more men he would end the war this fall, Scarcely had the Convention of malcontents, office-seekers, cowards, and semi-

war to be a failure, before SHERMAN turned the falsehood into ridicule at Atlanta. If it needed further refutation Sheridan's victory would give it. The war is crowned with victories, and those which are dawning, sending, like the unrisen sun, their glories before them as they rise, will eclipse all other splendors. If the American people should now abandon a work to which, for three years, they have been sworn, and which is so near its end-if they should elect a defeated soldier, and consent to stop the war-they would be guilty of a cowardice unexampled in history. It would be the suicide of a nation.

Old Democracy of Pennsylvania. The act of the 1st of March, 1780, for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, was drafted by George BRYAN, who, in the same year, was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. The measure had been proposed by him when Vice Pre- of England has advanced its rate of dissident, and warmly recommended to the Assembly in his message of the 9th November, 1778. In 1779 President REED called their attention to it in the following expressive language: "He would also again bring into your view a plan for the gradual abolition of slavery, so disgraceful to any people, and more especially to those who have been contending in the great cause of liberty themselves, and upon whom Providence has bestowed such eminent marks of its favor and protection. We think we are loudly called on to evince our gratitude in making our fellow-men joint heirs with us of the same inestimable blessings, under such restrictions and regulations as will not injure the community, and will imperceptibly enable them to relish and improve the station to which they will be advanced. Honored will that State be in the annals lation of the rights of mankind, and the memories of those will be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance who shall pass the law to restore and establish the rights of human nature in Pennsylvania. We feel ourselves so interested on this point as to go beyond what may be deemed by some the proper line of our duty, and acquaint you that we have reduced this plan to the form of a law, which, if acceptable, we shall in a few days communicate to you." This produced a controversy between the Council and the Assembly, which is well described by Mr. REED in the 2d volume of the life of his grandfather. On the 5th September, 1779, President REED again urged them to action. "Our anxiety," says the message, "to perpetuate and extend the blessings of freedom, and enlarge the circle of humanity, induces us to remind you of the bill emancipating the children of negro and mulatto parents. We wish to see you give the complete sanction of law to this noble and generous purpose, and adorn the annals of Pennsylvania with their bright display of justice and public virtue." The appeal was in vain; but the succeeding Assembly, under the lead of GEORGE BRYAN, passed this most wise, humane, and expedient act, which, with the act of 1847, made Pennsylvania a really free State, with her soil uncontaminated by the curse of slavery.

"The preamble" to the act, says Mr. REED, "has received and deserves for its eloquence and extreme beauty of expression great praise." "My own best judgment on the subject is that GEORGE BRYAN was the author of the preamble. I am in possession of no evidence which authorizes me to claim the honor for President REED. It may not be inopportune to recall public attention in this place to another legislative measure of kindred interest—the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, of 22d December, 1819, on the Missouri Question. 7 hey were written by WILLIAM J. DUANE. or Philadelphia. They breathe in eloquent Is nguage the Pennsylvania sentiment of 1780.—("Reed's Laws, Vol. VII., p. 674.") Mr. BRYAN's tombstone, in the Arch-street Presbyterian burying-ground, records the General McClellan, and have some of fact that he was the framer of the act of our Northern MEMMINGERS, after the pattern Abolition.

The principle of free territory and free States was unanimously inserted by the a yard, coffee one dollar per pound, and old Congress in the ordinance of 1787, and was adopted and recognized as a part of our constitutional system by the act of 7th August, 1789. From the first Congress to that of 1820 this system was consistently pursued, but the application of Missouri for admission as a State with slavery gave rise to a discussion, in which the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and the soldiers should not neglect to observe Onio took the strongest constitutional and them. Every man who has a friend in the amoral ground against her admission, except army should read carefully this address, as a free State. The people of Pennsylvania were unanimous; meetings were held through ignorance or carelessness. in every part of the State, prominent men of all parties and of every walk of life took mart in them. In Philadelphia, Mr. JARED | morning. On Monday morning, two years INGERSOLL, ROBERT RALSTON, HORACE | ago, the "little Fatality" was "asleep in BINNEY. THOMAS LEIPER, JOHN CONNEL | the cabin of the Galena."

LY, ROBERTS VAUX, JAMES N. BARKER, John Goodman, Joshua Raybold, and RICHARD PALMER bore the standard of freedom. In Lancaster, Judge WALthe way, and in Chester county General ISAAC D. BARNARD. As correctly stated by Mr. REED, the resolutions of De-Mr. WILLIAM J. DUANE, a Democratic member from the city, and they were seconded by Mr. THACKARA, another Demo-House and 30 in the Senate, and were signed by WILLIAM FINDLAY, the Democratic Governor of the State.

Among its supporters in the Legislature were Judges Coulter, Rogers, and Will we have already noticed in advance—the KINS, Hon. JOSIAH RANDALL, DANIEL STUR-GEON, REES HILL, and Governor PORTER.

These resolutions used this strong language: "The Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, therefore, cannot but deprecate any departure from the humane and enlightened policy pursued, not only by the illustrious Congress, of seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, but by their successors without exception. They are persuaded that to open the fertile regions of the West to a servile race would tend to increase their numbers beyond all past example; would open a new and steady market for the lawless vendors of human flesh, and would render all schemes for obliterating this most foul blot upon the American character uscless and unavailing."

They therefore requested their Senators and Representatives in Congress "to vote against the admission of any Territory as a State into the Union unless the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited, and all children born within the said Territory, after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free. but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years." If Democratic Pennsylvania had been listened to, and her voice of warning had been attended to, Missouri, which then had a few slaves, would have been a glorious free State before this causeless, unnatural, and cruel rebellion broke out, and she would have been saved from all the invasions, burnings, robberies, murders, and internal war from which she has suffered in this contest, from traitors, thieves, and assas-

By the bastard Democracy of the present day the universal Democratic language of 1819 would be characterized as Abolition blasphemy. Such is the effect of graduating in the college of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If Maine was not admitted as a State in the session of 1820, she fell back into the condition of a Territory of Massachusetts. The temptation was too strong, and her representatives gave way, which led to the celebrated Missouri Compromise, rendering free from slavery all remaining territory north of 36.30.

We shall consider this question hereafter. Maine gloriously redeemed herself, and washed out this stain upon her escutcheon rebels, which met at Chicago, declared the | by her overwhelming Union victory on

> European Summary. The intelligence from England shows the increasing commercial difficulties of that country. These are partly attributed to a belief in the Peace rumors which have reached England from this country, the opinion being if the blockade were removed an immense amount of cotton would be liberated, which would drain off much gold to the United States, and cause the ruin, by filling Lancashire with the raw material, of brokers and speculators who have held on for a rise in the price, and of manufacturers who have declined to part with their stocks, and who are also greedy for advanced prices. Many mercantile failures are reported, some for large amounts, and Consols dropped one-half per cent. on one day, which is an unusual decline. In fact, as The Times admits, the quotations in the London money market are now only one per cent. above the lowest point in the panic of 1857. In consequence the Bank

count from 8 to 9 per cent. The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone on a visit to the King of Denmark. There can be no doubt of the Prince being well received there, for he was not the high personage who prevented British interference against the Austro-Prussian invasion and spoliation of Denmark. The Royal couple are expected, ere their return to England, also to visit Stockholm, St. Pe tersburgh, and Paris. The report is revived of the intended betrothal of the Emperor of Russia's eldest son to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, and it is rumored that her brother, the King of the Hellenes, is to marry a Russian princess. The health of the Emperor of the French

is said to have lately become considerably impaired. Nevertheless, if rumor be correct, his active mind is busily engaged on a plan for forming a new nobility in France, of history which shall first abolish this vio- as a counterpoise to democracy there. Considering that the present French nobility consists of Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Viscounts, and Barons, it is difficult to imagine what new order can be

introduced still further to extend it. The Queen of Spain and the King of Italy have severally received a Minister from Mexico. There is no doubt that France and Austria will also recognize MAXIMILIAN, and England will follow their lead; and that, in a short time, all the European Powers will acknowledge the new Emperor of Mexico.

It is declared that Austria will speedily admit that the new Kingdom of Italy is "a fixed fact." Such a recognition may be still further deferred, perhaps, unless it be accompanied, as it ought to be to make it complete, by the surrender of Venetia to VICTOR EMMANUEL, whose dominions require to be rounded off by that most desiraole province of Northern Italy.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, in mercantile phrase, has been "taking stock" of his extended dominions. The result of the Census lately taken by his command is officially given as follows:

"The population of the entire kingdom is now 21,777,334 souls; so that Italy is the fifth Power in Europe by the number of its inhabitants, being superior to Spain and Prussia, the territory of which countries is, however, considerably larger. The average population of a commune in Italy is 2,821 inhabitants, whilst in France it is only 978, but in a given extent of country there are twice as many communes in France as in Italy. The population is the most dense in the south, and the most scattered in the Marches and Emilia. The average population is more numerous to the square mile in France and Prussia, but inferior to that of England, Holland, and Belgium. Lombardy and Sicily are the provinces in which the greatest increase has taken place during the last few years, next to which come Sardinia and Naples. The increase in Piedmont has been much slower, which may be partly accounted for by the wars of 1849 and 1859. A Special Commission is to be sent to Belfast to investigate the history, cause,

and results of the recent infamous politicoreligious riots in that town. THE laboring man is cautioned not to vote for Lincoln" under penalty of having to pay one dollar a yard for muslin, it. It is evident from ETHERIDGE's indethirty cents a pound for sugar, fifty cents for a pound of coffee, and twelve dollars for a ton of coal. But if he should elect of Mr. Wood, for Secretary of the Treasury, what if muslin should be two dollars coal twenty-five dollars per ton? These will be some of the prices of a second rule of Buchananism, of anarchy and dis-

union. THE ADDRESS to the friends of Lincoln and Johnson, on our first page, gives full directions for the polling of the entire vote of Pennsylvania soldiers, and the friends of and see that the soldier does not lose his vote

SHERIDAN got up early last Monday

The Great Rebellion. The history of our Great Rebellion can not be written fully and with precision until some time after it is ended, when TER FRANKLIN and Mr. BUCHANAN led angry passions being mitigated, calm judgment will become "lord of th' ascendant, and truth can be elicited from conflicting statements, and may be told. Meanwhile. cember, 1819, were written and offered by | many volumes will be published as the rebellion proceeds, giving its political and military history. Of two of these, "The American Conflict; a History of the Great cratic city member, and passed both Houses | Rebellion in the United States of America, unanimously, upon a vote of 94 in the 1860-'64," by Horace Greekey, and "The Political History of the United States of America during the Great Rebelion," by Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U.S.." first in April, and the other in July-consequently we have less to say about them

Of Mr. GREELEY's work, the first volume has appeared, published by O. D. CASE & Co., Hartford, and GEORGE & C. W. SHER. WOOD, Chicago. It contains 648 octavo pages, brings the war narrative down to the close of 1861, (closing with General McClellan's formal prohibition, in a regular Order of the Day, of the Hutchinson Family singing in the camps to the Union soldiers,) and it concludes with an excellent analytical index. Mr. GREELEY sketches American history from 1776 to 1862, more especially with the national toleration of Slavery. He traces Secession to that "peculiar institution," and his narrative, while full and decided, is calm and forbearing. He is more at home in describing the political than the military conflicts. The illustrations of this book are of a superior order. There are twenty wood engravings, representing memorable places, conflicts, maps, and plans of battle; and there are, finely cut on steel, portraits of the President and his Cabinet, of eminent opponents of the Slave Power, of Confederate Chieftains, of Union Generals, and of Union Naval Officers—seventy portraits in all. The book is dedicated to Mr. John BRIGHT, and is printed with clear type on good paper. Already, we understand, fifty thousand copies have been subscribed for, the mere weight of which exceeds one hundred tons. It is sold only to subscribers, by travelling agents.

is a very full record of the Legislation and of the general History of the United States. from the election of President Lincoln to July 4th, 1864. It tells all that occurred. in relation to the Rebellion, not only in our Congress, but in the Legislature of "the so-called Southern Confederation," and gives not only the legislative, but the executive, judicial, and politico-military facts of the last eventful four years. The compiler's position, as an officer of Congress, gave him singular and ample means of obtaining correct information, and he has shown not merely industry, but judgment and ability, in collecting, condensing, and properly arranging his materials. Without a copious and exact index, such a work as this would literally be a maze, through the intricacies of which the reader might blindly grope for a fact that he wanted. The Index here covers 24 pages in small type, and makes the book invaluable, because most readily accessible for reference. Mr. McPherson's "Political History of the Rebellion" is published by PHILP & Solomons, Washington, and T. B. Pugh, corner Sixth and Chestnut streets, is sole agent for its sale in this city.

Mr. McPherson's book (8vo. pp. 440)

Then and Now. On January 24, 1861, just at the outbreak. ing of the rebellion, Mr. EMERSON ETHE-RIDGE rose in the House of Representatives and made the only part of his record which is worth a straw in history. He then denounced the threatening revolution as "the most unauthorized, the most unjustifiable, and unpardonable that the world had ever looked on." More than this, he even defended the Republican party of the to be driving the enemy rapidly. North from the Southern charges of aggression, and showed that the real offence had been committed by the South. Mr.

ETHERIDGE then expressed principles entirely at variance with those of the leaders of his present party, for it is well known to the country that he repeatedly denounced the delusion and crime of the rebellion, and unhesitatingly supported the war. "I will throw myself into the deadly imminent breach," said this erratic politician, in 1861, as he "washed his hands of the shame and crime" of

But in the meeting of Saturday night Mr. ETHERIDGE enunciated a new idea. The character of a rebellion depends on its success," said this consistent patriot, and to show that he does not regard treason in the same light as in 1861 he

told his hearers: "If, by force or fraud, Abraham Lincoln is reelected, and he is thereby permitted four years more of his ruinous policy, fatal to the country, to the Consitution, they will know that all Government is gone forever. When the time comes when it is announced to them, they will look around for their own safety, and in these times, in view of rebel pretensions, would not be hard to tell where they will go: I do not say where they ought to go; I only tell you

where they will go." It is infinitely easier to reply to Mr. ETHERIDGE now than it was for him to reply to traitors in 1861. Mr. ETHERIDGE is nearly as wrong now as his friends at Richmond were in 1861. To show that he has a taste for rebellion, despite all his for-

mer protestations, we give another gem from Saturday evening's speech: "Why, sirs, a broad acre of men are here before me to-night, resolved, with strong arms and willing hearts, to save the Constitution of the country. [Enhusiastic cheers.] On Saturday I heard from the Tenth Legion; they send a greeting to the effect that they intend to keep the ballot-boxes open for o

week. [Laughter and cheers.] And there was a message, too, from Northumberland, God bless her to the men of Philadelphia, telling them that they would keep the ballot-boxes open, until they got votes enough. [Great cheering.] Fellow-citizens, all that I thus tell you is the truth." Altogether, Mr. ETHERIDGE has a more favorable idea of the rebellion than in 1861,

as may be judged by the following: "There are some worse things, sirs, than rebellion, though this is a wicked rebellion against popular government, against the verdict of the balbox. I am no apologist of Jeff Davis when I add that the sources of my country's misery are not confined to the South. Abraham Lincoln, Salmo P. Chase, Charles Sumner, John P. Hale, et id omne genus, have prated treason and revolution for forty years. [Cheers.] There are Northern traitors as well as Southern rebels. [Cries of 'That's so. Our Chases, and Sumners, and Beechers were content to plot and talk treason, and then sit back in silken pews, too cowardly to fight for the treason they preached. The Southern people, the Southern Congressmen, the Southern leaders were sincere in what they said, and on many a battle-field whiten the bones of some of the most distinguished of the rebel Congress. They fight sincerely, believing their cause to be just and that of their great tates. In their issue they were as sincere as great -I say great because they died in defence of a cause they believed to be right. Our Congressmen came only to vote. They are found only in company with Government contractors and Sambo. [Boisterous laughter.] They are caught talking with schoolmasters of negroes in a flippant way, offering up long prayers for the contrabands, and, if called upon they will even sing Psalms. [Renewed boisterous laughter.] They are always invoking God to be on their side, and, I suppose, when God has no other business, He may possibly attend to them." There is more of this trash of rowdy declamation, but it would be tedious to quote

peal from PHILIP drunk to PHILIP sober. BROWNSVILLE.—The reported capture of Brownsville by the Mexican Cortinas will furnish to the rebels an interesting complication with which to attempt their proverbial mischief in France. But there is no reason to suppose that our own Government will find it difficult to make adjustment, should Cortinas' strange conduct lead to still further results. Corti-NAS had as little right to capture Brownsville as the rebels to conduct cattle supplies to the French. But our own is a legitimate Government, while that of the rebels is not; and while we might repudiate the first case, the rebels can afford to acknowledge the second. Should CORTINAS continue to wage war on the French, after declaring himself an American citizen, the French Government would of course object. At present we avail ourselves of what amounts to nothing more than an ac-

cident—the capture of Brownsville.

cent speech that when he abandoned patri-

otism he threw overboard morals. We ap-

## VICTORY!

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM SHERIDAN.

A Splendid Victory in the Shenandoah Valley.

EARLY'S ARMY TOTALLY ROUTED

5,000 Rebels Killed and Wounded.

OVER 3,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

ARTILLERY AND BATTLE-FLAGS TAKEN

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED LEFT

IN OUR HANDS. FOUR REBEL GENERALS KILLED

The Enemy Sent Whirling through Winchester

THE UNION LOSS ABOUT TWO THOUSAND. General Russell Killed, and Generals, Upton, Mc

Intosh, and Chapman Wounded. A REBEL RAID ON LAKE ERIE

CAPTURE OF TWO SMALL STEAMERS

REBELS NEAR BATON BOUGE OFFER. ING TO SURRENDER

FIRST OFFICIAL GAZETTE. GREAT VICTORY OF GEN. SHERIDAN—THE REBELS TOTALLY ROUTED-5,000 RILLED AND WOUNDED-2,500 CAPTURED—GEN. SHERIDAN'S OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20-9.30 A. M. Gen. Sheridan attacked Early, fought a great battle, and won a splendid victory. Over 2,500 prisoners were captured; nine battleflags, and five pieces of artillery were also captured, and the rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed. Three other general officers were wounded. The Department learns with deep regret that we

have lost General Russell, killed. All the enemy's killed and most of the wounded have fallen into our hands. The details are stated in the following official telegrams received by this Department : HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 19-12 M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sheridan moved on the enemy this morning at daylight. Soon after the movement commenced, heavy and continued firing was heard for two hours; then ceased, apparently receding. It was resumed about

o'clock, and has continued to this hour (12 M.), apparently in the vicinity of Bunker Hill. John D. Stevenson, Brig. Gen. HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19-8 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just received a report from the signal offi-Continuous firing between Opequan and near Winchester. Very heavy since 10 A. M. I think the engagement is general. The line is about five miles long. Averill is heavily engaged with the enemy near Darksville.

Shall report promptly all reliable news. John. D. Stevenson, Brigadier General.

I have sent a party of scouts and couriers to the

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 19-4.30 P. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The fighting in the direction of Winchester much heavier. Our forces near Bunker Hill seem JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier General.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 19-7 P. M. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Just heard from the front. Our cavalry, unde Averill and Merritt, engaged Breckinridge's corps at Darksville at daylight, and up to one o'clock had driven him beyond Stevenson's depot, a distance of several miles, killing and wounding quite a number, and capturing 200 prisoners from Gordon's division.

On the centre and left the enemy were driver about three miles beyond the Opequan into a line of earthworks, our infantry attacking them in position. Since then, as the officer left, he could distinctly artillery firing as he came in. still continuing to this hour. Every indication is

hear heavy musketry firing and continuous heavy We have heard here heavy artillery firing, and most favorable to us. J. D. STEVENSON, Brig. Gen.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 20, 7.40 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: We have just heard from the front. Sheridan has defeated the enemy heavily, killing and wounding 5,000 of them, capturing 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, and nine battle-flags. The rebel Generals Gordon and Rhodes were

killed, and York wounded. Our loss is about two thousand. General Russell, of the 6th Corps, was killed. Gen. McIntosh lost a leg. Gens. Upton and Chapman are wounded: The enemy escaped up the valley under cover of

the night. Sheridan is in Winchester. J. D. Stevenson, Brig. Gen.

wounded.

Major General Sheridan transmits to General Grant the following official report, just received by WINCHESTER, Va., 7.30 P. M., Sept. 19, 1864.

Lieutenant General U.S. Grant: I have the honor to report that I attacked the orces of General Early, over the Berryville pike, at the crossing of Opequan creek, and after a most esperate engagement, which lasted from early in the morning until five o'clock in the evening, completely defeated him, driving him through Winchester, and capturing about 2,500 prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine army flags, and most of their

The rebel Generals Rhodes and Gordon were killed and three other general officers wounded. Most of the enemy's wounded and all their killed ell into our hands. Our losses are severe; among them General D. A. Russell, commanding a division in the 6th Corps, who was killed by a cannon ball. Generals Upton;

McIntosh, and Chapman were wounded. I cannot yet tell our losses. The conduct of the officers and men was most superb. They charged and carried every position taken up by the rebels from Opequan creek to

Winchester. The rebels were strong in number, and very obstinate in their fighting. I desire to mention to the Lieutenant Genera ommanding of the army the gallant Generals Wright, Crook, Emory, Torbert, and the officers and men under their command. To them the country is indebted for this hands

A more detailed report will be forwarded. P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General Commanding. Full details of the casualties will be given when eceived by the Department.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND OFFICIAL GAZETTE. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE VICTORY-3,000 REBEL WOUNDED LEFT AT WINCHESTER-FOUR REBEL GENERALS KILLED. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The following despatch has just been received, giving further particulars of

A salute of one hundred guns has just been given: HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 20, 11.40 A. M. To Hon. E. M. Stanton . Just received the following official from General Sheridan, dated 1 o'clock this morning: "GENERAL: We fought Early from daylight until between 6 and 7 P.M.

Sheridan's great victory.

"We drove him from Opequan creek, through Winchester, and beyond the town. "We captured from twenty-five hundred to three thousand prisoners, five pieces of artillery, nine battle-flags, and all the rebel wounded and dead. Their wounded in Winchester amounts to some three thousand.

"We lost, in killed, General David Russell, commanding a division of the 6th Army Corps; wounded, Generals Chapman, McIntosh, and Upton. "The rebels lost in killed the following general officers: General Rhodes, General Wharton, General Gordon, and General Ramseur. "We just sent them whirling through Winchester, and we are after them to-morrow.

"This army behaved splendidly. "I am sending forward all medical supplies, sul istence stores, and all the ambulances.

"JOHN D. STEVENS. " Brigadier General. THIRD OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

HE PRISONERS TAKEN IN THE VALLEY REPORTE OVER THREE THOUSAND—FIFTEEN BATTLE FLAGS CAPTURED-SHERIDAN AT KEARNSTOWN-THE REBELS COMPLETELY ROUTED-PROMOTION C SHERIDAN-ALL WELL AT ATLANTA-THE DRAFT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 9 P. M. The following is the latest intelligence received A TERRIBLE BATTLE ON MONDAY.

> Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The body of Gen. Russel has arrived. As soon a it is embalmed it will be forwarded to New York. Gen. McIntorh, with a leg amputated, has jus come in. He is in good spirits. Several officers from the front report the number f prisoners in excess of 3,000. The number of bat-

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Sept. 20, 8 P. M.

tle flags captured was fifteen instead of nine. All concur that it was a complete rout. Our cavalry started in pursuit at daylight thi Sheridan, when last heard from, was at Kearns

plies. Full subsistence for the entire army goes forward. If you do not hear from me often it will be because of the distance we are from the scene of action, and because I send you only such information as I esteem JOHN D. STEVENSON, Brigadier General.

I sent forward this morning ample medical sup-

rigadier in the regular army, and assigned him to the permanent command of the Military Middle General Grant has ordered the armies under his command to fire a salute of one hundred guns at 7

The President has appointed General Sheridan a

o'clock to morrow morning, in honor of Sheridan's great victory. A despatch just received from Gen. Sherman at Atlanta says: "Everything continues well with The reports of to-day show that the draft is pro-

eeding quietly in all the States. In most of the districts vigorous efforts are continued to fill the quota by volunteers before the drafted men- are EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. FULL ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT VICTORY-MAS TERLY STRATEGY OF GENERAL SHERIDAN-

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS OF THE ARMY. BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 .- The following is the American's special report of the great battle in the Shenandoah Valley:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, WINCHESTER, Va., Sept. 19-9 P. M. General Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of the war. Victory has again perched on our banners and the rebel army which so recently threatened an invasion of the loyal North has been defeated and utterly routed, with a loss of at least 3,000 killed and wounded, including four generals, viz., Rhodes Wharton, Bradley T. Johnson, and Gordon York. the two first of whom were killed, and the others badly wounded; and we took 2,500 prisoners, nine battle-flags, representing nine different regimental organizations, and five pieces of artillery with calssons, the recital of which ought to make every loyal heart in the North glow with admiration for the brave men and gallant officers who have

In order to more thoroughly understand the nature of the battle, with all the surrounding influences, it will be necessary to briefly refer to the operations of Sunday. On Sunday, a division of rebel infantry moved from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to drive Averill out of Martinsburg and to destroy the bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Opequan river, which they erroneously thought had been repaired.

They occupied Martinsburg for a short time without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averill as far as Darksville. General Sheridan, learning of their movements. ordered his whole command to break camp and prepare to march. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock on Sunday the tents were all struck and packed in wagons, and the different divisions were all under arms and prepared to move at a moment's notice. They rened in this state for about an hour, when the order came to go into camp again for the night, and everything remained perfectly quiet. About 9 o'clock orders were received from Gen.

Sheridan for the 6th and 19th Corps to be ready to start at 3 o'clock, and the Army of Western Virginia, under Gen. Crook, at 5 o'clock the following morning, the order of march to be as follows: 6th Corps to move out on the Berryville and Winchester road, and move in two parallel columns on both sides of the road with artillery, ammunition, and supply trains, on the same road; the 19th Corps to ollow on the same road, and in similar order; the Army of Western Virginia, under Crook, to move from its camping ground in the vicinity of Summit Point, and striking across the country in a south-westerly direction, was ordered to form a junction at the crossing of the Opequan, on the Berryville and Winchester pike

Shortly after 5 o'clock Wilson's division of cavalry crossed the Opequan at Berryville, on the Winchester pike, moving his command rapidly along the road, and driving the enemy's skirmish line gallantly, charged their works with his first brigade and carried them at the point of the sabre, taking thirty In this charge Col. Brinton, of the 11th Pennsyl-

vania Cavalry, was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works, whilst gallantly leading his re-These field-works were constructed by the rebels to guard the fords of the Opequan and to prevent our passage at this point. It will be seen how signally they failed to accomplish the object for which they were constructed.

Our cavalry having secured a safe crossing for the infantry, the 6th Corps was moved over the Opequan and along the pike towards Winchester, leaving its train parked, on the opposite side of the stream, at a point about a mile and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out a strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade, the enemy replying briskly with parts of two batteries. There was a delay of at least two hours, caused by the non-arrival of the 19th Corps, which, through a misconception of orders, failed to come up at the

roper time. General Emory had moved his column in the rear of the baggage train of the 6th Corps, instead of keeping his command closed up in the rear of the advancing column of the 6th Corps. Sheridan having learned on Sunday that the main pertion of Early's forces were encamped in the viinity of Bunker Hill and Stephenson's depot, resolved to mass his forces on the Winchester and Berryville pike, and, by a rapid movement, hurl them on Early's rear. No doubt but the enemy were completely surprised and out-manœuvred by

Sheridan. Whilst his different columns were being marched to the appointed place of rendezvous, a portion of the cavalry, under Torbet and Averill, kept up : strong picket line along the Opequan, and, by de monstrating in force at Burn's ford, kept a large portion of the enemy at that part of the field, which was twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate, and strike the blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army.

The delay in the arrival of the 19th Corps enabled Early to move Gordon's division at double quick from Bunker Hill, distant about ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge's, Ransom's, and Rhodes' commands, who had already arrived, and were formed in a belt of woods skirting the Berryville and Winchester

As soon as the 19th Corps arrived it was formed In four lines of battle, about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the 6th Corps; and, everything being in readiness, the advance was sounded at about 12 o'clock, and the different lines moved forward. The two corps advanced in splendid style, and just as composedly as though marching at a review or on parade-drums leading and colors flying-presenting such an imposing spectacle as has seldom been witnessed in the present war. In fact, some of the oldest and most experienced staff officers declared they had never before witnessed so

truly grand a spectacle. The first line had not advanced more than two undred yards before it became warmly engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about six hundred yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shells and solid shot into the opposite woods, where the distinctly seen moving up reinforcements.

Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until they had approached within nearly two hundred yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade with grape and cannister from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted, and which ploughed through our advancing lines, mowing down a large number of our men. The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire, and in retreating beyond the second line threw it into momentary confusion, and it was also obliged to fall back behind the third line, which had in the meantime been ordered to lay down, in order to avoid as much as possible the effects of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing lines Our artillery was now brought up and posted in commanding positions to silence these batteries o the enemy, which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was reformed and again moved forward, regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fall back. But this success was not gained without most obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy. General Sheridan had previously ridden along the lines, and was received everywhere by the men with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced it was with the terrible determination "to do or die

Having regained the advanced position which we had previously occupied, different lines of battle were ordered to lay down and wait the arrival of Crook's corps, which was held as a reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan. They were ordered up to take position on the extreme right of line, in order to counterast a movement on the part of the enemy, who were massing troops on their left flank, with a view of turning our right. Precisely at three o'clock, Crook formed on the right of the 19th Corps, the first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in the rear; supporting a division of the 19th Corps. Gen. Urook naving formed his men, rode along the fines, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, the

in the attempt !"

men promising to "go in and wipe out Winches-

Gen. Torbett, with Merrit and Averill's division of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about 9 o'clock, at Burns' and Knox's fords, had been hard at work all day, fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry; and having been successful in steadily driving them before them, had arrived on our extreme right, and were prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us

Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Gen. Torbet was stationed, and after consultation with him as to the part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line, extending nearly three miles in length, advanced amid cheers and yells, which could be distinctly heard far above the noise made by the thunder of artillery and continuous roar of musketry, which for its impetuosity has seldom been excelled in any battle in this war. Our men had determined to win the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy the battle became more and more fierce, until in point of desperate and fierce carnage it would compare favorably with any similar contest of the war. The slaughter now was truly awful, and at every discharge men were distinctly seen to drop all around, and the two contending lines at some points could not have been over two

hundred yards apart. Just at this critical period, above the roar of artillery and musketry, and the cheers of and fierce yells of the contending armies, could be distinctly heard the shrill notes of cavalry bugles sounding charge, which was the death-knell of Early's army. There could be seen the gallant Custer and Merritt. each with his headquarter-flag in hand and conspi mous among the advancing squadrons, gallantly leading the charge, which, in connection with the desperate courage displayed by our infantry, secured

All honor to those gallant chiefs who have done so nobly. Those who have never witnessed a cavalry charge can form no idea of its magnificence, nor of its de-

noralizing effects when well executed upon an

The stubborn columns of Early's command were forced to give way and break before the fierce onslaught which our cavalry made upon them, who, with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, capturing 721 privates and non-commissioned officers, with nine battle-flags and two guns. The broken and demoralized divisions comrising Early's command now fled in confusion throwing away everything which could in any way mpede their flight, and strewing the ground with

Some made for the heights, beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged by Averill, and forced to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where such of Early's command as are left him are now scattered. Our victory was a glorious one, and one well calculated to thrill the heart of every loyal man with impulses of unusual joy; but it has been well re-

marked that "every joy has its attending amount of sorrow," and ours was for the gallant dead and wounded, who poured out their life's blood freely, that this great and iniquitous rebellion should be put down Amongst the killed I regret to announce the gal-

lant Russell, of the 1st Division, 6th Corps, a comnander as fearless as it was possible for a man to e-brave unto rashness, he fell at the post of honor at the head of his division, while leading a charge. Gen. McIntosh, commanding the 1st Brigade 3 Cavalry Division, was wounded by a pistol ball in the leg, which necessitated amputation. He is now

General Upton, commanding a division of the 6th Corps, was also wounded, but not dangerously. Of the field and line officers, I have been able to collect a few names who were killed and wounded. Amongst them are Colonel Babcock, 75th New York, wounded; Colonel E. Bright, 126th Ohio, 3d Division, 6th Corps, killed; Captain Wright, of General Devin's staff, killed; Captain Rodenbaugh, 2d United States Cavairy, wounded in the arm; Captain McGueston, 2d U. S. Cavalry, aid to Gen. Merrit, killed; Major Vandenburg, 14th N. J., 3d Division, 6th Corps, killed; Major Dillingham, 10th Vermont, 3d Division, 6th Corps, killed; Lieut. Col. Brewer, 7th Michigan Cavalry, killed : Lieut Jackson, 1st Michigan Cavalry, arm shot off; Lieut. Matthews and John Allen, 1st Michigan Cavalry,

The Michigan brigade, of General Custer's comduring the flerce conflict which ensued when they charged a portion of his division. After the battle had been fought and won, and whilst our troops were passing through the streets of Winchester, several citizens, among them some

of the best ladies residing in the town, came out with Union flags in their hands and bade our soldiers welcome back to Winchester. The people of Winchester all agree in stating that Early's command is fearfully demoralized, and speak of his defeat as a disgraceful rout, in which both men and officers rushed frantically through the streets, throwing away everything which woul in any way encumber them in their flight. The City Hotel and adjacent foundries, together

with many private houses of Winchester, are full of rebel wounded. It is estimated that there are at least 3,000 i Winchester, and allowing for those who were carried away in ambulances and who were able to hobble along, it will be a small estimate to place their wounded at 4,000 and killed at 500, which, with the prisoners already captured, numbering 3,000, will make their loss 7,500 in number—equal to one of their corps.

It is impossible, at the time of writing this despatch, to form any correct estimate of our killed and wounded, but from information at hand, together with personal observation on the field. I do not think it will exceed five hundred killed and twenty-five hundred wounded, if it amounts to that number. Surely I am correct in stating that this has been one of the most sanguinary and decisive battles of

the war, and reflects great credit on Sheridan, who was constantly at the front, exposing himself to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and personally directing the movements of our army. ATTACK ON AVERILL AT MARTINSBURG BY M'CAUS LAND AND JOHNSON-RETREAT OF AVERILL TO HAINESVILLE-HE RECEIVES REINFORCEMENTS AND RE-OCCUPIES MARTINSBURG, DRIVING THE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Gentlemen who have arrived here from Hagerstown state that on Sunday the rebels, under McCausland and Johnson, dvanced from Bunker Hill and attacked Averill a Martinsburg. The latter, after a spirited resistance, fell back to Hainesville, a short distance from Falling Waters, on the Virginia side of the river, where he took a position. During Sunday night Gen. Averill received reinorcements, and yesterday morning advanced against the rebels, and drove them back to Bunker Hill and reoccupied Martinsburg. On Sunday a body of dismounted cavalry was dispatched from the camp at Hagerstown to Williams.

port, where they were at the latest accounts, guarding the fords of the river. THE ARMY BEFORE PETERSBURG. OCCASIONAL PICKET FIRING AND SHELLING. WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- A note from the Army f the Potomac, dated yesterday, says there is nohing new, and all is quiet, with the exception of an occasional shot on the picket line. Information from City Point repeats that the

rebels continue to throw an occasional shell at our

working parties on the new railroad, but with little FORTRESS MONROE. SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF A SCHOONER BY THE REBELS—REBEL PRISONERS TO BE EXCHANGED— GENERAL GRANT ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 19.—The schooner Jane F. Durfee, E. G. Davis, master, was captured on saturday evening last, at 11 o'clock, while at anchor in Warwick river, near James river, by a party of five rebels belonging to the C. S. navy. It was a complete surprise. The first Capt. Davis knew of it a rebel entered his cabin with a pistol directed at his head, demanding the surrender o the schooner, and informing him of his crew having been overpowered. The schooner was released by Captain Davis giving bond to the amount of \$7,313, and Wilbur F Stocking, the supercargo, being held as hostage fo payment of the money

They then robbed the schooner, taking \$2,700 from the captain, clothing from the crew, the small-boat colors, papers, compasses, nautical instruments, &c. bidding the captain politely adieu, left at one P. M. The captain of the Durfee arrived and reported here with his schooner this morning. Flag-of-truce steamers New York and Dictator, with one thousand rebel prisoners, destined for exchange, arrived last night from Philadelphia, and left at 10 o'clock this morning for Aikens' Landing, all in charge of Major John E. Mulford, Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners. Lieutenant General Grant arrived this morning from Baltimore, and proceeded up the James river, with Major Mulford, on the New York. Steamer Keyport ran on to an old wreck in Hampton Roads, this morning, making a hole in her keel. She ran ashore on Old Point, and sunk in shoal water. The wreck had recently floated in and suck in the channel

Sloop-of-war Wyoming sailed from Hampton Roads this afternoon, and went to sea. A REBEL RAID ON LAKE EBIE. CAPTURE OF TWO SMALL STEAMERS.

BUFFALO, Sept. 20.—News has been received that a party of rebels from Canada have captured the little steamers Parsons and Island Queen, near Bass Island, on Lake Erie, yesterday afternoon, and have gone down or across the lake, probably for reinforcements, guns, and ammunition. The captur-ing party numbered thirty men, armed with revolvers and bowie knives. No other arms were noticed. The captors took at Middle Bass Island wood enough to last two days. ACCOUNT OF THE REBEL PIRACY-THE BOAT ISLAND QUEEN SOUTTLED AND THE PARSONS BURNED-FORTY UNION SOLDIERS CAPTURED AND PAROLED. Toledo, Sept. 20.—Capt. Orr, of the steamer

ast night. The Island Queen left Sandusky at 3 P. M. yesterday, stopped at Kelly's Island for 30 or 40 soldiers, and passed Middle Bass Eland, where she found the steamer Parsons in possession of pirates, who at once seized the Island Queen. The soldiers were paroled as Confederate presoners, and the other passengers were sworn to scerecy or 24 hours. The Island Queen was then lasned to the Parsons, and the two started for Sandusky

Island Queen, arrived from Detroit river this morn-

ing, and furnishes a statement in regard to the

piratical operations in the vicinity of Sandusky,

When out five railes the watercock of the Island Queen's pony engine was broken off, opening I hole in her side, and she was cast off and left to sink. The Parsons tossed on to the mouth of Sandusky bay, and after hovering about some time, apparentsignalling to those inside, started for Detroit. river, arriving at Fighting Island, on the Canada side, about 8 o'clock this morning, where Capt. Orr, his clerk and engineer, were landed, and the steamer was burned as soon as preparation could be made for that object. The captain has no doubt the selzure of the United States steamer Michigan and the liberation of the erisoners at Johnson's Island were the objects of the plot. Both steamers were stripped of everything

DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA RDER OF GENERAL COUCH—SALUTES IN HONOR OF THE VICTORY.

Early and Breckinridge, in the Shenandoah valley,

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

EIZURE OF A STEAMER AT MEMPHIS-ARREST

FOR SMUGGLING.

CAIRO, Sept. 20 .- The Momphis papers of yester-

The steamer Royal Arch has been seized at Mem-

phis, and her captain and officers held in bonds to

THE REBEL TROOPS NEAR BATON ROUGE OFFERING

ST. Louis, Sept. 20.—An army officer, just from

below, brings a report derived from Gen. Herron's

adjutant, that Colonel Scott, commanding the rebel

troops near Baton Rouge, had sent a proposition to

General Herron to surrender, if he would grant an

unconditional pardon to himself and the officers of

ARKANSAS.

GEN. STEELE REINFORCED—CAPTURE OF A PARTY OF CAVALRY.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—A gentleman from Duvall's

Bluff, Arkansas, reports the arrival of Gen. Mowe

at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th Corps

With this accession to his force Gen. Steele will b

Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Genera

Between thirty and forty of the 3d Regular Cay

CALIFORNIA.

Return of Gen. McDowell—The Overland

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The steamer Slerra

Mail to Recommence

Nevada has arrived from British Columbia wit

General McDowell has returned from a tour of

inspection among the defences on the northern

The overland mail service is forthwith to be re-

sumed from this side. The report of the Indian

New Orleans Markets.

rived, with New Orleans dates of the 14th instant

Cotton was in good request at full prices, and the

market has nearly recovered from the recent de

cline. Good ordinary, \$1.75@1.80; low middling

There is some inquiry for sugar, and 200 boxes of

Old superfine flour, \$13; new choice superfine

The steamer Emily B. Souder was to leave New

\$13.25; extra, \$15; low extra, \$13.50. The stock o

A Train to Fort Smith Captured by

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 20 .- Advices from Fort

Smith say the train which left here on September

1st, for Fort Smith, was captured by the rebels at

Cavin Creek. The train consisted of 160 wagons

laden with supplies, 600 mules, 40 artillery horses,

Destructive Fire at St. Louis.

ST. Louis, Sept. 20.—The loss by the burning o

Gugin's mill, last night, was \$150,000, on which

there was no insurance. Two hundred barrels of

flour and fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were

POUGHKEEPSIE. Sept. 20 .- A scull-boot race of

five miles for \$500 took place to day. Joshua Ward

beat Stevens by six seconds. Time 38 min. 13s., beat-

ing Hamill's time 2 min. 5s., and second only to

Fire in St. Louis.

Fagan, on Seventh street, was burned last night.

The loss is estimated at \$100,000 to \$150,000. The

Reopening of the Overland Mail Route.

FORT KEARNEY, Sept. 20.-The Superintenden

of the Overland Mail route, with their agents, stock,

&c., left this morning to reopen the route, A spe

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Hon. Chas.

H. Winfield has been renominated for Congress

Gen. McClellan Serengded

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20.—Gen. McClellan was

WASHINGTON.

SPEECHRS OF EX-SECRETARY CHASE AND

After the meeting of the Lincoln and Johnson

Club, at the Union League Rooms, last evening, a

number of the members of the club, accompanie

by the Finley Hospital band, went to the house of

Secretary Chase, and serenaded that distinguished

entleman. Mr. CHASE addressed them as fol-

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for the com-

ble judgment, a large majority will be given for

"The Baltimore platform, upon which these no-

"I have talked a little to you to night, my friends, and have said some things which I intend to say to the people of my own State: I have always thought that I could go to the people and tell them plainly what we need and what is right. I have never leared to appeal to their sound heads and true hearts. I have always found them willing to trust me whenever I was willing to trust them."

The crowd dispersed after giving hearty cheers

for the speaker, the army and navy, and Lincoln

and JOHNSON.

hill, every river, every mouth of ever

SENATOR LANE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1861.

from the Eleventh district of this State.

gerenaded here to night.

amount of insurance is unknown.

ST. Louis, Sept. 20 .- The flouring mill of A. W.

A Scull-Boat Bace on the Hudson

Rebels.

\$1.82%@1.85; middling, \$1.87%@1.90.

hand is light and the assortment poor.

Orleans for New York on the 15th inst.

Havana No. 2 were sold at 21c.

and two sutler trains,

also destroyed.

Pittsburg.

through.

CAIRO, Sept. 19.—The steamer Atlantic has ar

troubles on the plains are greatly exaggerated.

TO SURRENDER.

By command of Major General Couch.

on the 19th instant.

lay contain no news.

able to take offensive steps.

over \$200,000 in gold.

on the 6th.

answer the charge of smuggling.

evening. The car from New York, which p expected to arrive here by six in the m CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 20 .- The following gene under the charge of Mr. Townsend, of the Bal ral order has been issued : post office. Third Assistant Postmaster G HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA, CHAMBERSBURG, Sept. 20, 1864 GENERAL ORDER, NO. 52.

JOHN A. SCHULTZE,

Assistant Adjutant General.

N. SEVIDY remains in New York a few days he new experiment. THE CHESAPEARE AND OHIO CANAL The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is again in A national salute will be fired at each military rable order between Cumberland and Was post in this department, at 12 o'clock M. on the day following the receipt of this order, in honor of the all repairs having been made. Canal boats passing freely over the canal. brilliant achievement of our troops under command of General Sheridan, over the combined forces of

MOSEBY SEVERELY WOUNDED. The Alexandria Journal says that Mosby recei a severe wound in the groin in the fight near

hundred sheds were given to the flames, and

works, costing \$60,000, were so substant

as to require gunpowder to destroy then

THE BAILROAD POST-OFFICE SYSTEM

The new railroad post-office system betwee

city and New York was fairly inaugurate

A national salute was fired to-day in hon SHERIDAN'S VICTORY. THE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE SECRETARE DRAFTED. Messrs. Nicolay and Hay, the President's vate secretaries, were drafted this afternoon, an others, in the First ward.

KERR, Company E, 139th Pennsylvania. Publications Received. From T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Magazine for October; among other very realisi Book I. of "Our Mutual Friend." These we sh notice to-morrow. From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street\_1 lustrated London News and Illustrated News of

notice. The Late General Russell. Brigadier General David A. Russell, who feli he battle near Winchester, was a native of N York. He graduated at West Point in 1845. served in the Mexican war, and was breveted " gallant and meritorious conduct in several affa with guerilleros at Paso Ovejas, National Brie and Cerro Gordo." He has served also with tinction throughout the present war. His rank the regular army at the time of his death was th of major of the 8th Infantry. He was commiss

brigadier general of volunteers Nov. 29. 1862.

New York, September 20, 1864 TWO GREAT FIRES

any divine interposition of an insurance compan THE NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION, which was to have been held in this city next month, will be held at Syracuse instead. The colored men in this vicinity are very enthusiastic upon the subject, and there will, doubtless, be a temporary draining of blacks for the occasion-New York sending a large delegation of visitors. Had the original programme been retained there was a possibility of trouble, The mob element, heated by political discussions. and stirred up by the orators of the faction, might. it was feared-not by the blacks, perhaps-attempt a violent interruption of the Convention, and strive

members, who had become responsible to the State

for their muskets, will lose about \$10,000, withou

WIFE OR NO WIFE.

The entire stafffof compositors, recently employed upon the Times newspaper, have been suddenly nected with the Union.

Karl Formes, the great basso, is once more in the public service. Grover, of the Opera House, has his ulterior base voice under contract. THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE TO RUSSIA. The Western Union Telegraph Company, who, in conjunction with the Russian Government, have this great enterprise on hand, are actively engaged in fitting out an expedition, under the immediate supervision of Capt. Charles S. Bulkley, U. S. A., or Oregon, the coast of Russian America, and the country beyond Behrings Straits, to survey the ronte of the telegraph line, and make other needful arrangements to put the whole extent of line under contract the ensuing year, and we understand that

"Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for the compliment of this call. As I am not a man holding office, nor a candidate for office, I may, without vanity, regard this demonstration as a mark of personal good-will, and of approval for services which it has been my fortune to render in times past.

"I propose soon to go to my own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to you all. I believe you call yourself the Lincoln and Johnson Club. These names represent to us, to day, principles and a policy, designs and purposes, by which alone we believe this country can be saved. Of these principles I have been an earn-New York, San Francisco, and London by the mid-Hiram Sibley, Esq., president of the Western Union and of the Russian companies, sails in company with Mr. Collins, the enterprising projector of the Russian American telegraph line, in the Scotia to-day for Liverpool and St. Petersburg, with a iew to complete the arrangements already initiated r expediting the early completion of the line.

poses, by which alone we believe this country can be saved. Of these principles I have been an earnest advocate, to use a legal phrase, for a length of time 'whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.' I shall not be likely now to forget them, or cease to inculcate them to my fellow citizens. If all the voters would take my advice, there would not be a vote cast except for those two gentlemen. A great many, no doubt, and, in my humble judgment, a large majority will be given for ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON. The City of London has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated. ARRIVAL FROM THE WEST GULF SQUADRON.

> THE PRICE OF GOLD Gold closed this evening at \$2.2214@2.2214. Arrived, ship Lizzie Southard, from Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF THE BROOKLYN. MARINE INTELLIGENCE Arrived, brigs Mary McRae from London, Eliza Ann, Remedios.

o'clock, for New York, with 30 passengers. The gunboat Iasco was at Pictou yesterday.

THE CITY. FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE. MEETING AT THE HALL OF THE UNION

The meeting last evening at the Union League (late Concert) Hall, was well attended, though impromptu. Through Mr. H. L. Taggart, of the Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored troops, the post band of Camp William Penn entertained the audience throughout the evening with the national airs. Speeches were made by Thomas Fitzgerald, Major Brown, and Thomas M. Coleman, Esq. A recitation was made by Mr. N. K. Richardson, and two campaign songs sung by Mr. Paul Berger. The first song of this gentleman was so well liked that he was loudly encored. Mr. Fitzgerald pointed with pride to the victories of our armies, especially that just gained over the rebels in the Shenandoah valley by Sheridan, and impressed his hearers with the pecsetiv of Present Parkers. speaker, the army and navy, and Liscoln's speaker, the army and navy, and Liscoln's arison of the whole distensed to Mr. Orasm judicy of those who had listensed to Mr. Orasm judiced the band to the National Hotel, there included the band to the National Hotel, there is a seremade to Senator Lang, of the first of these victories of the first of the first of these victories of the first of the first of these victories of the first of the first of these victories of the first of the first of these victories of the first of t

SALUTE FOR SHERIDAN'S VICTORY

BURIAL OF A PENNSYLVANIAN, Among the burials reported from army hospin vesterday there is but one from Pennsylvania, Hy

World, of September 3, and News of the World, day later. Also, the Cornhill Magazine and Tem

Bar, for September. These two last welreserve

NEW YORK CITY.

have occurred in this city within the last forty-eighours, involving a loss estimated at nearly \$200,00 The first, which was in Fourth avenue, was some what singular; the roofs of an entire block of buildings being burned off, the fiames inflicted by little damage beyond. The second involved the destruction of a vast double building on Broadwa In one portion were stored the many paintings con stituting the collection of William Niblo, Esq., pro prietor of Niblo's Garden. Mr. Niblo had grade ally accumulated these works of art, during eigh years, at an expense of \$30,000, and their loss is more to be lamented from the fact that among them were several rare works, which, of course cannot be replaced. The armory of the 37th Mili tia Regiment was consumed in this building. The

to immolate the negroes, as it did in July, 1863, at lesser companions.

Mention is made of a somewhat sensational case, now in progress at the Surrogate's Court, in East New York. James Arlington Bennett, dying intestate, some six months ago, left a property valued at \$100,000. Now comes Mrs. Margaret Ben nett, formerly a domestic in Bennett's house, and who, subsequently to the death of the original Mrs. B., had lived with him as his wife. She claims letters of administration. The relatives object, claiming that she is not his widow. She retorts a marriage at Philadelphia. Thus the matter stands. MISCELLANEOUS.

cial mail agent will leave to morrow to see the mails ousted, and their places supplied by men not con-Congressional Nomination in New York. Wallack's Theatre inaugurated its season last evening with Boucicault's "Fox Chase." Despite the advance in prices, the house was crowded. The unfortunate Bedouins of literature who have prophesied ruin to all managers making the advance, upon the supposition that the rule of inevitable bankruptcy, which obtained with themselves when called upon suddenly for an extra "quarter," applied equally to citizens at large, have at length discovered their mistake. The theatres were never more prosperous than at present

> the projectors of the enterprise are sanguine that the line will be in successful operation between

REJOICINGS OVER SHERIDAN'S VICTORY. Flags were hoisted all over the city, and there is general rejoicing over Sheridan's great victory.

miness were placed, comprises three great princi-ples: First, Union, one and indivisible. That Union embraces in its extent the whole country—every The naval supply steamer Aphrodite arrived from promontory and cape wherever the flag of the Uniou ever floated.

"The next of those principles is, that that Union has been assaulted by slavery, and slavery must die the death which it deserves. This principle was announced by the Convention by, I suppose, a greater degree of unanimity than any other there enunciated. Is there a man here who means to be put down? ensacola on the 12th with a number of naval offiers, including Lieut. Com. Bunce, and 225 discharged seamen from the West Gulf Squadron. hose terms had expired.

> BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 20. The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn has arived at this port for repairs.

HALIFAX. Sailing of the Steamer Sidon—The Gan. boat lasco. HALIFAX, Sept. 20.—The steamer Sidon sailed at

enunciated. Is there a man here who means to deny this? Is there one who means to suffer this to be put down?

"The third principle is, the rights of Americans must be respected by all foreign countries. They have no idea of allowing princes or potentates of any country to interfere with anything that of right belongs to this country or the people of this country, or to place any obstructions in the way of the institutions and the progress of this country.

"The Union can only be maintained by thoroughly suppressing the rebellion, and preserving republican institutions, based upon these principles. To this end the people propose to maintain their armies now in the field. We did not mean to treat them with any hollow or lip sympathy; we do not mean to give any cold cuts, but warm, generous sympathy, warm, generous support to the men who are fighting under that obstinate fellow, Grant; the men who have acted so splendidly in that campaign, consummated by that glorious victory under Sherman; the men, who, on the ocean wave, or in the harbors of that ocean, wherever Fairagut leads them, with that gallant commander tied to the mast head. We intend to give them ample supplies of arms, food, clothing, this, we intend to appeal to them, in the name of this great Republic, to save our national honor and our free institutions.

"We want peace, but we want it with a Union our free institutions.

"We want peace, but we want it with a Union made sacred by freedom, and made permanent by foundations upon freedom and justice.

"Which of the planks in our platform do you want taken out? Do you want any one shaved a single particle? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good. Let us maintain it all. Let us maintain the men who support it.

"I have taked a little to you to night, my friends, and have said some things which I intend to say to LEAGUE.