FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1864. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN

EVERY COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1102 Chestnut Street.—Our friends in every county and dis-rict in Penusylvania should immediately, without one day 'e delay, send to the State Committee a correct copy of their whole ticket, giving plainly 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 regiments of the State.

County Committees should also prepare and send with the Commissions their several county tickets, or

send a special agent with the Commissions to carry

General Fremont's Withdrawal. The withdrawal of Gen. FREMONT free Presidential candidacy has not been pected, for whatever ground of opposition this gentleman has assumed toward the Union party, none have imagined that he has designed to throw the triumph of the election into the hands of the enemies of the cause. Gen. FREMONT's own declarations in favor of radical freedom plainly show that while he has opposed the Administration he is a far more extreme opponent of the humiliating policy represented by General McClellan. We are not surprised, therefore, that the Radical party have at length merged their attitude of criticism into an earnest and united antagonism towards the absurd, but mischievous and minous, doctrines of the Chicago Convention. Without commenting upon the terms with which Gen. FREMONT signifies his withdrawal, we may remark that the great body of his friends and supporters will new thoroughly comprehend, not only the necessity of defeating General McCLELSAN, but the policy and justice of supporting President Lincoln. We, therefore, welcome to the union of our cause the return of many intelligent and carnest

Hon. J. C. McKibbin. Hon. Joseph C. McKibbin, a Represeniative in Congress for the State of Calitornia in the Thirty-sixth Congress, spoke before a McClellan meeting in this city on Wednesday evening last. We have read the report of his remarks, and, with no intention to do him injustice, we say we have read it with amazement. Remembering Col McKibbin's heroism in Congress when he opposed Bucha-NAN's slave tyrannies in Kansas with so much fertitude, and against so many influences, alike of family and of friends, and remembering, also, his after connection with such chiefs as HALLECK, and Rosecrans, and Thomas, (all, by the way, now in carnest and conscientious opposition to General McCLELLAN, as the Candidate of the only Peace party in the North, and, per consequence, against the only Peace party in the South, the Andrew Johnson patriots of that section), we read his speech with amazement, and, let us add, with pain. We do not question the right of the bravest man in the land, not now in the army of the generals fighting to preserve the Government which most of General McClellan's friends would dithe rebel authors of the war, taking strong ground in favor of General McClellan. He would not be a soldier if he did not follow his instincts and take his stand. But in Colonel McKibbin's case we object earnestly that he should repeat against his of such a calamity as the recent accident at Government and the Administration of Thompsontown. his Covernment the extraordinary statements in his speech at the Continental Theatre on Wednesday evening. We contend that, whatever his right to say these things, he ought never to have lent his name to the re-echoing of them. And we have two good reasons for this remark, reasons which will, we claim, reach his own heart, and touch the minds of those who may not have thought of them. Before giving these reasons we will repeat some of the extraordinary language of Colonel McKierin's speech on Wednes-

day evening. We copy from the report of THE PRESS:

"Believing that more than one Government was incompatible with the best interests of the country, hundreds of thousands of unreturning braves, who now sleep beneath the turf of the South, and hundreds of thousands more, and he among them, felt the electric shock that went through the country when Fort Sumpter was fired on. Iden of all parties vied with each other in filling up the armies of the Union. They went assured by the Administration, through the Chicago platform and the President's inaugural address, that the war was for the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws, which Demicrats recognized everywhere. [Applause] But when these objects were no longer those of the war, thousands lost heart. But here he would say that it was not (as the chairman had stated) for these, but for private reasons, that he had resigned his commission in the army. The uniform of the American army, of which all were proud, was seen upon the black man. And he believed that he saw for these, but for private reasons, that he had resigned his commission in the army. The uniform of the American army, of which all were proud, was seen upon the black man. And ho believed that he saw turther than meet people saw to-day. He saw the whole rear of our armiee guarded by negroes, while white men were tent to the freat. He believed this state of fishings to have been brought about by the conscription and emancipation policy of the Administration. That policy had laid 200,000 brave men beneath the sod. That policy might seem very teasible to those who remained at home, while they delegated to others the dangerous and deadly work of carrying it out. It was Massachusetts, and New England generally, which had enforced the inauguration of that ruthous policy. And these States had while he vet was serving in the army, two hundred and fitty agents to buy up the refuse population of the rebel States to illl up the places of the gallant dead white men. What effect had emancipation on the condition of the negro? Although the speaker regretted the existence of slavery as much as any one, still be did not think the present policy was the best one to get us rid of the evil. The negro, before the policy began to jact, which was aimest contemporary with the beginning of the war—the negro was comfortable and happy. What is he to day? In the contraband camps at Washington, and along the Mississippi, they were dying by hundreds of thousands, without a single comfort they once enjoyed in their old homes, and the able-bodded men were being bought up or criven into the army. General Sherman [slight applause] had a proper opinion of this plan of filling up our armies with negroes and the refuse population of the rebel cities. He protested against the acts of the Massachusetts voters, not Southern negroes. Such a course on her part, and that for her New England Steters, was an insult to the fighting men of his army. Mr. McKibbin thee nadverted to the grievances under which he said the people of the North labored. He was p The first italicised sentence in this seech shows that Colonel McKibbin did not resign his commission in the army befor private reasons." We are glad that if he had remained in the army le would probably not have held these inions. It would be monstrous to Eaht against the rebellion with such 1 oughts as these in his heart. Hence, his resignation resulted from "private 10350ns," he must be regarded as having not opposed (we will not say as having (proved) this much-assailed policy of A BRAHAM LINCOLN. But we would put i: to Colonel McKibbin, whether, having reigned the army, it becomes him to use guments against the administration of the Government which all his old comnanders would reject with horror? Why, while in the army, did he not protest against

ment on his remarks at the Continental Theatre. Such is our first comment upon one part of his speech, Secondly. Col. McKibbin is reported as having said, in reference to Mr. Lincoln's administration : "We would counsel men by action and their strong arms to rid themselves of this usurpation, to rid themselves of ABRAHAM LINCOLN," &c. And again, as showing how this idea was engrafted on !

the Colonel's mind: "Congress had passed | whole system of railroad management shall an enabling act. (?) but the President had put it into his pocket, and meant to do as he pleased. His purpose was to re-elect himself with the electoral votes of the States whose votes were controlled by his bayonets. If he did so, and tried to become elected in that manner, then it became the duty of every honest man to protest, both by words and bayonets." These threats of Col. McKibbin are best answered by the fact that the very "enabling act" to which he refers, after a preceding compliment to Messrs. Wade and Davis, who opposed it because it did not obliterate the whole voting population of the South and practically educe the Southern States to Territories, was not signed by Mr. Lincoln, because he was resolved to give all the loyal people in the South every chance to note at elections and as resolved to preserve the old frame-

work of the Government! But to this part of Colonel McKibbin we have another reply. He appeals to the people of Pennsylvania to turn out by force, and under an assumption we have shown to be most unjust, an Administration from which, in less than six months, he voluntary asked the important office of Governor of one of our new Territories. For this post he was and constantly recurring accidents, and the recommended by some of the most influential friends of the Administration, now its carnest supporters, in spite of the new light that has dawned upon the gentleman they recommended. It is, indeed, a little curious, and cannot fail to be mortifying to them, that the gallant Colonel should not have prevented them from so strongly recommending him to President Lincoln, the same whom he would unseat by "bayonets" and "strong

arms," if he did not agree to a policy repudiated by the whole Copperhead party. We have, however, one most compen sating consolation, so far as Colonel Mc-Killbin is concerned—that the Democracy of California, who cut loose from the slave power in 1857-58, when such men as himself and BRODERICK led the way, are now on the side of Mr. Lin-COLN's Administration, and against Mc-CLELLAN. There is not a Southerner who hunted BRODERICK in California, and helped to slay him, not now for DAVIS or McClellan. Those who stand by the first are in rebellion. Those who stand by the second are in California. Our profound regret is, that while our Government is so generous and so just to all loyal States, and to all loyal citizens, a mistaken philanthropy, or an ideal sense of personal injury, should sometimes mislead loyal States, and more frequently loyal citizens. But live the Republic Those are always the truest who have re-

ceived the least-and those the hardest to satisfy who have gotten the most. The Accident at Thompsontown. This year will be remembered for the many frightful accidents that have occurred upon Northern railroads. It seems as if some evil genius had taken possession of steam and power, and doomed all to destruction who submitted to their control. Scarcely a week-we might say scarcely a day-has passed without our being called upon to write the details of some terrible loss of human life. Alas for these sad vide and destroy, and not associated with | times, the loss of life is our constant story ! While we have taught ourselves to read with indifference, and perhaps with a certain feeling of pleasure, sad stories of the death of thousands, we cannot, without a horrible feeling of pain, read the narrative

> As we understand the case, it is this: In the early morning hour a passenger train which had been travelling all night ran with full speed against a train of coal cars which was standing upon the track. Under any ordinary circumstances, a collision of this kind would be frightful, and of the armies of the Union. Without this, there might have been a loss of life, but in this case the loss of life was appalling. A fire had been built in the cars, the morning being damp and chilly, and the shock of the collision threw the burning coals over the floor. In an instant the light dry wood and the many inflammable materials that constitute the furniture of a car were in tlames. This was another danger, but, more terrible than all, the doors of the car were locked, and, although the train had come to a halt. the mere locking of a door made escape impossible, and for many minutes men and women were compelled to remain and die amid the burning flames. There were no means of escape. Human power—even the power of frantic, despairing, dying men-could not, in the few minutes of mercy given by the flames, force a way

from this earthly hell. The details of this horrible story could not gain any additional terror from any fancy of ours. Many were burned to ashes, and many have returned to us wounded and maimed. We do not eare to follow the details of this appalling disaster. "The remains of the killed have peen placed in respectable coffins, and will cither be interred by the company or held to await the orders of relatives - " this s all that remains of the lives of many living, hopeful men who left Pittsburg on Wednesday evening on errands of business or pleasure.

Now, we ask in the name of the people who is to blame for this terrible disaster? Nor do we confine our question to this particular company, but we demand that some tops shall be taken to investigate the many ecent railroad accidents, and so to reform he whole system of railroad management that there shall be an end of this appalling and frequently-recurring loss of life. See by what trivial causes the lives of men are taken away! We are told, in this case, that a train of coal cars was left upon the track. A man was sent up the track with a light to give warning to the advancing train. "In the present case, the man who was stationed to give the warning was only about fifty yards from his rain, and the morning being very dark and foggy, the light was not seen till too late." It may be said that the sentinel was to blame, but we do not think so. The whole system of warning trains by lights, and in such a way that a sleepy brakesman, or a near-sighted engineer, or lazy watchman, may, as in this case, hurl a whole train into destruction, is disgraceful. The very causes which common sense would teach men to guard against are the causes which produced this great loss of life. A dark and foggy morning would, of all things, be the time when men would be careful, but it does not seem to have been the case at Thompsontown Why trust to a dim light and sleepy offiuse of his above quoted opinions, but cials in a foggy morning? This train might have been warned by telegraph, or ci this admission. For it convinces us by the locomotive whistle, or by a more ingenious system of signalling. A hundred ways might be suggested to make these accidents impossible. The only way which suppose that Colonel McKibbin could would seem to be liable to mistake or neglect is that which we are told is "custom-

ary" to the company. In addition to this, and in the present case particularly, the cause of so much death s the common and foolish custom of locking the doors of the cars. Why is this done? Is it because the conductor, by locking all doors save one, finds who enter or leave his train without the trouble of going through the train This is too trivial for a reason. Is it because some cars are more elegantly furnished than others and it is prudent to lock the doors to prevent them the policy of employing negroes? Why did from being crowded? Then we say that 1. not tell HALLECK, ROSECRANS, and the the whole system of making a distinction rest that the negroes should be left in the in the furniture of cars, even to accommopossession of their masters, to help feed the date the ladies, is wrong. These companies | military school and enjoyed the social intirebels who were fighting to destroy the make money enough and charge fare enough Republic? If the record of Generals HALto be able to make all cars alike—and as LECK and Rosecrans had been Col. Mcall passengers pay alike the distinction is KIBBIN'S guide in military politics, we unjust. Perhaps these doors are locked to think we should not be called on to comprevent passengers from riding on the platform. We say if men are rash enough to thus risk their lives the risk is their own. Do not jeopardize the lives of hundreds to prevent one or two foolish men from runing into danger. We entirely agree with the "survivors" (how horrible the word sounds!) in the protest, and "ask for humanity's sake, that all railroads forever strong, convincing, and conclusive facts. after see that the doors are kept unlocked." Every day we have the most painful proofs

be revised and improved. In England the people are discussing the railways and the great temptation to crime that exists in forced a reform, and public opinion must force a greater reform in America. Here we too often see our railroads managed In the case of the Pennsylvania Central we make an exception, but the fact that a road so liberal and wisely managed could be the scene of an accident as terrible as that at Thompsontown, shows the great necessity for reforming the whole plan. . The Camden and Amboy Railroad (the muchabused, misunderstood, and wicked Camden and Amboy) may claim the merit of even a far higher praise. It has been singularly free from the calamities we are now discussing, and the friends of the Government should not fail to see that in the military operations and the necessities of war and internal policy there is no rail road more important to us and more deserving of our confidence and support than the Camden and Amboy. At the same time we must insist upon a reform of our whole railroad system. It must be done. There is no reason for these frightful people demand that our railways be managed with more liberality and care, knowing that, with liberality and care, railroad travelling may be made as safe as travelling in a country stage or a family carriage. HERE is another piece of Democratic ar-

gument. It is from the speech of Joun McKeon, of New York "Look and see what coal is. Democratic coa used to be five dollars a ton. Republican coal is fifteen dollars, [Laughter.] Now there is one specimen. Flour, five dollars a barrel-Democrat want to know of some of the 'loyal' leaders, or Leagues, which is the flour and which is the coal

for the country !" When men intend to incite riots and disloyalty, this is the way to do it. We particularly desire to notice the infamy of these appeals to popular passion, and more especially to the poor and needy, who are compelled to suffer from the evils produced by war. We all know that the advance in the price of provisions, of articles of domestic economy and personal comfort, is occasioned by circumstances that cannot be controlled. War was necessary. War always deranges trade, commerce, and economy. As long as we have war coal will cost more than in times of peace, and flour will be more expensive. This is not caused by Republicanism or Democracy. "But stop the war and there will be no longer high prices." Then we are to have peace and humiliation because coal is dear? Do we understand General McClellan to be in favor of this? If so, then he is doubly false, for he writes a letter endorsing war, and a McCLELLAN war would certainly keep coal and flour as dear as they are now. Even when war does cease, the war debt must be paid-taxes must be imposed to pay it, and taxation will prevent these commodities from reaching the level of peace. The Democrats know this, and when they make such arguments as this from the mouth of John McKeon, they mean either that peace shall be made and our debt repudiated, or they mean to deliberately deceive the people. Let John McKeon and his friends classify themselves. If they wish to be known as cowards and repudiators, let it be said. If, on the other hand, they desire to be considered the bearers of false tidings-very good. When they make use of arguments

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cers, fighting in victorious columns of the army, that declared for Gen. McClellan Some there are, I admit, who have in ear lier days, when the discipline of the army. their arrangement. Public opinion has the associations of early days in West Point, and the free-masonry that seems to pervade the regular forces controlled the minds of men with a feeling of friendship solely and simply to raise large dividends. | and sympathy, ardently supported General McClellan as the representative of their class. They believed in his military genius because such a belief was fashionable and skepticism would have been a reflec tion upon the dignity and efficiency of their own profession. The war has ended this. There is no general officer of the army who does not recognize the end. The teachings of many a bloody campaign have shown how much charlatanism there was in generalship that never went beyond proclamations, and statesmanship that taught us the only way to crush rebellion was to nurse and nourish rebels. General Grant, the finest soldier of his generation; the accomplished and inexorable Sherman; the dashing Sheridan and the daring Hancock; Canby and Thomas, and Meade and Howard, are illustrations of my argument. These warriors have won the solid triumphs of the war. They have gathered the harvest from soil that McClellan and Buell declared to be barren. They have felt the real inspiration of the war, and accordingly favor the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. They are now his best National Committee, and their swords are as potent in a political sense as in the more earnest and bloody scenes of war. Thus, you see that the natural effect of war has been to simplify the issues of civil policy, and to make the duty of loyal men clear and distinct. There can be no misapprehension of that duty. On one side we see all the enemies of the Administration, the sympathies of our armed foes, and a policy that can find no triumph but in our failure, and no defeat that does not bring success to the Union cause. On the side of the Union we are united, compact, strong, and, with prudence and energy, we can make our victory in November worthy of the cause,

> history of the Republic. OCCASIONAL. THE Boston Commonwealth, a unique, semi-literary, eccentric, independent newspaper, hitherto opposed to Mr. Lincoln, now endorses him. In its last issue i makes this pithy point :

"They seem to think differently now and ignore the general issue. We mean to hold them to it. The people mean it. Here it is. Lincoln, Union, AND LIBERTY; McCLELLAN, DISUNION, AND SLAVE-RY! Choose ye."

THE Herald thus virtuously rebukes some of its cotemporaries: "The World, the Express, and the Journal of Commerce-the silliest of the lot-are making a great blunder about McClellan. They profess to be his organs; but they grind out his praises in rather too high a key." We deprecate the Herald's abuse. They are excellent hand-organs, but have only one tune, which is a bad one.

THE Herald, which fattens its candidates only to kill them, inquires: "If McClel-LAN is elected, what is to become of GRANT, SHERMAN, and SHERIDAN ?" This is a pertinent question after the brilliant victory near Winchester.

THE Herald prints a silly rumor about SHERMAN being in favor of McClellan. In the first place, we do not think General SHERMAN has much troubled himself about politics, and, in the second place, he can

manity's sake, that all railroads forever after see that the doors are kept unlocked."

Strong, convincing, and conclusive facts.

Every day we have the most painful proofs.

We go beyond this; we demand that the offits justice and truth. Who are the offit two weeks.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN." GREAT SPEECH BY HON. WM. D. KELLEY,

GREAT ENTHUSIASM. Kellev delivered an address last night in the Hall of the Union League, Chestnut street, above Twelith, upon the issues of the present campaign. At n early hour the hall was crowded to overflowing, every seat being filled by an attentive and intelli-gent audience of ladies and gentlemen. A band of

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In this vast assemblage of citizens there must be a number who belong to what is called the Democratic party, and who believe, as they are at present advised, that they will at the coming election vote for George B. McClellan and the general nomings of that party. To such the remarks I am about to make will be addressed. The election now pending is the most important ever confided to men, and it involves our country your country, my Democratic fellow-citizens, as well as mine. It is a campaign in the great war now waging. Nay, indeed, it may be the inal, the conclusive, the infamous campaign of the war, surrendering by silent votes all that our army and navy have so gallantly won. [Applause.] It is the grandest war, civil or international, that has ever occurred—the grandest in its object, the grandest in its theatre, the grandest in its instrumentalities, the grandest in its results. History has not seen or recorded any such war. The grandest, I say, in its object; and what egration. Our country! words sacred on the lips of any man in any clime, but whick never signified, let who may have uttered them before, a tithe of what they signify when uttered by an American citizen. [Loud cheers.] Our country! what is it? where is it? It is a continent in its dimensions. Its shores are laved by two great oceans. It sweens while ago, a few colonists, seeking refuge from oppression and persecution, planted colonies that were to become great States. Sweeping westward from that rock-bound coast it extends to the golden sands of the Pacific. There, on that rocky promontory, near the town of Eastport, Maine, floats the flag of and the most glorious and sublime in the our country; and there, in the golden sands near San Francisco, and over that young city of magical growth, floats the same symbol of the might and majesty and power and progress of our country. [Cheers.] And while the noonday sun pours its burning beams upon that flag on the ntory, the first beams of the morning are out kissing its stars on the shores of the sleeping ocean. Yes, so broad is our country, that it takes the sun six hours to make its daily tour of curious inspection. Nor is it an insignificant and narrow beit of land encompassing a continent. There, beyond those silvery lakes, iles a part of our country, and it sweeps southward to meet summer seas whose waters know not the blasts of winter, and on whose broad surface the of man. One of our valleys is at once the garden and the granary of the world, and it is but our valleys-but one of the great features of our

UNION LEAGUE HALL CROWDED. A MASS MEETING OUTSIDE.

usic was in attendance, and discoursed several

patriotic airs. After a few necessary preliminaries, the honorable gentleman came forward amid loud ued applause Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

summer breezes ever leap. It is gifted with every climate available to the Caucasian race. We grow in our broad savannas, in our rolling prairies, in our valleys and on our hills, every plant available for food or medicine, or for the convenience country. [Applause.] We lie the central people of the world. Ten days will carry you from our coast to the coast of busy Europe by steam, and bring you into commercial relations with twenty-five millions of people. Eleven days will carry you from the harbors of our country to those of the elder worlds, and bring you into elations with seven hundred and fifty n people. We are near neighbors to a thousand millions of people. We occupy a country capable of feeding, clothing, housing, schooling, giving comfort, wealth and fame to another thousand millions of people [Applause.] And this war is for the unity of this grand country. It is for the traditions of this young country. It is for the present prosperity of the people who but dot parts of the surface of this country. It is for the grand hopes of humanity embodied in the destiny of this country. Will any man say war has ever had so grand an object before! Then let us look at the theatre of the war. Come. my

cality I would like him to answer me one question. No answer. I Now, gentlement, there was no fortification there they sover had no to sent to the Southern Donfederacy to be used in the hands of the Southern Donfederacy to be used in the hands of the Southern Donfederacy to be used in the hands of the Southern Democracy to rend our country in twain—to blast the hopes of humanity. What did he do with the army when you have not been dead to be seen the hand were no people, and none to be fought against except the Indians. General Twiggs was not so perfect a traitor, and so deep in infamy as Buchanash. Floyd, and Cobb, for in the month of November General Twiggs was not so perfect a traitor, and so James Banash and the seen the seen that he was a southern States Rights man, ready to take sides with the South in case it declared its independence. In such an event he would be constrained to surrender his troops to that oversal ment. Why did they are instrument in their hands, and though he had notified them, they still left the army under his command. These things are not mere words; they are as true as words of holy Writ, and can be proven in any court of lade, they were normally with his half in distant Arizona, without supplies, without transportation, was reduced to want, and unable to fight his way home. Twigtas surrendered the one in Texas; Canly surrendered he can be not be a constrained to the provided for the Administration. In this way, when we came to fight, the rebuils and the content of t You, my Democratic (ellow-citizens, who are used to hearing at the Continent al Theorier that the war has ruined the work of this war we not only sustained our country and its brave soldiers and salors, but we contributed millions to feed the oppressed and starying poor of Britain and the Continent. Laphause, And, my Democratic friends of foreign [Applause, And was bonded? So that if you vote for McClellan, you vote to make the owner of that vessel pay her value for having, sent a cargo of breadstuffs to feel what is the result of a control of the control o

responsible for this war? You answer, it was the Abolitionists; or perhaps you remember it was Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] It may be so—let us look. War is the exercise of the power of one people against another. War is, in a word, coming together to fight. The Abblitionists were non-resistant—there were not many of them. I do not believe that of pure and simple Abolitionists there are as many as there are souls in this hall to-night. No matter how many there were to fight, there were many who did not vote. Now it was not the ballotbox, but armed insurrection that involved the country in war. [Applaus.e]

Will you say Abraham Lincoln caused it? Now, my fellow-citizens, to begin the job, as he would say, you would be charging that a quiet citizen of Illinois began it. Now, you know and I know, and we all know, this war began long before that quiet citizen became President of the United States. This war was instigated by the Democratic party of the monial of the President's confidence, as we know by subsequent events, as he did the nomination of the Chicago Convention. [Applause.] We all know how he kept that army before Washington, wasting its best strength away. There did he remain until a daguerreotypist, with his instruments, showed him the way to move on Manassas. [Laughter and applause.] Those strong fortifications which had kept McClellan and his grand army so long at bay turned out to be the celebrated Quakerguns. [The speaker here read an extract of a speech delivered in the House previous to McClellan's advance on Manassas, to show how even then the strategy of that general was suspected of imbeclity and cowardice. In that speech Judge Kelley stated that we were carrying a war upon peace principles. The Prest war was instigated by the Democratic party of the United States, both North and South. The respon-

# THE WAR

SHERIDAN STILL VICTORION

THE REBELS PURSUED BEYOND STRASBLE. STAND ATTEMPTED AT FLINT HIT

THE ENEMY DRIVEN  $_{
m OUT}$   $_{
m Bl}$ OUR FORCES.

SAFETY OF OUR SUPPLY TRAINS

A PEACE RUMOR FROM GEORGIA GREAT ENTHUSIASM IN GRANT'S ARMI

Price and Shelby's Movement in Arkansas. UNION FORCES CONCENTRATED :

## OPPOBE THEM

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. STAND MADE BY THE REBELS AT FLUXT AND THE HILL CARRIED AND HELD BY OUR TROOPS SAPETY OF SHERIDAN'S SUPPLY TRAINS WASHINGTON, Sept. 22-9.15 P. M.-Desparate lown to 9 o'clock last night have been received General Sheridan.

A portion of the rebel cavalry having turned to Front Royal, they were pursued, attacked and driven by our cavalry, which was still pursuing the enomy.

The rebel infantry made a stand at Plint Hill. strongly-entrenched position beyond Strasourg, which was attacked by our forces last evening, int the crest carried and held by our troops There is reason to believe that later despatches were captured last night by Moseby near win. chester. General Stevenson reports that Sherijan's 5119.

ply trains arrived safely at Winchester last night, EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War. A PEACE RUMOR-REPORTED PROPOSITION FOR

A private despatch from Cincinnati states that news has been received there that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, and Vice President Stephens have asket Beneral Sherman to grant them an Interview, and This is confirmatory of the following despatch which appears in the Richmond papers of Septer

" MACON, Sept. 17.—Rumors are rife to-day that General Sherman has sent an informal request to Governor Brown, Vice President Stephens, and H. Johnson, to come to Atlanta and confer with to n the subject of peace."

The Richmond Examiner of the 19th says:

"If Sherman sent any such message, he must be deluded into the idea that in capturing Atlanta as has subjugated the State. We trust he will be soon roughly awakened from this delusion."

## THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY. ERIDAN DRIVING THE REBELS -MORE PRISONER CAPTURED-BRAVERY OF CROOK'S COMMAND, BALTIMORE. Sept. 22.—The American has received

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sept. 22-1 A. M.-I at-rived here last night on my way to the front. Sheridan continues to drive the rebels, capturing overy day more or less prisoners. The wounded are being collected at Winchester and but in semarary hospitals. I expect to reach Winchester at noon and the front some time to-night.

the following special despatch :

In my account of the battle of the 15th I omitted to mention the fact of Colonel Duval being wound ed. His division of Crook's command was on the extreme right, and did some desperate fighting. His turning of the enemy's left flank did much toward securing us victory. The whole of Gen. Crook's command fought magnificently, and kept their promise to "wipe out Winchester."