the rebellion.

reated in an unwarrantable manner.

of the picket line of the 2d United States Colored

nel is now suffering from the effects of a wound

which he received some time ago, and as soon as he

giance. There is no braver soldier in the service

and no one enjoys to a greater degree the respect o

his officers or the affection of his men. ROLLIN.

MISSOURI.

REBEL INVASION OF THE STATE—SHELBY'S CA-

VALRY AT FREDERICKSTOWN-PRICE'S OPERA-

TIONS-UNION TROOPS MOVING-ACTIVE PREPA-

ST. Louis, Sept. 25.-Joe Shelby's rebel cavalry

RATIONS GOING ON-THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

force, said to be 4,000 or 5,000 strong, occupied Fre-

derickstown, twenty miles east of Pilot Knob, yes

Shelby's design has not yet been developed. Gen

Ewing, commanding the District of St. Louis, took

a brigade of General A. J. Smith's troops down last

night, and otherwise made preparations to meet the

enemy. Pilot Knob is well fortified and garrisoned

Cape Girardeau, on the river, can stand a siege

and the only damage the rebels can do is tempora-

When General Price crossed the Arkansas river

some days since, at Locust Point, his forces moved

joining Shelby in the northeast of Arkansas, and,

with the combined commands, to invade Missouri

from the southeast. The force occupying Frede-

rickstown is doubtless the advance of the column

which is estimated to be from 10,000 to 12,000

The military preparations here are active, and

troops are already moving southward. The black-

smith shops were busy all day shoeing cavalry-

horses, ordnance is being sent to different points,

Brig. Gen. Pike has called out all the enrolled

The trains on the Iron Mountain Railroad are

still running, and, so far as is known, the railroad

force which occupied Frederickstown yesterday cap-

tured Cape Girardeau to day, but this is doubtful.

They may be demonstrating in that direction, but

General Mower, with a part of the 16th Army

Corps, left Brownsville, on the Duvall's Bluff and

direction, and Shelby will have to look after his

TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

PART OF FORREST'S ARMY ACROSS THE TENNESSER

BELS-REPORTED CAPTURE OF UNION REINFORCE

Louisville, Sept. 25 .- On Friday last, part o

county, Tenn. His whole force is estimated at eigh

force of rebels, and after a severe fight of two hours

ings, including the depot, were set on fire. Forres

At 2 P. M. vesterday a detachment of 800 men

sent from Decatur, to reinforce the garrison at

Athens—are reported to have been captured after

an obstinate engagement. Several prisoners cap-

tured by Col. Presser, near Athens, report that they

escaped near Florence, and that Forrest told then

he would have force enough to destroy both the rail-

roads and stay on the line as long as he pleased.

The rebel force have destroyed several miles of the

Tennessee and Alabama Railroad at Decatur and

There is no communication with Pulaski, Tenn.,

and escaped prisoners report that the rebel Sam Wheeler was at Courtland, Alabama, yesterday,

There are three commanders, Forrest, Roddy, and

Wheeler's force is reported to have gone South to

join Hood in Georgia. Forrest intended to capture

Pulaski, Franklin, Shelbyville, and all the inter-

At the last accounts, the rebels were moving on

Pulaski. No demonstration has been made on the

A despatch from Pulaski reports heavy firing

heard in the direction of the Sulphur Branch. The

rebel forces are operating against the Elk river

All accounts agree that large forces are march

ing upon our defences on this line, and that proper

and it is hoped they will be forced to recross the

river before General Rousseau has done with them.

Major General Logan and Colonel McGroarty

arrived to-day on their way for home. Colonel

McGroarty has had an arm amputated, and is cor

valescent, although he has been wounded by twenty

TRADE AT MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Sept. 25 .- The steamer City of Alton

from Memphis on the 23d, arrived at this port this

morning, with 112 hhds. of tobacco and 96 bales of

cotton, from Hickman, Ky., for New York. During

the week 155 hhds. of tobacco have been received

from Paducah and the Tennessee river, for shipment

East. Business on the river is better than at any

ARKANSAS.

THE CABIN CREEK APPAIR.

St. Louis. Sept. 25 .- A despatch from Fort Scott

Aik., says none of the forces guarding the train re

cently captured at Cabin Creek were killed or

taken prisoners, and only a few were wounded. The

latter have been sent for. Three-fourths of the men

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI

ACTIVE OPERATIONS COMMENCED BY GEN. DANA-

DEPARTURE OF A LARGE UNION FORCE-EXECU-

VICKSBURG, Sept. 21.—General Dana has com-

A large cavalry force left last night, under Col.

Osborn, which will be followed by a heavy force of

infantry. The result will probably be known in

A negro was shot on the 17th, and two more will

The paymasters are paying the troops now here.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

REPORTED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF MO-

BILE—THE CITY COMMANDED BY OUR GUNBOATS.

CAIRO, Sept. 25 .- The Memphis Bulletin of yes-

ATTEMPT OF THE FRENCH TO REACH MATAMOROS-

THEIR REPULSE BY CORTINAS.

Produce and provisions were greatly depressed.

DVEES FROM MOBILE VIA NEW OBLEANS TO THE

14TH INST.—POSITION OF THE SUNKEN MONITOR

TECUMSEN-SUCCESS OF THE LATE EXPEDITION

UP FISH RIVER-SOLDIERS DROWNED ON THE

MISSISSIPPI RIVER-DETAILS FROM THE RIO

GRANDE-POSITION OF CORTINAS-REPULSE OF

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamer Fung Shuey

as arrived with New Orleans advices of the 18th

The New Orleans Era says: "Our advices from

Mobile Bay are to the 14th inst., Wednesday last. At that time all was quiet, and the soldiers were principally employed in catching fish and eating cysters—not very laborious duty, truly. No movements of the army or fieet were being made of which mention can be made.

THE REBELS BY TEXAS UNION CAVALRY.

New York, had arrived at New Orleans.

evere loss, and returned to Bagdad.

the new crop at \$1 85.

nstant.

owing to large arrivals.

genced active operations in this district.

be shot on the 25th inst., for mutiny,

zen. The sunboats had

five bullets since the war commenced.

General Rousseau takes the field to-day in person.

s have been taken to repulse the rebel force

mediate block-houses on the road.

Chattanooga Railroad.

period during the war.

ave arrived at Fort Scott.

about ten days.

the post is too strong to be taken by cavalry.

Reports are circulating to-night that part of the

militia. Gen. Rosecrans will issue an appeal to-

Major General Blair arrived here to-day.

morrow, calling the people to arms.

and everything is being put in fine trim for imme

diate active service.

has not been molested.

PORTED IN TENNESSEE.

in person was in Athens.

Athens.

Befflers.

towards Batesville, evidently with the design

rily to cut the Iron Mountain Railroad.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1864. TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIER IN EVERY COUNTY.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chestnut Street,—Our friends in every county and district in Pennsylvania should immediately, without one day's 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 ena-ble 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

Our Recent Victories.

Without going back too far in the campaign, it is well to examine the glorious record of our recent victories. We are still assured by Copperhead papers that GRANT'S march from the Rapidan to the James was a failure, and that it is unlikely that he will ever take Richmond. Very well. Let us not argue those points, but leave the question of failure to be decided by GRANT himself. Elsewhere there is victory though to make every advocate of an armistice shudder at the absurdity of the surrender they propose.

August 23d, after the rebel fleet had been beaten in Mobile bay, in one of the most brilliant naval fights of modern times, and Forts Gaines and Powell had been captured, Fort Morgan, the key to the city, fell into the hands of our forces. September 2d, Atlanta, the metropolis of

Georgia, and the most valuable city in the Southwest to the rebels, was wrested from their second-best army by Gen. SHERMAN. This victory terrified the enemy, because it was the plain proof of their weakness. September 5th, Gen. Morgan, the celebrated guerilla leader, was killed at Greenville, Tennessee, and most of his men captured. This was a small, but a brilliant affair, which, perhaps, might as well have been omitted from the list of great victo-

September 19th, SHERIDAN began his triumphal march by attacking EARLY, on the Opequan creek, and sending him whirling through Winchester. September 22d, he achieved a still greater

victory at Fisher's Hill.

During all this time fighting was going on near Petersburg, and skirmishing throughout the West. We cannot catalogue all our successes. It is enough, that since the 23d of August we have won three tremendous battles, decisive of campaigns, and deciding the fate of cities and Statesthe victories, Mobile, Atlanta, and the Shenandoah valley. In all this time the soli-

tary rebel success was the capture of two thousand head of cattle. Yet the Chicago Convention tells us the war is a disastrous failure! Now while these grand victories inspire the nation with new ardor, and make the platform on which General McClellan stands its laughing stock, there is one danger to which they may lead. We may undervalue the strength of our enemies, and relax those efforts which are necessary to finish speedily what is so near its end. Again, a single reverse may dishearten us. GRANT, it is probable, will soon strike another blow. He may be again disappointed. A general may blunder, a division be panic-struck; LEE may be able to stand another pounding. The defeat of rable blessings, and then hall it as every just and GRANT is a military impossibility, but he | true patriot should." Until which time I remain at may not be at once victorious. The rebellion is in its death agony, but we must

blows before this campaign is over. It will not do to be too much elated with victory or depressed by defeat. Suppose we had despaired after McClellan had wrecked his grand army on the Peninsula? If we want to profit by our late victories we must follow them up with energy.

Military Appointments.

expect to take, as well as give, some hard

The appointing of men to high military commands who are without military experience or knowledge has been, and is, to some extent, a chief cause of our troubles. In no other country than this would any man, no matter how high his political or social position, be entrusted with an important military command, without having first been tried in subordinate positions. The course pursued not only places inexperienced and incapable persons in high command, but also serves to chill the aspirations of the truly worthy. Let any other rule than that of real merit, proved in actual warfare, once be adopted as a system of promotion, and men become indifferent to the honors, will not incur the risks necessary to attain them, or undertake the studies necessary to qualify them for the discharge of their duties when they have obtained position. At the commencement of the war nearly all the high places were filled by officers in and about Washington, or from civil life, or by men once in the service, but who had left it for the more congenial pursuits of civil life. The officers on distant stations, who did all they could to uphold their country's honor, were overlooked, or placed in positions subordinate to men who were their juniors in the service, and some of whom had never commanded a company. However, these failures are not surprising when we consider the actual circumstances in which our rulers were placed, the immense pressure brought to bear upon them, and the necessity for immediate action to supply the wants of the service. Its endeavors to remedy the evils of its mistakes, when they became apparent, deserve commendation. To select the proper man to entrust with the guidance of its armies is one of the most difficult duties that the Administration is called upon to perform. The abstract rules of war are few and exceedingly simple, rather of the nature of axioms than theories. Read them, and you wonder why war should be regarded as a difficult art. It is their exceeding generality that renders their application so difficult. As a science, war has been brought to perfection; as an art, i. e., the application of its principles to actual warfare, much is and will remain uncertain. This arises from the difficulty of properly estimating the evervarying causes which go to make up the result. Being compelled to act through and by the wills of his subordinates, it seldom happens that the chief sees his plans carried out, either as to time or place. Imperfect comprehension of the plan, slowness in one, too much rapidity in another, over-estimating the resistance or difficulto s to be, overcome by one, under-estimating those of another, false or imperfect information, and a thousand other causes a most always prevent the original designs of the chief being carried into effect. It ad the original plans of most battles and · mpare them with the true reports of at actually took place, and you will stand on the platform, and refusing to let scarcely believe that they belong to the

A real genius for war is as rare as that to poetry. Man has been organized into society for more than three thousand years, and we possess records more or less accu-3: 10 of wars during nearly all of that peand. That track of history is marked with-blood, millions have perished in war, thousands of names have floated down the wave of time as warriors, but the number of great generals are few, 1: 1 more than seven, whom the world ac finally acknowledges as really great. Four of these belong to ancient, and three to modern times. EPAMINONDAS, ALEXAN-DIR, HANNIBAL, and CÆSAR, in ancient times; Gustavus Adolphus, Frederick, and Napoleon in modern. While it is true that a great general must be born so, that he cannot be made, it is equally true 1 hat no man has ever reached to eminence in the art without profound study and exa enience. Brilliant as are the early cam-Tuigns of NAPOLEON, they will not comqure, in vastness of design or perfection of «xecution, with those of his more advanced career. His early steps were those of a giant, but of a giant yet in infancy. FRE. DERICK's early campaigns were failures; and it is remarkable that the three names now most prominently before the public. wiz., Grant, Sherman, and LEE, each | certain that Sherman will bring Georgia

have more frequently failed in their early | back into the Union, mere rumors are not attempts than any other of our prominent | important. Yet it is important to notice generals. The first requisite of a general | that the signs of the times point to a speedy s a clear head, one that looks straight at events, and can estimate them at their proper value. The next great quality is character, or firmness of resolution, promptness and energy of execution, skill and knowledge. A man deficient in either of these cannot be a truly great general.

A Letter from a Soldier.

the conditions upon which soldiers absent from their homes may vote. The importance of the approaching election in October ought to be enough to call out the full vote of the State, and to ensure it the laws in regard to the voting of soldiers soldiers take in the matter, and their desire that their friends should attend to their assessment, is universal. The following letter from a private soldier in the Army of the Potomac, to a well-known gentleman in this city, earnestly asks information in regard to his assessment. The questions we do not print, but the body of the letter is a noble and eloquent protest, which no soldier but an American could write. It speaks for the army. It shows that the men who fight the battles, who endure the hardships, and suffer the wounds, wish the war to go on, until peace can be honorably obtained; and that McClellan, however popular he may once have been with them as a soldier. has neither their confidence nor esteem as the instrument of Copperhead politicians:

CITY POINT, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. Probably I ought to close, as I have stated my object in addressing you. Before I do, however, a few words in regard to the so-called "Peace" platform adopted at Chicago, and the candidates placed thereon: In my humble judgment, peace, as preached at Chicago, means riot, anarchy, and bloodshed at home. It is a pleasing cry, and many good and true men are, I am afraid, deluded by it. n regard to General McClellan, there is no denying that at one time he possessed the confidence and was the favorite general in the Army of the Potomac. He was great in his day; he refused to admirers, but they are growing beautifully less as the day approaches which is to consign him to oblivion. He made a little capital by his flank movement, or change of base, from the Chicago to the McClellan platform, as his letter is called; but it is too transparent, too flimsy. He cannot get rid of Pendleton if he would, nor of the Chicago platform : neither would he if he could. And here allow

me to ask, who among us would be so lost to shame as to vote for Pendleton? NOT ONE. Yet, here they are McClellan and Pendleton; you cannot separate them; you cannot have one without the other you have to take both or neither. And who does not remember the fate of Harrison? His death made Tyler President. Still later, Taylor was not subservient enough; he, too, died suddenly. The pliant Fillmore took his place. McClellan and Pendleton! What lease has McClellan on life, and who, with such a risk, leaving out all other coniderations, would vote to put Pendleton, Vallandigham, Wood, & Co., in charge of the reins of Fovernment for four years? Make this a point; impress it on the minds of the people; leave no stone unturned, for it is necessary for the salvation of the country that the adherents of this permicious octrine be not, only defeated, but utterly routed,

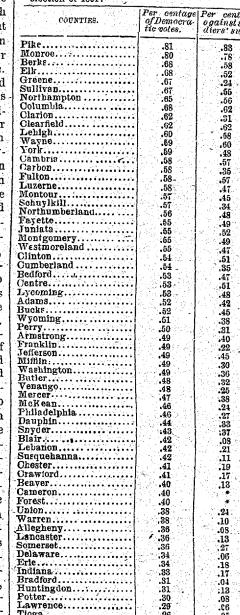
in the coming elections. I cannot do better than to close by inserting paragraph from a letter received to-day from a friend. He has been wounded; he is still in the service, and willing to risk his life for his country. It is as follows:

"There is much at stake, and I desire greatly, in my humble way, to signify that I am deadly, bitterly, aye, more so than ever, opposed to any will bring lasting disgrace on us and our posterity. Let us, then, join our voices and our votes, as we have already done our muskets, in the overthrow of this hydra-headed monster, Peace, until it comes to us in proper shape, shedding, as of old, its innumethe service of my country.

Yours, Co. D, 68th Penna. Regiment. To DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq. McClellan's Party the Enemy of Our

The following table is intended to show that the Democratic party is an antisoldiers' party, and, as a mass, opposed to allowing our brave defenders in the field | \$2,600; Columbia, Pa., \$1,500; Gettysburg, \$1,600 the plainest right of the citizen—a vote in the selection of our rulers. Since the nomination of the "peaceful warrior" at solicit the suffrages of our soldiery. The Pennsylvania soldiers at least, who may examine this table, will not be deceived. They will see, too plainly, that just in proportion as the Democratic vote is large was the opposition to soldiers' suffrage large, and where the Democracy were few the opposition was slight. Pike, which gave 81 votes out of every 100 for a Democratic Governor, gives 83 out of every 100 against soldiers. Tioga, on the other hand, where the Democrats are fewest in number, shows the smallest opposition. The correspondence runs through the whole table:

TABLE showing the percentage of Democratic votes out of the whole number of votes polled in each county of Pennsylvania at the Governor's election in 1863, and also the percents og suffrage to soldiers, as shown at the special



The vote of Cameron and Forest on the ques-tion of soldiers' suffrage is not reported. A LETTER in another column describes the unmanly behavior of certain conductors of city passenger cars, in forcing one woman, burdened with a little child, to another ride at all, unless accompanied by her mistress. A day or two since we saw the door of one of the Camden and Amboy cars twice violently kicked and slammed in the face of a well-dressed and respectable woman, carrying a child, and attempting to enter just as the train was about to start. The brute was not permitted to do so the third time. It is unnecessary to state that his vote will be cast for General McClel-LAN. There is not a woman-seller in the South who would not rejoice at his election, and not a rioter in New York who would not gladly get up another murderous riot if it would add to his chances.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN publishes in the Express a correspondence between Victor Hugo and himself, to which the great French patriot's contribution is a mere note. Mr. Train's defence of slavery is the stale old argument, intended to show that the institution is divine, because it Christianizes African savages. For instance: "The American slaves never eat their own or other people's children." True, but their masters sell them.

WE PRINT a rumor that the President has received proposals of peace from Georgia. It is doubtful whether they come from parties able to make peace, and, while it is peace, not as the result of a cowardly armistice, but of an energetic war.

Good Reasons for Voting. It was Montaigne, we believe, who said, 'He who will not reason is a slave, he who cannot reason is a fool, and he who does not reason is a coward." Every loyal man who has a right to vote should not only We have already published the address exercise that high privilege, but should be of the Union State Committee explaining able to show why he does it. We have read a private letter from a gentleman in this city to his brother in New Hampshire, which shows that the writer has seriously reflected upon the vote which he will give next month. He says: "You ask me, as an old Democrat, for whom

should be understood. The interest the will vote at the coming Presidential election. You will no doubt be surprised when I tell you for Lintionist.' And why? Because he will not compro mise with Southern traitors, and they know it. They must lay down their arms and ask for suffrage from his Government. You may ask me, Why not vote for McClellan? Because the moment he is elected and the fact becomes known in England and France those Governments will take immediate steps t recognize the Southern Confederacy, without the fear they now have of involving themselves in a war with us, as the election of McClellan would undoubtedly prove to them that a majority of the Northern people were in favor of separation, and those nations, being the first to recognize, would naturally gain great commercial advantages over all others. If they were to recognize the South now as a separate Government, the North, I believe would be as a unit, and war with England would be the immediate and inevitable result. If we elec McClellan, the die is surely cast, and we are truly divided."

The writer of the above is of strong Mc-CLELLAN proclivities, but his love of country and of principle is greater than his liking for any individual. His grand father bore arms in the War of Independence, his father in the war of 1812, himself among the three-months men of 1861, his son is now on duty as a private at and Chicago Patriotism is hereditary in such a family.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26. LETTER OF MR. BLAIR-GOV. DENNISON NOT YET HEARD FROM. Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in a letter to an afternoon paper, says "my offers to resign were not made because the principles adopted at Baltimore were objectionable to me, but, on the contrary, were made in good faith with a view to allay animosities among the friends of those principles and in order to secure their triumph." Mr. BLAIR will, by request of the President, continue in office until his successor qualifies. Nothing has yet been heard from Governor DENNISON, who is canvassing in Ohio, at points where there is no telegraphic com munication, but no doubt is entertained that he will accept the office FEARS OF FAMINE AMONG THE CHEROKEE

INDIANS. The Indian Office is under deep apprehension in celation to the Indians of the Cherokee country, who have, during this season, been transported South, from the fertile regions of Kansas, where they have lived as refugees for a year or two back. The train which was lately cut off between Fort Leavenworth and Forts Gibson and Smith contained some fifty thousand dollars' worth of commodities for the above Indians, who, having just eached their former hunting grounds, are in special need of Government aid. In Kansas corn and other necessaries are abundant and cheap. But in the Cherokee country the Government was paying twelve dollars a bushel for corn. It is now feared that the Indians in question will not only be exhausted by famine, but will be exposed to every other form of danger, as they are in the hands of their enemies. The policy of returning them to eir possessions was of Congressional origin

A PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER MURDERED. JAMES A. QUIMBY, of the 104th Pennsylvania, was murdered here, on Friday evening last, while the regiment was awaiting transportation home. He attempted to quell a drunken brawl on the street among some soldiers quartered near his regiment, when he was stabbed by one of the party.

SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS. Pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress, approved July 1, 1864, to establish salaries or postmasters, &c., the Postmaster General a few days since ordered, among others, the following: Washington, D. C., \$4,000 ; Baltimore, \$4,000 ; Wilmington, Del., \$2,500; Delaware City, \$1,900; Carlisle, Pa., \$2,300 : Chambersburg, \$2,300 : Chester. Pa., \$2,100; Harrisburg, Pa., \$2,700; York, Pa., \$2,200; Lancaster, Pa., \$2,500; Williamsport ORDER RELATING TO NAVAL SUBSTITUTES.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department, directing that no substitutes shall be re-Chicago, the Democrats are presuming to ceived in the navy, unless they be seamen or fire-

THE SANITARY COMMISSION. During the recent military operations in the Shenandoah Valley the Sanitary Commission has had a large force of experienced agents ministering to the wounded and distributing stores among the hospitals there. Six car-loads of hospital stores have been sent to Harper's Ferry, from Baltimore and Washington, and forwarded in the Commission wagons to Winchester and other points where wounded are collected. THE LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan for the last two days, as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to \$1,632,000, and to the ten-forty

THE OVERLAND MAIL The overland mail service to the Pacific is to be esumed immediately, and to day the Postmaster General advised postmasters in the principal cities accordingly.

FALSITY OF THE REPORTED PEACE PRO-POSITIONS. The Government has not, apart from newspaper ublications, any information of peace proposition through the lines of Atlanta or from any other

quarter. . There is no truth in the report that Winister

ADAMS is about to retire from his diplomatic posi-

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24.—The mail-steamer C. Vanderbilt, from City Point, last evening, brought down about thirty deserters from the rebel ARRIVAL OF 850 RELEASED PRISONERS-LIST OF

THE OFFICERS FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25 .- The flag-of-truc teamer New York arrived here at five o'clock, bound for Annapolis, from Varina, on the James river, with 850 Union prisoners just released from Southern prisons. Among them are the following officers: Brigadier General W. T. Bartlett; Lieut. J. G. Barelay, 11th Pa.; Lieut. B. D. Heiling, 3d Pa.; Capt. W. H. Watkens, 3d Pa.; Capt. H. C. Perry, 1st New York; Lieut. C. F. Griswold, 1st Vermont; Capt. M. Doran, 155th New York; Capt. J. McKean, 5th New York; Capt. C. E. Chase, 1st D. C. Cavalry; Lieut. S. R. Sage, 144th Ohio; Lieut. W. F. Doughty, 2d Pennsylvania; Adjt. A B. Capron, 11th New York; Lieut. J. T. Connolly, 122d New York : Lieut. C. W. Ostrander, do.; Capt. A. J. Hough, 9th New Hampshire; Capt. J. M. Tripple, 39th New York ; Lieut. Fisher, do.; Lieut. J. H. Cane, 1st Connecticut; Lieut. N. D. Beacham, 9th Ohio; Lieut. C. Hurlbut, 28th Ohio; Lieut. M. Schuner, do; Lieut. H. McTavish, 164th New York; Lieut. S. C. Corlies, 4th New York; Lieut. S. A. White; 144th Ohio; Lieut. J. Brennan, 2d Pennsylvania; Lieut. E. G. Abell, 36th Wisconsin; Lieut. M. C. Cowdary, 2d Ohio; Lieut. R. S. Doune, 5th New Hampshire; Lieut. R. S. King, 6th Indiana; Lieut. G. K. Brady, 14th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. J. E. Sheppard, 9th Maine; Capt. H. Lee,

4th Connecticut. HARRISRURG

HALF THEIR MEMBERS, RE-ENLISTED AND WITH SHERIDAN—A GLORIOUS RECORD—THE WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER. HARRISBURG, Sept. 26.-The 96th Pennsylvania ormerly commanded by Colonel Cake, now by Lieutenant Colonel Lessig, arrived here this morning, and will proceed to Pottsville this evening. They number 108 men and 14 officers. They leav as many more with Sheridan, re-enlisted veterans Their term expired on the 23d inst. During these three years they were in about thirty fights. On the 10th of last May they were the only regiment of their corps which pierced the enemy's works, and by gallantry captured several hundred prisoners. They report Sheridan's victory an unprecedented one. In the battle before Winchester, 3,230 of our men in all were wounded. The number of killed was unusually small in proportion.

THE GOVERNOR AND QUARTERMASTER GENERA GOING TO WASHINGTON. Governor Curtin and Quartermaster General Reynolds leave here to-morrow for Washington, or important official business. THE DRAFT.

.The draft in the 1st, 4th and 5th Wards, in this city, passed off quietly to-day. A large proportion of the men drafted are colored. A Lake Vessel Wrecked-Loss of Life.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 26.—The brig Sultan, which left Cleveland on Saturday, struck a bar and sank bout five miles east of here. Her crew took to the rigging. The owners obtained a steamer at day light, and rescued the mate, who was the sole survivor. Seven lives were lost. The vessel is a total

Arrival of Wounded at Annapolis. Annapolis, Sept. 26.—The flag-of-truce boa New York, Capt. Chisholm, has just arrived with 35 paroled officers, and 150 enlisted men. The latter 150 are sick or wounded. Major Mulford has them in charge.

Fire in Detroit. DETROIT, Sept. 24 -The warehouses of B. O'Gra ly, Clark & Young, and Russell & Gitchell were struck by lightning last night, and were entirely consumed. The loss is from \$25,000 to \$50,000, co vered by insurance.

The Captured Steamer Georgia at New Bedford. NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 28 .- The prize steamer Reorgia arrived from New London, which place she put into on Thursday last, owing to her machine The Georgia was accompanied from New London by the United States steamer Florida.

THE WAR.

SHERIDAN STILL IN PURSUIT. The Rebels Driven from Mount Jackson.

THEY FLY, BUT WILL NOT FIGHT, 1.100 Prisoners and 20 Pieces of Artillery

Captured at Fisher's Hill.

HOOD SAID TO BE MOVING_TOWARDS ALABAMA. JEFF. DAVIS REPORTED AT MACON, Ga

Capture of Athens, Ala., by the Rebels. LARGE REBEL FORCES IN ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.

GEN. ROUSSEAU IN THE FIELD TO OPPOSE THEM. PRICE, SHELBY, AND KIRBY SMITH IN VADING MISSOURI.

Active Preparations to Resist their Advance. ADVICES FROM MOBILE.

RUMORED SURRENDER OF THE CITY. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION UP FISH RIVER.

Cortinas Still North of the Rio Grande THE LATEST REBEL NEWS

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. SHERIDAN STILL IN PURSUIT—THE ENEMY DRIVEN FROM MOUNT JACKSON-OUR ARMY SIX MILES SOUTH OF NEW MARKET ON SATURDAY-TWENTY-SIX GUNS CAPTURED BRECKINRIDGE GONE TO THE SOUTHWEST - HOOD'S MOVE MENTS-JEFF DAVIS REPORTED AT MACON. Washington, Sept. 26-10.30 A. M.-Despatches from General Sheridan, dated 11 o'clock, Saturday night, six miles south of New Market, have been eceived. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on an engage-

The enemy were moving rapidly, and he had no cavalry present to hold them. General Torbert had attacked Wickham's force at Luray and captured number of prisoners General Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all the

towns from Winchester to New Market, and was ninety miles from Martinsburg. Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers, &c., a large amount of entrenching tools, small arms, and debris. No list of captured materiel has yet been received. The small towns through the valley have a great many of the enemy's wounded. General Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's

Ferry of a train of our wounded, twenty-six captured guns, and eighty additional captured officers. Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the Southwest. Despatches received this morning from General

erman's command state that Hood appears be moving towards the Alabama line. A strong force of rebel raiders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Alabama. Vigorous exertions were being made to overtake and destroy this force. Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon. Reports have also been received from Major General Canby. General Steele has been strongly reinforced, and has taken the offensive. Despatches from General Grant, dated at ten o'clock last night, report no military operations. The above comprise the substance of military information proper for publication received to the present date by this Department.

Secretary of War. THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

HERIDAN'S VICTORY AT FISHER'S HILL—FURTHER DETAILS OF THE BATTLE—THE REBEL PRISONERS DECLARING THEIR CAUSE HOPELESS—BARLY BE LIEVES GRANT TO BE OPPOSING HIM. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26 .- The American's special orrespondence from Sheridan's army contains some additional facts in regard to the battle of

Early had boasted to the citizens of the surrounding country that he would hold his position a Fisher's Hill against any force which the Yankees could bring against him, and if Sheridan would his reputation on capturing the whole command. Probably he expected reinforcements to arrive by he way of Culpeper, and moving down the Luray Valley, get in Sheridan's rear; but, alas for poor Early. Sheridan has spoiled his nice little plans by capturing his stronghold at Fisher's Hill, and again putting his army to flight. Where he will igain make a stand with the remnant of his shattered and demoralized army, God only knows, for his men are now in no condition to encounter our victorious troops, who, elated with the brilliant success of the past four days, would whip more than louble their number of the enemy.

The degree of demoralization at which Early's ommand has arrived, may be judged from the following fact: Among 1,500 prisoners, captured in Thursday's engagement, was a rebel colonel, commanding a brigade. When brought in, he threw down his sword at the feet of the provost marshal, exclaiming, "the Confederacy is gone to h-1; the nen won't fight any more, neither will I." Another incident worth recording was related by citizens of Woodstock, who sympathized with the rebels, and who are perfectly reliable, as they can nave no interest in misstating facts: They state that a number of rebel soldiers passed

hrough Woodstock early on Thursday morning, and told some of their comrades who were there sick: 'That they had better push on, as the Yankees had rrived opposite Fisher's Hill, and would make Early up stakes and put!" From a despatch captured on a Confederate staff officer, it appears Early was instructed by Lee to hold the valley at all hazards. How he expects to fulfil his instructions with his whipped and demoralized com mand is more than I can see. General Sheridan i still pursuing him, and picking up prisoners all along the road. It is stated on reliable authority that the number captured within the past three

days will number at least 3,000. No fear need be entertained of the enemy making a raid in any considerable force on Sheridan's rear, y crossing through the Luray Valley. Df. Ochensila, of the artillery brigade attache to the 6th Corps, was captured near Summit Point on the morning of the 19th, after our forces had passed out towards Berryville, and whilst on his way from Charlestown to the front. He returned yesterday to this place on parole, and says that after his capture he was taken before General Early. who inquired, among other things, if Grant was not commanding our forces.

The Doctor replied that he was not, but Early would not believe him, and told him it was no use in him lying to him, as he had positive information that Grant was commanding in person, and he knew from the way our troops fought and were handled that Grant must be there. Winchester is one vast hospital, and there cannot be less than 5,000 wounded in the town at the pre-Every hotel, vacant store, and house is full

overflowing, and the groans of the suffering humanity are really awful. Our men here bear their sufferings without a sinrle complaint, and as each fresh despatch from th front, detailing additional victories, is read, the are carried to such a degree of enthusiasm that ney eagerly long for the time to arrive when, with estored health, they can again take their position Col. Patten, commanding a brigade in Breckin. ridge's corps, died yesterday. He was mortally

n the ranks of the victorious army. wounded in the fight of Monday, and carried to Mr. be buried to-day. Gen. Early sent a flag of truce to Gen. Sheridan to inquire respecting him. Colonel Edwards, commandant at this point, has cen busily engaged in collecting arms from the battle-field, as well as those secreted by the citizens in their houses after the rebels had thrown them away in their hurry to escape from the Yankees. He has already collected 6,000 and there are yet a great many more to come in.

THE COLORED TROOPS. THE NEWS OF SHERIDAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS-TH ENEMY SALUTED WITH A CANNONADE-ILL. TREATMENT OF FREEDMEN-REINFORCEMENTS-REBEL ATTEMPTS TO PREVENT DESERTION. Special Correspondence of The Press, J

DEEP BOTTOM, Va., Sept. 24, 1864. Late last night, the welcome intelligence that General Sheridan had attacked and gained another victory in the Shenandoah Valley reached acting Brigadier General Draper's headquarters, exciting ningled feelings of rejoicing and gratitude. When the good tidings were received by General Grant. ne ordered a shotted-salute to be fired at daylight this morning along the entire line, but Gen. Butler requested that the Army of the James delay lits firing until 8 o'clock, which was granted, with the view of making it more effectual. About half past even, the camps in this vicinity presented quite a ively appearance. The different regiments, all of them colored, marched out with solomn aspect and martial bearing, carrying aloft, with peculiar pride, the national emblem. They were formed into line of battle, behind the breastworks, to await he result of the shotted salute. At Dutch Gap, our guns, in commemoration of the victory, opened with thundering, rumbling, and suc-

which mention can be made.

"The mention ran be made.

"The mentior Tecumseh is plainly visible in her watery bed, and preparations are being made to remove her machinery, guns, etc. It is now considered impossible to raise her hull, as it is supposed. At Dutch Gap, our guns, in commemoration of the victory, opened with thundering, rumbling, and successive reports. Huge columns of smoke went up, and dark, threatening clouds came down. Before the sounds died away, the salute here opened with tetrible determination. One hundred guns, beichirg forth shot and shells, shook, if it did no more, the nervous part of the tottering Confederacy. These are merely the forerunners of that terrible

cannonading which is to unearth the very roots of It seems that the disposition to treat colored per sons as if they were human is hard for even some

tion of the old works can ever again be made "Captain W. G. Fuller, Chief of Military Telecaptain w. G. Failer, other of ministry rele-graphs for General Canby's division, has recently been on a visit to Mobile Bay, in pursuance of his duties, accompanied by Mr. Elphic, his chief mechanician. The laying of a telegraphic cable was among the work performed, but between what points it was laid we do not feel at liberty to state. Details from Mobile Bay, of the expedition up loval men to acquire. The wrongs which they have suffered in this department would, if ventilated, exhibit a disgraceful depth of depravity, practiced by dishonest men, in the name of the Government Fish river, show it to have been very successful, These poor people are not only plundered and rebel property being destroyed to nearly a million robbed, but are kicked and cuffed by those dollars in value. The expedition completely dewho have robbed them of their hard earnings stroyed valuable salt-works, a saw-mill, grist-mill and then sent them to other parts of the depart blacksmith-shops, and boat-building materials. Up ment, confident that their ignorance would be a to the time the expedition effectually completed its guard against discovery. At Dutch Gap there is an work of destruction no rebels had made their apecasional specimen of inhumanity exhibited topearance, but after all had gone on board, and the wards the freedmen which is worthy of mention. It boats were backing out, a force of about a hundred appears that Major Ludlow has charge of the grand peration of cutting the canal through on the men, under Col. Murray, rushed down to the bank James river, where the working parties are conand opened fire.

tinually exposed to shot and shell. Among the co-The rebels ran from point to point, only exposing lored troops are many laborers who are employed hemselves during the time taken to discharge their by the Government, and because they cannot con uskets. The rebels had cut down trees, hoping t tinue their work. like their soldier brethren, when blockade the gunboats. But they were disa for one boat put on a full head of steam and ramshells are falling and exploding among them, this gallant Kentucky major amuses himself by tying med the obstructions, opening a clear passage. up these redeemed freemen. It is generally be This is one of the most important of the smaller lieved that his success in this great canal enterprise exploits of the war, and one of the most damaging will be a brigadier general's commission of colored to the enemy. troops. This, to be as mild as possible, would be exceedingly unfortunate, and unjust to those who are making so many willing sacrifices for the per-petuation of the Union. Gen. Butler by no means

A despatch from Baton Rouge to the New Orleans Times rays: "The steamer John J. Roe was snagged and sunk twenty-one miles below New Madrid when running in a dense fog. No one was lost, but three men were injured by the chimney falling, and twenty or twenty-five soldiers were drowned by jumping overboard after the danger was over. They belonged to the 2d Wisconsin Covalry." ustifies or allows any man, black or white, to b For several days past colored recruits have been ar riving to fill up depleted regiments. The 45th U.S.

Cavalry."

The Times says: "At the upper steamship landing, yesterday, could have been witnessed a sight somewhat strange to New Orleans of late years. This was bales of cotton being rolled on board a vessel to go direct to England. We saw some fifty bales shipped on the steamship Sir William Peel, which sails for Liverpool direct on the 20th instant, Tuesday next." C. T., from Camp Wm. Penn, arrived at City Point vesterday. It looked as if it was made of good ma-Desertions from the enemy in our front have been so numerous that he has put forth the most vigor. ous and vigilant means to prevent any more. A camp guard patrols their entire picket line, each The rebel General Hodges has issued the follow sentry walking his regular beat, which, for

ing orders:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF HONOCHITO,

CLINTON, La., Aug. 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.—1. All shipments of cotton into the enemy's lines are forbidden, except under special orders signed by the commanding general. Persons claiming to have contracts will produce the same at these headquarters. Cavalry commanders are expected to use the utmost vigilance in preventing illegal shipments.

2. No person will be permitted to enter the enemy's lines except upon a passport issued from these headquarters. No person will be permitted to enter the Confederate lines. In cases seeming to be of special emergency the case will be referred to these headquarters, and the party detained until decision at greater security, is very short, rendering it next to impossible for the repentant rebels to desert. To Colonel G. W. Cole, commander Cavalry, more than any one else, is to be attributed the credit of so general a circulation of General Grant's order, which daily thinned the enemy's pickets in our immediate front. The gallant Colois able to mount his favorite war charger, it is generally supposed that he will open up a way for quarters, and the party detained until decision at the outer pickets. Provost Marshals finding stran-gers in the lines without permission, will at once arrest them and send a brief of facts to these headall those who are disposed to return to their alle-

By order of Brigadier General Hodges, N. T. N. Rodinson, A. A. A. G. Details of the Rio Grande news show that Cortinas is still on the north side of the Rio Grande, at least so says the Era of the 18th. Some three hundred Mexicans had surrendered to Major Noyes, with three guns, at Palo Alto, between Brazos and Brownsville Soon after, the rebels, who had recovered from heir first scare at Brownsville, attacked Major Noyes, who, with one hundred and twenty-five Texas Union cavalry and the three hundred Mexians, repulsed a charge of rebels, driving them back Subsequently Major Noyes returned to Brazos.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

REBEL DENIAL OF THE REPORTED MORTALITY AMONG THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS. FORTEESS MONROE, Sept. 24.—The Richmo Examiner of the 21st says : "A Georgia paper denies the stories that have been circulated in regard to the mortality of the Federal prisoners at Andersonville, and adds: There are over thirty thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and the greatest mortality of any one day has never avecaded twenty-saven.

has never exceeded twenty-seven.
"General Beauregard is to take command of the Army of the Tennessee." EAVY REINFORCEMENTS TO GRANT'S ARMY-EX-CHANGE OF ATLANTA PRISONERS-MANY OF SHERMAN'S PRISONERS TAKING THE OATH-25,000 UNION PRISONERS REMOVED FROM ANDER-SONVILLE-THE RICHMOND WHIG ON EARLY'S DEFEAT. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 25 .- The Bichmond

Whig of the 24th says that "heavy reinforcements to Grant's army are still coming in." "The enemy are very vigilant on our right, evidently fearing an attack on the Weldon Railroad.
"Meridian, Miss., Sept. 20.—Martin's brigade tore up the track between Atlanta and Dalton.
"Griffin, Ga., Sept. 21.—One thousand of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready to-day. The oath of allegiance was offered at Atlanta, and was freely taken by many. Prisoners say that one entire Georgia regiment took it. There had been no movement of the enemy from Atlanta up to last night, and nothing is known of the whereabouts of our army." "Griffin, Ga., Sept. 21.—The enemy were skirmishing with Gen. Hood's army, near Fairburn, yesterday afternoon.

A train of Yankee prisoners went up to Rough and Ready last night to be exchanged.

The ten days: true expired to night

Little Rock Railroad, a few days ago, in a northerly The ten days' truce expired to-night.

A number of 'guerillas, on the way from Smithfield to Louisville, overpowered the guard on the boat, and forced a landing.

Farragut does not design attacking Mobile at rear. The situation will probably develop itself in Sherman has issued an order forbidding all citi-BIVER-CAPTURE OF ATHENS, ALA., BY THE REens from coming this side of Nashville from be-Twenty-five thousand prisoners have been re-loved from Andersonville to Savannah and MENTS FOR ATHENS-LARGE REBEL FORCES RE-Augusta.

Bull's Gap, Sept. 22.—General Vaughn drove the enemy from Blue Springs this morning, capturing twelve prisoners. The enemy are strongly fortified at Bull's Gap.

Early's defeat at Winchester is explained by facts Forrest's force, about four thousand men, crossed the Tennessee river, at Bates' Landing, in Perry thousand men, with ten guns. Cols. Campbell and generally understood in this city, but which it is not expedient at present to give greater publicity to. Suffice it to say, they in no wise reflect upon the commander, officers, or men. All that valor and Grierson, at Athens, Ala., were attacked by a large duration, were forced to surrender. Several buildskill could do were done in the late fight."

CINCINNATI.

THE DRAFT PROGRESSING. CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—The draft in this State and Indiana is progressing quietly. REGIMENTS MOVING. Several new regiments passed through the city last week for the front.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES A man, named Brennan, was killed in a billiard aloon, on Saturday night. A soldier of the 174th Regiment committed suicide by falling on his bayonet. A man, named Gramer, was crushed to death by the falling of a bank of earth, in Stoner's township. George Cadinar was crushed to death by the overturning of an omnibus on the Deer

ATTACK ON UNION DELEGATIONS. The delegations from Covington and Newport, while returning home from the Union demonstration in this city, on Saturday night, came into collision with a mob in the Fourth ward. Boulders and pistols were used profusely. Two men and one woman were killed, and several others were wounded. The riot was soon quelled.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Gunboat Nereus Arrived—Collision with the Powhatan at Sca-The Gunboat Wateree and the St. Marys at Panama. New York, Sept. 26.—The gunboat Nereus ha rrived from Aspinwall, whence she convoyed the

The steamer Moses Taylor arrived at Panama or the 6th, for coal, and salled on the 12th for San Juan, whence she would take the California pas engers per steamer Golden Rule, from New York on the 27th of August. The gunboat Wateree had arrived at Panam from Callao, and would sail in a few days for San

Francisco. The gunboat Nereus, on her outward passage, colided with the flagship Powhatan, doing her some damage, but not sufficient to make her go into port A fight occurred at Panama between two United States sailors, named Foster and Matthews, in which the latter was killed. The Legislative Assembly at Panama has asked

the Executive of the Union to dismiss the French consul for open hostility to the country. The steamer Golden Age sailed on the 15th for San Francisco with the North Star's passengers. The sloop-of-war St. Marys was at Panama, and the Narragansett was expected daily from the coast CANADA.

Warrants Issued for the Arrest of th Lake Pirates. TORONTO, C.-W., Sept. 26.-Warrants have be issued by the authorities here for the arrest of seve ral of the Lake Eric pirates who have been seen in

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1864 WASHINGTON REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE EXPRESS.

The Express publishes a special Washington lespatch to the effect that the President has re fused to see Mr. Tracey, the commissioner from the Union prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, and also that the President has before him a proposi terday publishes, on what it regards reliable aution for peace from Georgia, which he can have in thority, the substance of a despatch received at ten days, if he will. Holly Springs, announcing the unconditional sur-IMPORTANT RUMOR BELATING TO THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

render of Mobile to our gunboats. No dates are The Post publishes the following: "It is reported that our authorities have made arrangements by close that they could have destroyed it mithout diffiwhich the rebels, in future exchanges, will be furnished with men as nearly as possible in the condition in which our soldiers are returned to us, thus making the exchanges comparatively equal, and CAIRO, Sept. 25.—The steamer Mollie Able, from preventing the rebels getting soldiers whom they New Orleans on the 19th, arrived here to-day with can put at once into the ranks in exchange for the large cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis. emaciated and dying men they bring to us. The steamships Cromwell and Moanamy, from "It will be impossible for our Government to exchange with them any starved prisoners, for the The French left Bagdad on the 12th in five steamers for Matamoros. On the 14th they had an enreason that it has no such men; but a considerable number of sick and disabled robels will be found gagement with Cortinas, and were repulsed with among the seventy-five thousand prisoners now in our possession." Little was doing in the New Orleans cotton ARRIVAL FROM ASPINWALL. market; the demand was limited; small sales of

The steamer North Star has arrived with Aspin wall advices of the 17th instant, and \$460,000 in specie. She brings no news: BANK STATEMENT. The fellowing is a statement of the condition of the New York banks for the week ending September 26th:

Loans, decrease. Specie, do. 120,000 Circulation, do 20,000 Deposits. THE GOLD MARKET. Gold closed to-night at 189. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.

WOUNDED FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY ARRIVING. Our wounded from Sheridan's late fight are be ginning to arrive. ARREST OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS. Two men were arrested yesterday at the Cam den depot for using exciting language to the rebel prisoners. They were advising men, when released, o go back and fight it out. Also, that there was no chance for peace under this Administration. Arrests are still made of those who constinue to sell citizen's clothing to recruits.

MARKETS. Flour heavy; sales of 3,000 bits Ohio extra at \$10.50; Howard-street superfine, \$10.57½. Wheat drooping; white, \$1.72@178. Cora scarce and steady. Greenits very dull, and Whisky nominal.

BOSTON. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SAILORS. BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The United States supply steamer Circassian, from the West Gulf Squadron arrived here to-day with 200 discharged and dis

abled men from Farragut's fleet. ST. Louis, Sept. 26.—The decline in gold and the calling out of the State militia have caused great excitement. In consequence of Price's invasion of the State the markets are unsettled. Tobacco heavy. Most grades declined 2@ic. Receipts since heavy. Most grades declined 2@4c. Receipts since January 1st, 36,000 hogsheads, which are expected to be increased to 40,000 before the year closes, being double the amount in any previous year. Flour heavy and declining. Wheat declined 5 cents.

Corn and Oats unchanged. Inhumanity in the Cars-A Crying

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: How long are the feelings of Christian men and women in this city to be shocked by the cruel treatment of our colored citizens in our city railroad cars? On last Saturday three or four welldressed colored persons stepped upon the platform of . Fifth-street car, among whom was a lady with an nfant in her arms. There being no vacant seat, I offered her mine, and urged her to take it, on account of the necessity of holding her child. The others of the party did not attempt to enter the car, but remained on the platform. The conductor, seeing my purpose, interfered, saying that the woman could not come in. He replied that he should lose his situation if he allowed it. The lady. for such she was, returned to the platform, and stood there, holding her child, a silent witness to the in-

justice and inhumanity which are practiced in Philadelphia towards colored people. Several days ago, a friend of mine attempted to out her servant, a respectable and well-dressed wo. man, into one of our cars on Fourth street. The servant was recovering from illness, and was quite eeble-wholly unequal to the exertion of walking. The conductor allowed her to enter, but, seeing tha the lady was not intending to accompany her, ordered her out. The lady remonstrated, urging that the woman was very feeble, and that common humanity would not refuse her the right to avail herself of a seat in the car. The conductor roughly eclared that she should not ride, unless accompanied by the lady. My friend, of course, accompanied her, though at much inconvenience to herself. Her indignant rebuke of this insult towards an unoffending member of the community elicited an exclamation of "Shame!" from one passenger; the

rest were silent. Is it not a disgrace to this city that a class of our citizens who are fighting for the life of this nation are not permitted to ride in our street cars? .That the mothers, wives, and sisters of the men who are encamped in our suburbs, awaiting the summons to confront our enemies in mortal combat, must relinquish the comfort of visiting their sons, husbands, and brothers, unless they are able to hire private conveyances, or walk to the suburban depot. Does a people deserve success in the struggle for its own liberties, while it tramples on the rights of its brethren, and insults their and our Creator and Father? The most respectable portion of our press has rebuked this unjust and cruel practice. It is time that our churches rebuked it in language which could neither be misunderstood nor disregard ed. New York has removed this disgrace from her self. Shall Philadelphia be less just and humane Yours,

The Republican Invincibles. To the Editor of The Press.

SIR: In glancing over the columns of this morn ing's Philadelphia Age, my notice was attracted b an article reflecting upon the courage and bravery of a certain Union club—the "Republican Invinci bles." Concerning this club there are facts which I deem worthy of notice. In the campaign of 1860. this club had a membership of over 800 young men and undoubtedly wielded a considerable influence in the elections of that year. Upon the President's first and subsequent calls for volunteers, more than two-thirds of these young men have entered the service in various capacities. Many of them have fallen, martyrs of a rebellio without parallel in **M**story, and others are gradually wearing out their lives in Southern prisons. Is not this a record for their remaining con

panions to cherish with pride. I challenge any Democratic organization of tha campaign to show as patriotic a membership. Would either of the Copperhead editors of the might fully satisfy themselves as to how the In vincibles look in the "front," or whether they are invisible in war.

Respectfully yours, J. L. H. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26, 1864.

The Logic of the War.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: That you would publish asterly letter to the Mayor of Atlanta, in reply to the remonstrance that was made to his order touch ing the removal of the inhabitants, there could be no doubt, but it would be well to call attention to i be difficult to find the same amount of sound reason ing, true patriotism, unaffected humanity, and sterr matter-of-fact, in anything printed of the same length. It has not a syllable of party politics. It s in no sense denunciatory. There is no "slavery in it, nor any opprobrious epithets. It presents i great General's peace principles in striking contras greater, and it lays the sin of this terrific struggle with all its felt and feared consequences, at the right door. No farmer, mechanic, or day laborer could ask a plainer story of the war, or a more intelligible idea of the only way to end it. We fee proud, as Americans, that we have such a general in command of one of our great armies; but we feel not less pride, as men, that we have such a man in one of our generals,

Truly yours,

Sheridan's Victories. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I propose the following conundrum as a mo dest celebration for our victories: Why are all the rebs in the dumps at this date? 'Tis because Jubal Early can no more jubilate!

PETERSON'S LADIES' MAGAZINE.—The October number has a very pretty frontispiece, engraved on steel, entitled "Master Mischlef," and also fashions, music, crochet and embroidering patterns. The etter-press is readable enough, including tales and sketches by T. S. Arthur, F. L. Benedict, Emily Lee Macintosh, and others less known to fame. The price of this magazine remains the same as it was when paper and labor were obtainable at moderate rates; and as a premium to clubs for 1865, the proprieter effers a new steel engraving (Size 27 inches by 20), from a drawing by Darley, representing Washington bidding farewell to his officers, at New York, at the close of the war which established us a

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BRO-GANS, ARMY GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, &c , embracing samples of 1,100 packages of first-class seasonable goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' redit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234

Market street. Public Entertainments.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. -" The Sea of Ice," which has been revived here with great success, will be repeated this week. The scenery, mechanical effects, and costumes are excellen Miss Susan Denin plays the part well-scarcely as well as Laura Keene—but does not make a decided point until the last act. As a matter of curiosity, we take leave to ask on authority, when she plays the rôle of an Indian girl, to whom ordinary female costume is unknown, why Miss Denin has her fingers covered with diamond rings? In the part of Carlos, Mr. Mordaunt exhibits marked ability; he is an acquisition to the stock company here. Beside the play this evening, a new comedietta, called "Easy Shaving," will be performed, in which Miss E. Germon will play. Next week, the new Comedy Combination Company, (William Warren, of Boston, Charles Barron, Josephine Orton, and Emily Mestayer,) will perform

ENTERTAINMENT.—An advertisement in another column of to-day's Press sets forth the programme of an entertainment to be given in a short time at Concert Hall. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Ladies' Physiological Society. It is proposed to purchase "printing materials" to start "a job printing and publishing establishment." Among other subjects, a lecture will be given on woman's

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.—Prof. C. C. Schzeffer who has achieved much notice as the originator and teacher of a new and simplified method for acquiring the German language, will open his practical course of instruction on the 1st of November, continuing to February next. With the German chart of Prof. Schaeffer, the course is calculated to qualify the scholar for the use of the language. This chart is an entirely new feature in instruction, and it enlightens the student as to the structure, classification, and diversity of the language. Before the regular beginning of his course. Prof. Sci deliver a series of lectures, beginning this evening, at the hall, Eighth and Buttonwood streets.

PETERSONS' DETECTOR .- Petersons' Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List for October is received. The rates of discount for Philadelphia. New York, Baltimore, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago are given by this Detector. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brother, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

English Pictorials.—We have received, from Mr. T. B. Pugh, Chestnut and Sixth, the London News of the World, of the 10th and 11th instant; also, the Illustrated News of the World, and Illustrated London News, of the 10th instant. The latter journal has, with other engravings, a splendid whole-page portrait of Thomas Carlyle.

CITY ITEMS.

A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR Is rather to be chosen than great riches. To a lady it is especially a fortune, as without this, the personal charms any one, however beautiful in other respects, are marred. In view of this fact the world-renowned toilet article, known as "Lubin's Floriline," becomes invaluable, and a single carton costs but little. The "Floriline" is at once an exquisite dress. ing for the hair, both for preserving and restoring it, and a delicious perfume. Try it, by all means. THE ACME OF PERFECTION.—This is the univer-

sal verdict given to the Florence Sewing Machine wherever introduced. The objections heretofore to other first-class Sewing Machines have all been overcome in the Florence, and everybody is delighted with the beauty of its work, as well as the simplicity and ease of its operations. It makes no less than four separate and distinct stitches, viz: Lock, knot, double-lock, and double-knot. Each stitch alike on both sides of the fabric. It also has the reversable-feed motion, enabling the operator to fasten off the ends of seams, or stay any part of a seam without stopping the machine, thereby saving much hand-labor. Besides, it has a uniform tension ing from one kind of work to another. The agent for the Company, at 630 Chestnut street, challenger with all others. Indeed, when such comparison comparison is made, the preference always goes to favor of the Florence. Every machine warrantes to give entire satisfaction, or money returned. No harge for instruction, whether you wish to purchase or not. Circulars and samples of work sent by mail on receipt of stamp. Office 630 Chestny

PUBLIC BENEFACTRESS.-Mrs. S. A. Allen 123 ust earned this title, and thousands are this day reolding over a fine head of hair produced by her un. equalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp and arrests the fall: the hair, if gray, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. For ladies and children, whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobal. samum, or World's Hair Dressing, has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Every Drug. gist has it for sale.

Now that the system of "one price" has become so popular, and is adopted by so many busines ouses and by many in the clothing line, we would say to the public that they must not confound any other establishment with that of the celebrated and long-established "one-price" clothing house of Chas. Stokes & Co., under the Continental. Garments also made to order at the lowest prices and with despatch. A large assortment of new-style

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, and all the people merely players, and we surmise that a large portion of the players thereon must be using that justly popular preparation for the teeth, "Fragrant Sozo dont," from the immense demand there is for that article, the most delightful, convenient, and efficaclous beautifier and preserver of the teeth the world ever produced. All Druggists and Perfumists sell

THE GREAT VICTORY OF SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley was yesterday the theme in wery circle. Next to this, the fact that Mr. W. W. Alter, 957 North Ninth street, at his splendid new yard, is selling the best and cheapest Coal in Philalelphia, is exciting most attention. Send in your

Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing, Bargains in Clothing,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand At Granville Stokes' Old Stand, At Granville Stokes' Old Stand

Boys', Girls', Misses' and Infants' Clothing, manufactured of the very best materials, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship, at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 North Eighth street, se21-7t* COUGHS, COLDS, AND CONSUMPTION .- Thirty years' experience, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by its use, prove that Jayne's Expectorant is, without exception, the most reliable remedy in the world for coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis. consumption, pleurisy, croup, whooping cough, spitting of blocd, and all pulmonary complaints. Here is a portion of the evidence: Rev. N. M. Jones, of Protestant Episcopal Church

"In all cases of consumption, I recommend Jayne's Expectorant.'' Mr. LEMUEL PLUMLEY, of Gap, Lancaster county, "The Expectorant entirely restored my health. after being laid up part of the winter with a heavy cold on my breast, terminating in a severe attack of

Rev. Dr. Dowling, of New York, writes:

"From my own experience. I believe the Expec torant to be one of the best remedies for coughs and Mr. SAMUEL C. DAWSON, of No. 1217 Clarion street, Philadelphia, says: "After suffering for months with bronchitis, I am

Rev. L. J. Roberts, the well-known Chinesemisionary, writes: "For pulmonary complaints I find the Expectotorant invaluable, always easing the pain and removing the symptoms,"

"In three days the Expectorant cured me of long-standing and troublesome cough." Mr. W. C. Fisher, of Western Spalding, Lincoln. hire, England, writes:

"Your Expectorant has completely cured me of a severe cold, and entirely removed the accompanying hoarseness." Mr. Andrew Gowanlock, of Bayfield, Canada West. writes:

"One of my children obtained immediate and effectual relief from an attack of croup by the use of Jayne's Expectorant." Rev. A. Wiberg, of Wittengen, Hanover, writes:

cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and hectic fever, has entirely recovered his health through the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant." Mr. John Vanwort, of Aurelius, Michigan,

torant, after using two bottles of which I found myself well, tough, and hearty." Mr. C. W. WHISTLER, of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, says: "Your Expectorant has entirely relieved me of

Waterville College, Maine, writes: is eminently beneficial remedy."

DEAFNESS, throat diseases, catarrh, and asthma treated most successfully by Dr. Von Moschzisker. All maladies of the Eye requiring medical treat ment or surgical operations attended to. Office 1027 Walnut street. se21-3t* EYE AND EAR most successfully treated by J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 511 Pinest. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination, jy28-tf THE MOST POPULAR TOLLET ARTICLE OF THE AGE—"Lubin's Floriline," sold everywhere. The 'Floriline," while it beautifies, and in a few applications renders any head of hair rich and beautiful, s also the most effective preserver and restorer of nair extant. Try a carton on our recommendation. THE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING Foods offered by Mr. George Grant, No. 610 Chestnut street, is the finest in the city, and his celebrated "Prize Medal Shirts," invented by Mr. J.

Taggart, are unsurnassed world, in fit, comfort, and durability. PRO BONO PUBLICO.—As there are a multiplicity of Sewing Machines offered to the public, each claiming to be "the best," we advise our readers to examine with care before purchasing. Nothing but a practical list of their merits should influence one n making a selection. The Florence, possessing nany advantages over all others, courts this test, and the Company claim the honor of producing the first perfect Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. The fact that this Company give a written guarantee that their machines shall give entire saisfaction or money refunded is convincing proof

nut street, above Sixth. Con. BY OUR WAR CORRESPONDENT.-What order is presumed was given by Grant to Sheridan, when he sent him with his cavalry to the Valley of he Shenandoah?

ront, to send it to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers, under the Continental, for their penny-a-liner to make an "adver" of, but on secon? thought we concluded to give it in the original from GREAT DISPLAY OF FINE DRESS GOODS .- We invite the attention of our readers this morning to the attractive card of Messrs. Edwin Hall & Co., in another column.* Their handsome store, at No. 25

of thread, and does not require alteration in changfirm, they have never had anything comparable to their present stock, Go and examine it by all means.

goods for fall and winter wear.

AN UNDECIDED CHARACTER .- The most remark. able case of indecision we ever heard of was that of a man who sat up all night because he could not decide which to take off first, his hat or his boots. There is never any such lack of decision in the minds of the customers of Rockhill & Wilson, the proprietors of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall. Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above, Sixt They never have any doubt as to where the best and most elegant garments are to be obtained.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING,

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand,

No. 609 Chestnut Street, No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. No. 609 Chestnut Street. CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Ladies are specially invited to call and examine the elegant assortment of

Philadelphia, savs:

Colonel Louis Wagner, now in command Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, Pa., writes: "For coughs, colds, &c., the Expectorant has atways proved a certain cure."

happy to say by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectoran; I am once more like my former self."

Mr. C. T. POOLER, Superintendent of Akrea Schools, Ohio, writes:

"A little nephew of mine was recently thoroughly cured of the whooping cough by Dr. Jayne's Ex-pectorant." Rev. B. F. HEDDEN, of First Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., writes:

"Jayne's Expectorant has effectually cured me of violent attack of inflammation of the lungs." JOHN HARRIMAN, of Stewartstown, N. H.

"A friend, who was troubled with an obstinate

"After suffering from a hard, racking cough until I was thought past all cure, I tried Jayne's Expec-

a very painful cough, accompanied with sore Rev. Dr. Rufus Babcock, formerly president of The Expectorant I highly esteem as a safe as well

Dr. D. O. GASRILL, of Milton, Nova Scotta, writes: "The Expectorant I believe to be about the best medicine in use for the diseases for which it is recommended." Rev. J. J. Walsh, missionary of Presbyterian

Board, Futteguch, India, says: "It is within my knowledge that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant has been the means, under Providence, of curing a case of incipient consumption," Mrs. Hannah J. Pugh, of Turman, Sullivan county, Indiana, writes: "After suffering for some months with consump tion, my case being pronounced hopeless, I was eventually restored to good health by persevering in the use of Jayne's Expectorant."

The Expectorant, and all of Dr. D. Jayne & Son's

Family Medicines, are prepared only at No. 242

that they have the utmost confidence in their machines. Office 630 Chestnut street. CHEERFUL MUSIC.-A fellow who has some music in his soul" says that the most cheerful and pothing of all fireside melodies are blended tones of a cricket, a tea-kettle, a loving wife, and the crowing of a baby, and no better accompaniment of all these good things than a wardrobe well stocked with wearing apparel from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest-

Answer. Drive Early back to Richmond! We proposed, when we first received this from the

the pen of our gifted correspondent.-ED. South Second street, presents such an exhibition of richness, style, and good taste, in the way of Silks and all other fashionable Dress Goods, as will put the ladies of our city in ecstacies. Magnificent as have been the former displays of this well-known